

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

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VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must
be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50,
in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed
till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must
be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually
executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.
CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49 A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.48, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.48, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M.,
trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached
leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37
P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M.,
and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London
at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9,
Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12,
A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, En-
field, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions
constantly on hand or made to order.—
All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, FLOWERS, MEDICINES,
GROCERIES, HARD, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan-
no House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11o.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted
with promptness and care. Particular attention
paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and
Cutting in the latest style. Razors honed at
short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25bctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,
Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly
able terms at the Journal Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general
assortment of Cards and fancy paper always
on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market
just received, "per order," direct from the
best manufacturers, and for sale LOW, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having pro-
cured new materials for executing Wedding
and Visiting Cards would invite those who may
wish for such articles to give him a call. A
good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Thick Boots!
A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick
Boots on hand and for sale low by
LOUIS F. SIOALS.
Sept. 28, 1850. 26f

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.
"I stood where the lip of song lay low,
Where the dust had gathered on beauty's brow;
Where stillness hung on the heart of love,
And a marble weeper kept watch above."

A proud monarch sat on his throne,
Swaying his imperial sceptre with a king-
ly air, and issuing his behests to his sub-
jects with all the authority of a God.—
As he spake in tones of command, his
courtiers, like fawning sycophants, bowed
the knee, raised the deceptive voice of
flattery, and cried, "O king, live forever."
Inflated with the idea of his unmatched
greatness, like another Herod, he swelled
into the dimensions of a deity, and forget-
ting the frailty and mortality of his na-
ture, in the madness and insanity of his
pride, defied the God of earth and Heav-
en.

Unseen by the wondering court, or by
the power-intoxicated prince, Death's
shadowy form, wrapped in vapor, had
glided softly into the palace. He now
stood revealed before the vaunting king,
and extending his arm, with his fleshless
hand he beckoned the monarch to follow
him. The prince trembled on his seat
like some tall tree shaken by the Borean
blast; yet nerve quivered like
"The frail harp string shaken by the storm."
The sceptre fell from his powerless grasp
—and with a coward voice he begged a
respite. Death advanced to the throne,
mounted its ivory steps with a leap, and
buried his destroying shaft deep in his
"vaulted heart," and the proud—the
mighty—the powerful ruler—whose word
had made a nation fear—lay low and
powerless as the atoms in our path.

Ay, warrior, arm! and wear thy plume
On a proud and fearless brow!
I am the Lord of the lonely tomb,
And a mightier one than thou!

A warrior who boasted a long line of
descent from the heroes of chivalry, sat
in the lofty hall of his noble ancestors.
Around him hung in dusky pride
the trophies of the ancient glory of his
house—the helm, the corselet, the spear
and sword, and the torn banners, which
in days of yore had waved in the battle
field, and led on the serried legions of his
fathers to the shock of battle and the
trial of arms. There they hung, the si-
lent monuments of the past, and the
pride remains of antiquity. As he sat
musing on these relics of the brave and
bold, a grey haired harper raised "a song
of the days of old." As he chaunted
the actions of the mighty dead, and the
grandeur of his race, the warrior's heart
swelled with pride—for the deeds of his
fathers were glorious—and looking down
upon his gringing vassals with contempt,
he cried, "Begone ye sons of plebeian
fathers, ye worms of humanity—taint not
the air I breathe! pollute not the soil I
tread, for I am the son of the mighty."
Fearful his vassals fled, for they saw the
storm gathering in his haughty eye, and
they feared him when his wrath was
kindled.

None remained in the hall save the
harper and his lord. The last sound of
the minstrel's lay had melted into air,
and the warrior bade the bard immortal-
ize his name by a song. The harp was
tuned, and its gentle melody fell sweetly
on the delighted ear of the knight as he
heard his praises warbled by the son of
song. Death whispered a word in his
ear; 'twas but a word. He started!
the shaft of the grisly king drank his
life's blood, and he fell a ghastly corpse—
the detestation of man, and the feast of
worms.

"They fell away like a flower on which the sun
hath looked in his strength."

A mechanic stood at his bench. The
big sweat-drops were oozing from his
care worn brow. He laid down his work
to gain a moment's respite from his toil.
His mind wandered home. He thought
of his affectionate wife and his smiling
infant—his first born. "This week,"
said he, musing, "I shall gain a small
sum beyond my immediate necessities. I
will take it and buy a present for my
Eliza. How it will gladden her heart to
receive a small token of my affection!—
Sweet girl! Her life and happiness are
wrapped up in me." He was returning
to his task—Death touched him on the
shoulder—he turned—the fatal arrow too

well directed passed into his heart—he
shrieked "Eliza!" and fell. A few hours
passed, and Eliza wrapped his stiffened
form in the garments of the grave.

"Death found strange beauty on that cherub
brow,
And dashed it out."

A mother held her first born in her
arms. It was a sweet and lovely child,
the very image of its admiring parent.
She gazed upon its budding charms and
threw back the raven curls, which clus-
tered beautifully upon its "cherub brow"
and as her young heart grew warm with
a parent's affection, she pressed the in-
nocent closer to her bosom, and offered a
prayer for its safety. "May no worm,"
said she,—and the flame of devotion
gleamed from her pale blue eyes,—lie
buried in this budding rose. May no un-
timely blast tear it from its parent stem.
May no rude affliction scatter its fair
leaves. Father of mercies, protect my
child."

Death had entered the door, and with
his form disguised, stood unknown before
her. "Mother," said he, "give me your
babe." "My babe!" replied the moth-
er, astonished, "give my babe! Ask my
heart—ask any thing—but ask not for
my babe."

He drew off his covering, and reveal-
ed his hollow eyes and fleshless form.—
His frame of bones stood awful and ghast-
ly before the quaking mother. "Your
babe!" muttered his hollow, sepulchral
voice. The mother shrieked and turned
to fly, he followed, and breathed his
poisonous breath upon the unconscious
innocent. The color fled its cheeks—
the light forsook its eyes—the laugh up-
on its beautiful lips died away into a
sweet, fixed, angelic smile—and it lay
cold as a statue in its mother's arms.

ONE MORE PRAYER.

The following beautiful and touching
story was told by Mr. Schnebly of Md.,
at a meeting held in New York, to hear
the experience of twenty reformed drunk-
ards:

"A drunkard who had run through his
property, returned one night to his un-
furnished home. He entered his empty
hall—anguish was gnawing at his heart
strings, and language is inadequate to ex-
press his agony as he entered his wife's
apartment and there beheld the victims
of his appetite, his lovely wife and dar-
ling child. Morose and sullen, he seated
himself without a word; he could not
speak, he could not look upon them.—
The mother said to the angel by her side:
"Come my child it is time to go to bed,"
and the babe, as was her wont, knelt by
her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully in-
to the face of her suffering parent like a
piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeat-
ed her nightly orison; and when she had
finished, (but four years of age,) said to
her mother:

"Dear ma, may I not offer up one
more prayer?"

"Yes, yes my sweet pet, pray!"

And she lifted up her tiny hands, clos-
ed her eyes and prayed:

"Oh God, spare, oh spare my dear pa-
pa!"

The prayer was wafted up with electric
rapidity to the throne of God. It was
heard—it was heard on earth. The re-
sponsive "Amen!" burst from the father's
lips, and his heart of stone became a
heart of flesh. Wife and child were
both clasped to his bosom, and with peni-
tence he said—"My child, you have
saved your father from the drunkard's
grave. I will sign the pledge."

THE WIDOW.

Is there any character in life so inter-
esting as the young and beautiful widow?
Not a fiery, coquette, one who even in
her sorrows, has an eye to future wedded
happiness with another; but one of gen-
uine heart, wed to her husband's urn,
pensive but not sad, her grief softened to
a placidness.

"—devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure."

I met one of this fashion last week—
Her sorrows had only served to soften
her charms, as age mellows a picture.—
Her brilliant eyes which I have oftentimes
seen dance with joy, lost none of their
power, but were more subdued—they
seemed to be looking beyond the grave,

longing to join her liege lord in one eter-
nal bliss of wedded love!

When your good husband died, said I,
earth lost a bright ornament, but heaven
gained a saint. A tear of sorrow stood
in the widow's eyes, but a religious hope
and resignation melted it away. I need
not tell you, continued I, that, search the
wide world over, you cannot find
his fellow, you already know that full
well.

The fair bereaved one clasped my hand
convulsively; I had touched the right
chord—nature burst forth—a very torrent
of tears gushed from her eyes—like unto
an earthquake heaved her breast—even
the "counterfeit presentment" of Noble
upon her came seemed to catch the "soft
infection" and rain alabaster tears!—
and in sweet and broken accents the beau-
tiful mourner thus sobbed out—"I'll bet
I do."

**MAGNETIZING POWERS OF
THE SOLAR RAYS.**

Professor Morichini, of Rome, was the
first to observe that steel, when exposed
to the violent rays of the solar spectrum,
became magnetic. Similar experiments
were tried by Mr. Christie in 1824; but
the most accurate experiments upon this
subject were performed by Mrs. Somer-
ville in 1825, who determined that not
only the violet, but indigo, blue and
green, develop magnetism in the end of
a needle; while yellow, orange and red
produce no sensible effect. As many
philosophers have failed in repeating these
experiments, Mr. G. J. Knox and the
Rev. T. Knox, were induced to under-
take the investigation of a subject "which
has so often disturbed science," and the
following is the result of their labors as
laid before the Royal Irish Academy on
the 25th of February last:

Having procured several hundred
needles of different lengths and thick-
nesses, and having ascertained that they
were perfectly free from magnetism,—we
enveloped them in white paper, leaving
only of their extreme ends uncovered.—
Taking advantage of a favorable day for
making experiments upon the chemical
ray (known by the few seconds required
to blacken chloride of silver,) we placed
the needles at right angles to the mag-
netic meridian, and exposed them for two
hours, from eleven to one, to the differ-
ently refrangible rays of the sun, under
colored glasses. Those beneath the red,
orange and yellow, showed no trace of
magnetism, while those beneath the blue,
green and violet, exhibited, the two first,
feeble,—but the last, strong traces of
magnetism.

To determine how far the oxidizing
power of the violet ray is concerned in
the phenomena, we exposed to the differ-
ent colored lights, needles whose exten-
dities had been previously dipped in nitric
acid, and found that they became mag-
netic (the exposed end having been made
a north pole) in a much shorter time than
the others, and that this effect was pro-
duced in a slight degree, under the red,
when exposed a sufficient length of time,
under white glass, and so strong under
violet glass, that the effect took place
even when the needles were placed in
such a position along the magnetic me-
ridian, as would tend to produce, by the
earth's influence, a south pole in the ex-
posed extremity. Conceiving that the in-
active state produced in iron, (as observ-
ed by Schenbein) when plunged into
nitric acid, s. g. 1.36, or by being made
the positive pole of a battery, or by any
other means, might throw some light up-
on the nature of the electrical change
produced. Experiments were instituted
to that effect, which showed that no trace
of magnetism, could be thereby produc-
ed.

BEEES IN WINTER.

The New England Farmer recommends
the shading of bee-hives in winter, to prevent
the bees becoming warmed into activity, and
leaving the hive to be chilled to death on the
snow—and also states that he has found by
weighing, that bees consume honey much
faster in the dry part of summer, when the
flowers afford no honey, than in winter;
that hives, kept uniformly cool in cellars,
have scarcely lessened in honey through the
winter; and that the greatest losses have
occurred where the bee-sheds have faced the
south, exposed alternately to hot sun, cold
winds, and sharp nights.

**USEFUL BUT DISAGREEABLE
HINTS.**

FOR THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR.

There is much good sense in the adage,
"frequent reckonings make good neighbors."
Settlements, however, are often postponed,
because there is some trifling disagreement
between the parties; and to look over
accounts is a dry undertaking. And to this
our too common propensity to put off till
tomorrow, and too grossness of feeling, regard-
ing the high obligations of justice, and we
find the root from whence spring many hit-
ter quarrels and law suits. Wherefore gen-
tle reader, here the voice of experience.

Fix on the *First day of January every year*,
as a date beyond which no controversy of
yours shall remain unsettled, so far as in you
lies.

If your books are back, take care to have
them "posted up" at that period.

If you find any person's account open
which has been paid, balance it.

Where the balance is against you, saddle
your horse and go directly off and pay it—in
money if you have it—if not give your note.
Take special care when your good easy
neighbor, confiding in your honesty, has let
his claim lie more than six years not to per-
mit that plea of rascals, outlawed, "to induce
you first to doubt whether it is due, and
finally to offer to settle it if he will throw in
a bribe." Pray why did you not pay him be-
fore, when his witnesses were living and the
facts fresh? Such claims ought to be paid
with interest, and that without delay lest you
die, and your executor refuse to pay.

When the balance is in your favor, don't
by any means neglect a settlement of such a
claim. 'Tis true, your neighbor may
have said "he would take no advantage,"
but he may die, or forget, or find on examin-
ing your bill that "it is larger than he ex-
pected," and he may think that you have omitted
some credit. You do not meet him on even
ground.

Is there any matter that lies unadjusted be-
tween you and any one of doubtful honesty?
I beg of you to see well to that. Such a
man, especially if poor, will have the heavy
claim against your estate, in the event of your
decease, get a discharge from him, and call
it even, though he may owe you a trifle. A
release from such a person is as good as
bank stock.

Finally, let not the light of another new
year's morning rise upon you until you shall
have remitted, "postage paid" all you owe to
proprietors of newspapers. Those are honor-
ary claims. Should the press stop for want
of funds, the land will soon grow dark.

EDITORIAL DUTIES.

The writer of the following remarks, Mr.
F. K. Hunt, an Englishman, author of "The
Fourth Estate, or a History of Newspapers,"
describes in a happy manner the peculiar
cares which press upon the public journalist.
No one can understand the nature of editor-
ial duties who has not had them to per-
form:—

"The man who once becomes a jour-
nalist must almost bid farewell to mental
rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duty truth-
fully, his attention must be ever awake to
what is passing in the world, and his whole
mind must be devoted to the instant exami-
nation, and discussion, and record, of cur-
rent events. He has little time for literary
pursuits, with such literary labor on his
shoulders. He has no days to spend on cat-
alogues, or in dreamy discursive researches
in public libraries. He has no months to
devote to the exhaustion of any one theme.—
What he has to deal with must be taken up
in a moment's notice, be examined, tested,
and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is
ever kept occupied with the mental neces-
sity of the world's passing hour."

ECLIPSES IN 1851.—There will be four
Eclipses in 1851, two of the Sun and two of
the Moon. A partial eclipse of the Moon,
January 17, invisible on this continent. An
annular eclipse of the Sun on the 1st of
Feb., invisible in North America, but central
and vertical in the Indian Ocean, near the
Isle of Java. A partial eclipse of the Moon,
on the 13th of July, visible throughout the
United States; first contact with shadow,
1 h 6 m; middle of eclipse, 2 h 35 m; last
contact with shadow, 4 h 8 m, mean time,
morn; magnitude of eclipse, 825 digits on
the Moon's southern limb. A total eclipse
of the Sun, on the 28th of July, partially
visible in New England, as follows:—begin-
ning of eclipse, 7 h 30 m, A. M.; middle, 9 h
37 m, A. M.; end of eclipse, 0 h 7 m, P. M.
This eclipse will be total at Baffin's Bay,
Labrador, a part of Greenland, and the
Atlantic Ocean, east of Newfoundland.—
This eclipse will not be entirely total in New
England, but will be very large. Eclipsed
on Sun's northern limb.

Let no man be to proud to work. Let
him be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt
countenance. Let him be ashamed only of
ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed
of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of
dishonesty and idleness.

Good.—The rascal who married two wives in
two days in Brooklyn, has been nabbed. He has
another wife in Boston. His name is Walsh.

**HANDWRITING OF DISTIN-
GUISHED PERSONS.**

Queen Elizabeth.—In youth the queen's
handwriting was clear and regular almost
as engraving. When age had tamed the
old girl, her letters were spiteful—the lines
irregular—an ugly old maid's version of
her former hand—and the signature was a
thing to make one hless one's self.

Martin Luther.—His writing was firm and
legible, though not very equal nor very
straight. Martin had strong passions, as
well as strong reasons for what he did.

Sir Thomas Moore.—By no means dis-
playing the calm firmness he possessed
—the lines were crooked and tumbling
down hill.

Rubens.—Manly, bold, and with a care-
less ease and clearness denoting mastery of
hand.

Lord Bacon.—Very like an elegant modern
short hand. Clear, neat and regular. The
signature involved with broken lines, as if
a fly had struggled and died in a spider's web.

Voltaire.—Very clear, regular, steady, and
straight; evidently not written rapidly,
but with a continuous ease, which might
go on writing book after book in just the
same way.

Oliver Cromwell.—Large, bold, legible,
steady, sharp and straight. The signature
made of halberds and pikes.

Prince de Condé.—Not at all in accordance
with the strong expression and buffalo-fea-
tures of his face.

Charlotte Corday.—Firm, clear, steady, but
not without emotion.

Cuvier.—Very like the writing of Charlotte
Corday, but not so strong and compact.

Danton.—Willful, daring, without method
or care.

George the Fourth.—Not at all the very gen-
tlemenly hand most people would expect—
rather like a housemaid's.

Pope.—Very bad, small, full of indecision;
a very hedge-row of corrections.

Cardinal Wolsey.—A good hand, disturbed
only by nervous energy and self will.

Porson.—Correct and steady; the reverse
of his personal appearance and habits.

Shakespeare.—A very bad hand indeed,
confused, crowded, crooked in the lines, and
scarcely legible.

Napoleon.—Still more illegible. No letters
formed at all; the signature a mere hasty
"scrammage" with the pen.

DID HE DIE FOR ME.

A little child sat quietly upon its mother's
lap. Its soft blue eyes were looking ear-
nestly into the face that was beaming with
love and tenderness for the cherished darling.
The maternal lips were busy with a story.
The tones of the voice were low and serious,
for the tale was one of mingled sadness and
joy. Sometimes they scarcely rose above a
whisper, but the listening babe caught every
sound. The crimson dawned on its little
cheek, as the story went on increasing in
interest. Tears gathered in its earnest eyes,
and a low sob broke the stillness as its
mother concluded. A moment and the ruby
lips parted, and in tones made tremulous by
earnestness, the child inquired,

"Did he die for me, mamma?"

"Yes, my child, for you—for all!"

"May I love him always, mamma, and
dearly too?"

"Yes, my darling, it was to win your love
that he left his bright and beautiful home."

"And he will love me, mamma, I know he
will. He died for me. When may I see
him in his other home?"

"When your spirit leaves the world, my
darling."

"My spirit?" murmured the child.

"Yes, your spirit, that part of you which
thinks and knows and loves, if you love him
here, you will go to live with him in heaven."

"And I may love him here? How glad
you have made me, dear mamma!"

And the mother bowed her head and
prayed silently and earnestly, that her babe
might love the Saviour.—[Reaper.]

PRIZE ESSAY ON INDEPENDENCE.—This
being, says a Western Editor, the age of
prize literature we recently offered our old
hat to the person who would write the best
essay on Independence. The following ob-
tained the prize:

"National Independence is easier imagined
than described; personal independence con-
sists emphatically in being situated in a
clean shirt, drawers, socks and nicely blacked
boots, with at least a dollar and a half and
a clean cambric in your pocket—all on a
Sunday, with your own wife on one arm
and your own baby on the other, taking
your own course towards your own church
to sit under the ministry of your own
preacher, in blissful expectation of doing
your own snoring in your own pew,
wherein no one dares venture to nudge you
with his elbow or to tickle your nose with
a straw!"

A worthy brother in a class meeting rose
to tell his experience. His speech was as
follows:

"My dear brothers, when I started out to
seek religion, I felt uncommon down hearted
and scared like, I wanted to talk to some one
that could larn me sumthin' about the way;
so I thought I'd go to the preacher, but when
I got to the door of his house, my heart cum
up in my throat at the idea of tellin' him my
feelins, and I was goin' away—but all at
once that blessed passage of Scripture 'Faint
heart never won fair lady' cum into my mind,
and I felt as though a load was taken off my
mind, and in I went, and told the Dominie;
and didn't I feel better? Oh yes!"

TELEGRAPH ROGUERY.—The telegraph,
which has been such an obstacle in the way
of runaway rogues, has recently been made
to subserve the purposes of that class of
community. Last week, two drafts were
paid in Boston, one of \$500 and the other of
\$800, on forged telegraphic dispatches.

Never feed a hog unground or uncooked
food.

Predictions For The Year 1851.

This year will be famous for a thousand wonderful things. From January to December, the days will consist of twenty-four hours each; and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many wise people will be in the dark. There will be fogs in Maine, fires in Constantinople, and a lack of brains in many a fool's head.

South America, this year, will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the North Pole will be exactly in 90 degrees of latitude. Those who lose money will look sad, and those who are in want of cash when they borrow, will want it more when they come to pay.

Wisdom will cry aloud, but few will regard it. There will be long speeches in Congress; but, for all that, Lake Superior will not be upset.

Quadrupeds, this year, will go upon four legs, pretty generally; and cows' horns will be crooked. The fate of lottery tickets will be dubious; but whether there be war between the North and South, or not, mortal wounds will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age will have a disease harder to cure than the mumps or chin-cough.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but let who will be President, water will run down hill, and ducks will waddle as heretofore.

Cabbages, this year, will be rather round than three-cornered, and carrots will be decidedly red. Coals will be as black as ever; cats will love fish, but hate to wet their feet and all on account of Paine's gas.

The world, this year, will turn upside down, but not in consequence of the Fugitive Slave Law. The crop of hay will depend upon the weather; but whether it rains or not there will be plenty of sand at Cape Cod.

Whoever sells his house to buy moonshine, will hardly get his money's worth. Whoever runs to catch the rainbow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that western lands may be had for the buying, and gold may be obtained in California if it can be got hold of.

Locomotives and auctioneers' tongues will run fast. There will be mortal war between cats and rats, as well as between aldermen and roast turkeys. People will talk about the end of the world, but it is ten to one that the solar system will not run against the dog-star between now and next December.

Sea Serpents, this year, will be hard to catch, and none but a conjurer will be able to get a quart into a pint bottle. Those who have wooden legs, will suffer little when they freeze their toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald, but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Divers steam-boats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly possible that any southern slang-whanger will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later; but that is all, provided we have cider enough. Foxes will pay particular attention to poultry; there will be very few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But, most of all, there will prevail, this year, a horrid epidemic, worse than the cholera, small pox or plague, from which there will be no escaping, and for which there will be no cure. The Italians call it *poco danaro*; the Germans, *kein geld*; the French, *faute d'argent*; in this country it goes under various appellations, but it is most commonly known by the name of *empty pockets*.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—A letter dated "Emigrant Road, west termination of the Desert, Sept. 28th, says:

I have just returned to this post, from a ten days journey up Humboldt river, during which time I have witnessed almost every degree of human suffering. From half-starved women and children, toiling along on foot through the deep sands, to the poor sick man dying in the scorching sun, by the road side, without a crumb of bread, or a drop of water to give him a cup of water. I have heard of other cases where men were found wrapped in blankets or wagon sheets, where they had given up, lain down and died, far from wife, mother or friends at home, fortunate, perhaps, that their fate may never be known.

I have divided my own scanty allowance of provisions, for my backward journey, with some who were so weak that they would reel as they walked, who would weep like children, and thank me with as much grateful gratitude as the criminal who had been reprieved from an ignominious death. These are the times to try men's souls. A large portion of the emigration have gone to Oregon, and many have stopped at Salt Lake. There are yet on the road to California between one and two thousand persons, among them probably one hundred families, who are scattered along a distance, between three and five hundred miles from the settlements, without teams, provisions, and many without clothing.

Three days ago the snow fell four inches deep on the mountains. Should the wet season set in by the 15th October, the snow may fall five feet deep in the course of a day and night, in which case I fear many must perish, as there is not a sufficiency of provisions on this side of the mountains to sustain five hundred people for twenty days.

SENTENCE FOR PIRACY AND MURDER.—Edward Clemons and Thomas Reed, who were recently tried in the U. S. Court at Richmond Va., and found guilty of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas, in January last, near the Island of Trinidad, were on Monday brought into Court to receive their sentence. Clemons admitted that he killed the mate, but said he did it in self-defence; that the mate assaulted him with a hand-spike, and he, in return, stabbed him with his sheath-knife. Reed was silent under the sentence, which was, that they suffer death by hanging, on Friday, the 31st of January. [Bos. Mail.]

REUBEN J. WILEY.—Who acquired some notoriety as a witness in the trial of the Westworths—visited Saco last week, and on entering the Saco House was greeted with a cowhide, well aimed by Mrs. Ann Westworth.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

Palmer in the Nineteenth Century.

A little more than a century and a half ago the tract of Country on which is located the town of Palmer, was a vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians, the descendants of the powerful tribe of King Phillip. The piercing scream of the wild-cat at the doleful howl of the hungry wolf nightly awoke the silence of the dark forest and startled the red hunter as he was returning to his humble cabin. But the tide of emigration which swept like a mighty billow over New England was not long in reaching every portion of Massachusetts, leveling forests in its course and making the wilderness blossom like the rose.

As early as 1727 a few adventurers from the north of Ireland, under grants or permits from the proprietors of Lambstown, settled in this place. The colony was prosperous, and in 1752 the place was incorporated as a town. As near as can be ascertained the first church was organized here about the year 1731. The town, during the present century, has assumed an important character which places it among the most thriving and prosperous in western Massachusetts. It is not our purpose at this time to give a full history of the town but to state in a summary manner its present condition.

The town embraces an area of 19,881 1-2 acres, is situated 71 miles from Boston, 16 from Springfield, 23 from Northampton and 7 from Ware Village. The soil is well cultivated for agriculture and the several streams coming in from different directions conspire to render it a desirable locality for manufacturing. There are five villages in town known as Duckville, Bondsville, Thorndike, Three Rivers and the Depot Village. The first and second are located on the banks of the Swift River, and contain some fifty houses, stores, mechanics' shops &c., and the former a large factory for the manufacture of duck. This mill, when in full operation, affords employment to upwards of four hundred hands.

The village of Thorndike is located about 2 1-2 miles south-east of Duckville, on the Ware River; it contains about 100 houses, four stores, a hotel, one Congregational Church and a large school house, in the hall of which religious services are held by the Methodists. There are two large cotton mills in this place which give employment to about 600 operatives. The village of Three Rivers is situated a mile and a half west of Thorndike; the Swift, Ware and Quabong Rivers here unite and form the Chicopee. From the union of these three streams the place derived its name. There are about one hundred houses in this village, two Churches, Baptist and Methodist, a hotel, three stores, and one cotton mill which gives employment to about 300 hands. The Depot village is located on the line of the Western Rail Road, about two miles from Thorndike and Three Rivers, and is one of the most pleasant villages in Hampden County. This is a central place of business for the eastern portion of the County. It contains about 75 neatly built houses, three hotels, one of which is really a first class house, a Congregational Church, numerous stores, shops, &c. &c., and in point of enterprise, it is second to none in the commonwealth. The business at the Depot of the W. R. R. amounts to \$300,000 annually; the stores alone trade to the amount of about \$400,000 per year, and other trades and professions are correspondingly prosperous. The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Rail Road terminates here, and whenever its continuation North shall be effected, it will add another important feature to the business and character of the place.

In the whole town there are 5 Meeting houses, 20 Stores and Warehouses, 3 Grist Mills, 4 Saw Mills, 1 Sash and Blind Factory, 2 Carriage Manufactories, 1 Sycamore and Axe Factory, 1 Furnace and 4 Cotton Mills, containing 42,560 Spindles and 985 Looms. Population of the town 4000.

Thus we find Palmer in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. Fifty years hence, should its growth continue as it has for the last twelve years, it will equal in population and importance the first town in Hampden County.

WILD CAT AND THE ARKANSAS SLAVES.—This Seminole Chief having failed to persuade his own people to emigrate with him to the Rio Grande, induced a large party of slaves to run away with a view of seeking freedom under his protection. The Creeks and Seminoles followed the band, fought them with a loss of one killed on each side, took their women and children to the number of sixty, and carried them back. Their masters came forward and reclaimed their property, by paying the rewards offered, and disposed of such as were considered unprofitable stock to them. After this piece of ill luck Wild Cat went back to the Rio Grande again.

BURNING OF MAINE STATE PRISON.—The State Prison at Thomaston, Me., was discovered to be on fire about 4 1-2 o'clock Sunday afternoon last. The Warder's dwelling house, main prison, and guard room were entirely destroyed. The workshops and western wing were saved by the throwing of snow &c., on the flames by citizens.

The prisoners, about ninety in number, were all safely lodged in the workshops. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove pipe in the guard room. Loss not stated.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Governor of Illinois recently postponed the hanging of two men—came on the day first appointed, hundreds came to Peoria to see the execution. Determined not to be disappointed, the "higher law" advocates insisted it should go on—raised a mob, got possession of the scaffold, broke into the jail, but the culprits made a stout resistance, broke the heads of several of the mobbers, and by the aid of the well disposed, stopped the riot.

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The New Year.

TIME's steady ever-moving finger has past another figure on the great dial of the world. The Old Year, white with the frosts and snows of winter, has gone down to its grave, and beaming with innocence and untold happiness the New Year smiles pleasantly in our faces. Friends and readers of the Journal, we wish you all a Happy New Year, sincerely hoping that the present may be a year of prosperity and comfort to you all. We hope to jog along with you during this year and for many years to come, receiving your approbation for our toils and rewarding your favors with unremitting efforts to make our humble sheet a welcome and instructing journal.

We have now entered upon the last half of the Nineteenth Century. In our own Republican land we witness Peace and Prosperity; we see no aspiring hero endeavoring to wrest the helm of State from the dictation of the American people; but our constellation of States are blended into one, great and glorious Union. Free Institutions, free Speech and a free Press, have placed us in the position we now occupy—the most Republican nation on the globe. When we cast our eyes upon the Old World, we witness the crumbling condition of "once powerful empires, surviving the rapid shocks and upheavals of the past few years, but most certainly tumbling into the dust. When we compare them with our own country we cannot fail of perceiving the wise governmental policy which has dictated us and the reckless administration of Anarchy, which has contributed to their downfall. We see universal prosperity, wholesome laws, and a free people on the one hand, and corrupt bankruptcy, degenerate governments and all their direful consequences on the other. We of a Republican nation, have unnumbered causes for wishing each other a Happy New Year. If we are not idle we can always obtain enough to eat, drink, and to clothe our bodies. We can think, believe and speak, as we please; can vote for the rich or the poor, the man in the silk gown or the laborer in the mud, and nobody can deprive us of the privilege.

The New Year, from time immemorial has been welcomed with almost every variety of festivities. Young and old love to congratulate each other on its arrival, although it adds another number to their ages; it is replete with many fond associations—merry feasts, cheerful firesides and happy hearts—let us so improve it that at its close, we can all say that we have spent, in reality, a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE STEAMER OHIO'S PERILOUS VOYAGE.—Much anxiety was manifested for the Steamer Ohio, on account of its not arriving at New York at the time it was due. It encountered a rough sea and a tremendous storm which is described in a despatch to the New York papers as follows:

On the passage from Havana to New Orleans, the Ohio broke one of her engines. Not being able to make the necessary repairs at Havana, she sailed thence with the other engine. She encountered the terrible gale of Sunday at its height, and on Sunday night, when 40 miles south of Cape Hatteras, her other and last engine became disabled, and she was left at the mercy of the storm.

She thus lay in the trough of the sea from Sunday night until Wednesday, and during this time the terrible weather she encountered caused her to leak, and there was great apprehension that she would sink. All hands, both passengers and crew, were compelled to work at the pumps. At length, the wind subsided, they were enabled to get the ship under way with sails, and after several days of agonizing anxiety on the part of the passengers, she reached Norfolk yesterday afternoon. The scene is described as frightful in the extreme. There was no one injured during the gale except one man, who had his arm broken.

SECOND DESPATCH.—Since writing the above I have conversed with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who came as passenger in the Ohio. He describes the scene very much as I have given it to you. He labored with the rest, at the pumps. Towards the last, Capt. Schenck told him privately that if the storm did not subside the ship must sink in two hours. Finally the wind subsided, and, by the unremitting labor of the passengers and crew, safety was secured. The waves swept completely over the deck of the Ohio, but nothing was lost.

Capt. Schenck was anxious to go on with the ship to New York, when the gale subsided, but the passengers insisted on landing at Norfolk. They have published a card exonerating the captain from all blame, and bearing testimony to his good conduct during the trying scene.

The Ohio had 320 passengers, and a large quantity of gold dust in the passengers' hands. No news from California later than by the Cherokee.

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POLITICAL PARTIES.—The people of a nation naturally divide themselves into political parties, whose principles, for the most part, are undoubtedly designed for the best interests of the body politic.

But the strong desire to gain or retain the ascendancy often leads them astray from the object designed, to the consideration of party ends. This is to be lamented and should be avoided. In a republic, however, it is undoubtedly best to have, at least, two political parties in order to insure a material check against the unjust acts of either. For man by nature is selfish. And where the power to aggrandize self is given, it is used in the majority of cases, even when it brings injury to others. It is the same with parties: for they are but an aggregate of individuals. Hence an unjust act of one will soon be discovered and made known by the other. In this respect the formation of bodies calling themselves political parties are indispensable.

But the many different interests which must ever exist in a country as extensive as ours—the different opinions which men may honestly entertain in reference to the propriety of protecting them, and indeed the conflicting views which may arise in regard to the whole system of legislation when thrown into the contending scales of party and impelled against each other by the all-powerful force of mutual animosity, arising from the strong desire of success, are often productive of lamentable, and sometimes, disastrous results.

Autocrats are sent forth by one party against the other—all necessary legislation is impeded; while the interests of the nation are criminally left to take care of themselves. Thus differences of opinion of comparative trivial importance are allowed to jeopardise all we hold dear. The final result of persisting in such a course, is the direful calamities of civil war and the dismemberment of the government itself.

To ascertain the truth of this assertion we are not under the necessity of investigating the hidden depths of any system of philosophy. It is plainly taught us by the dictates of common sense and confirmed by the history of the past.

The observing mind will learn with pain that the cause of the overthrow of most nations must be attributed to the blind infatuation of her own people rather than as is generally supposed to some external agencies. Stop a moment and learn the truth of this assertion. Politicians generally start these animosities. They kindle the fire and the people fan it, or suffer it to be fanned into flame. Politicians love the "leaves and fishes" of office. The people act from honest convictions and love of country.

When shall we learn to subjugate these tirades of passion—to discountenance the acts and speeches of traitors—to look beyond the solo aggrandizement of self and the supremacy of party, and place our thoughts and actions in the broad scale of that practical ethics on which the prosperity and happiness of the nation is based.

Ruin, ruin, sure ruin is the cry of each party at the opening of each political campaign provided the reigns of government are given into the hands of their opponents. But since the establishment of the Federal Union each of the two leading political parties have been at its head at different times and we look in vain to find the fulfillment of the expressive prophecy—"ruin."

On the contrary, we have rapidly advanced in all that constitutes national greatness while under the immediate rule of each administration. The policy of both is so similar, and the advancement of our interests have maintained such an equilibrium that it would be foolish to suppose the principles of one wholly right and those of the other wholly wrong.

Both, doubtless, have their good qualities and their faults. And the ruin which would result from the ascendancy of either would not be half so direful as the effects arising from the unchecked reign of party spirit and the extermination and recrimination which might exist between them. And if there is any one thing more than any other which we might regard as having a tendency to subvert our liberties, it is the destructive influence arising from party spirit. If we neglect our duty, this "will be the rock on which we shall split."

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Friday noon, last week, George Hayward, the depot master at Lincoln, Mass. caught a robber breaking into the depot, and laid hold of him; the robber, however, got away, and as Mr. Hayward was pursuing him he turned and shot him in the groin and made his escape. Mr. H. died the next morning. The name of the robber is Justin Carey of Boston, an old offender. He has been arrested.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.—The Florida Republican relates a most distressing occurrence (if true) which happened in Ware County, in that State. Three children of a Mrs. Brown while she was engaged in washing, were heard to scream, and upon the mother running to ascertain the cause, she found they had all been severely bitten by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which they subsequently died. While the mother was absent to their relief, her fourth child, that she had left at the place where she was employed, accidentally fell into a tub of boiling water, and was so severely scalded that death ensued.

The citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, at a meeting held for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the Fugitive Slave Law, passed the following: "Resolved, If the Federal Government has any slaves to catch, it may catch them." All right.

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CAPT. FRENCH'S CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

A Fatal Fight.—The San Antonio Western Texan contains information of an affray between Parker H. French, the famous forger, and a portion of those composing his party, at Carleton, a small mining town in Mexico, about 200 miles from El Paso. At that point some of French's party determined on separating from him, and proceeded to take possession of some of the mules claimed by French, the opposite party supposing their right to be as good or better than French's, and they being, for aught we know to the contrary, correct in their views. French refused to yield up the animals; the others seized them, when French and some of his friends fired upon them. A grand row ensued, in which French's right arm was completely shattered, and one of his adherents, a Mr. Harris, who formerly carried expresses from San Antonio to El Paso, was killed. Mr. Shephardson, formerly a school-teacher in San Antonio, was killed on the side of the party opposed to French. Several were wounded on both sides, whose names were not learned. On the termination of the row French remained in possession of the spoils.

It will be remembered that several persons from this town belonged to French's party. The last heard from them they were at Lavaca, Texas, on their way to California. Gage, Barker and Thayer are the names of those who belong to Palmer, and are in French's company. Fears have been entertained that the party had been cut off by the cholera or Indians, but the above account, though painful, will strengthen the hope of their friends that they are still alive.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.—The Grand Jury of Addison county, Vt., have indicted Gehral C. Hays of Panton, for the murder of his wife in June last. It is now ascertained that she was poisoned by strychnine. The Middlebury Register states that "in seven weeks from the death of his wife, who was a daughter of the late Friend Adams, one of the wealthiest men in this vicinity, Hays married her youngest sister, with whom it is said, he had been intimate for some time previous to the supposed murder."

CENTRAL AMERICA.—BRITISH BLOCKADE.—A letter from a correspondent of a mercantile house in Boston, dated Tigre Island, November 2, says: "I arrived at the Island yesterday, after a long and severe passage from Panto Avenas, where I left in a Costa Rican vessel, on the 16th of October, for the port of La Union, expecting to be there in four days. We arrived at the entrance of the port yesterday morning and found the port and the coast of Salvador blockaded by British armed vessels. Our vessel was not allowed to enter, neither was I permitted to land. I leave to-morrow in a boat for a near port on the coast of Honduras. The blockade, as I understand, will not last long, although this port has been blockaded for two years past, owing to some government trouble with England."

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—Place—Manchester. Time—Midnight. Man enters his sleeping room—finds a pair asleep in his bed—one, his wife—other, somebody else. "Somebody else" he hears a hasty retreat, amid cries of "swat, fire, murder, oh, Edward," &c. "Somebody else" when last seen, was in a light, or rather short white looking dress, running for dear life, without pantaloons, hat or boots, and a man with a poker rather near, making all possible headway after him. Oh! city of spindles! how thou art degenerating in morals! [Manchester Mirror.]

EFFECT OF DRUNKENNESS.—Last Wednesday morning, a woman, named Sarah Billings, was found burnt to death in her house in Providence. On the night previous, the City Marshal, found her and her two sons in a condition of brutal intoxication. He took one of the sons to the watch house, and in the morning, the mother was found burnt almost to a cinder, and the other son lying in the room helplessly drunk. The family are Armenians, the woman was 62 years old.

PRETENCE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. says that the Legislature of South Carolina has prohibited all mariners belonging to that State, from consulting the North Star. The proposition to authorize the Judicial Courts to proceed against the said Star, as an incendiary was postponed.

THE LATE DR. WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—A letter from a friend at Cambridge, says—"I observed at church yesterday, Mrs. Webster and daughters, all in deep mourning. The millionaire at Watertown, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Appleton of Boston, have recently made a present to Mrs. Webster, of a handsome house on Ash st., of which she will take immediate possession. One or more of her daughters, who are accomplished, give private lessons in music at their house."

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a man residing at a boarding house in James st., New York, attempted to put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a large pair of tinman's shears. He placed a blade on either side of his throat and closed them with great force, inflicting a serious but not fatal injury. The cause is attributed to a depression of spirits, and a prospect of being thrown out of work, and having no prospect of gaining employment. He is doing well as can be expected.

By the 4th of July, 1852, there will be an almost uninterrupted iron road from the capital of the State of Maine to the Mississippi river—a distance of nearly sixteen hundred miles—and a person may travel the whole distance in a little more than three days and nights.

The Albany Evening Journal says that the Hudson River R. R. Co. have purchased a site for a Depot opposite the city, at a cost of \$20,000. It is the place generally known as Gibbon's Dock, between Greenbush and the Boston Depot, and is said to be adapted for its intended use.

Edward L. Curtis, a printer, having been ordered into close confinement by the Mayor of Charlestown S. C., and there kept for a number of days, on suspicion of having been concerned in the reception of stolen goods in Philadelphia, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, upon which he was discharged, and has instituted a suit of false imprisonment, against the Mayor and the officer who arrested him.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Massachusetts General Court assembled at Boston last Wednesday. Nearly all the members elect of both Houses were present. The oaths required by the Constitution having been administered by the Governor, both branches proceeded to organize themselves, by the election of presiding officers and clerks. Hon. Henry Wilson, of Natick, was chosen President of the Senate, by votes against nine for Hon. Benj. Seaver, of Boston, the Whig candidate. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham, was chosen Speaker of the House, by 212 votes, against 174 for Ensign H. Kellogg, Whig. Chauncey L. Knapp, of Lowell, was elected Clerk of the Senate, and Lewis Josslyn, of Lynn, of the House.

The day was spent in Organizing, and hearing the speeches of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The balloting for Governor and Lieut. Gov. will not probably, take place till the first of the week.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session.

MONDAY.—In the Senate a petition from Mr. Wiese, the balloon man, asking pecuniary aid to try experiments in Aerial Traveling, was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Benton brought in a Land Bill, and made a speech in explanation. The correspondence between the Austrian Charge and the Secretary of War, was read and referred. The joint resolution from the House authorizing the sale of transfers of Bounty Land Warrants was referred, notwithstanding the objections of Senator Walker urged on grounds of Land Reform.

In the House the Joint Resolution thus acted on in the Senate, was passed by a large majority, M. Vinton of Ohio being the foremost in opposition.

This resolution, when passed by the Senate, as it seems likely to be, and approved by the President, will have the effect to fling at once into the market, the immense amount of Land Warrants authorized by the Bounty Law.

The House debated bills granting Public Lands in Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, for railroad purposes, but with no action thereon.

TUESDAY.—The Senate passed a resolution about the registry of vessels, another about the Coast Survey, ordered 5,000 extra copies of the Correspondence with the Austrian Charge, and adjourned to Thursday.

The House debated the Cheap Postage Bill and adjourned to Friday.

FIRE.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in the press room of the Philadelphia Ledger building—and soon the whole building was wrapped in flames. The fire lasted till 4 P. M. The fourth, fifth and sixth stories were left in a mass ofinders. The Bulletin office was badly damaged by water. The building was worth \$150,000, and was damaged to the amount of \$50,000.

WILL OF THE LATE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The last will and testament of the late King of the French, disposing of his property in Sicily, England and America, was proved at London, Wednesday, 4th inst. The personal property is sworn at £100,000. The will is dated at Claremont,

Stump and Griffith have been tried at Bel Air, Md., for the murder of Mr. Hammond. Stump was acquitted, and afterwards testified on the stand that Griffith knew nothing of the murder until four hours after it was done, and that he, Stump, killed Hammond himself! (Having been once tried and acquitted for the crime, he could not be tried again.) The jury immediately acquitted Griffith, and both are now free. Hammond, we believe, was shot for seducing a sister of one of the above named persons.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident occurred in Philadelphia on Friday. A boy twelve years of age, named John Little, son of Robert Little, was running around a lime-kiln, when he stumbled and fell in upon a mass of coals and oyster shells. The heated shells fell down upon him, completely covering him up, and all of his remains which could be found when he was taken out was a blackened trunk deprived of the head and limbs.

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—The enrolled militia of the United States reaches the number of two millions, a tolerably large army. Pennsylvania has a greater number of enrolled militia than any other State, which shows that as the above number is, all those capable of bearing arms are not returned by the different States.

The Westfield Standard says, the third freight train from the west, on Saturday, ran against the second train, which had broken an axle, near Mt. Tekoah, smashing three cars and disabling an engine.

The brick building owned by Mr. Dodge, next North of the Cabot Hotel, in Cabotville, was burned on Tuesday morning. It was occupied in the basement by a grocery and in one of its upper rooms by a harness maker's shop. Loss estimated at \$3000; insured for \$800.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—There is a boundary dispute between Canada and New Brunswick, involving a claim to upwards of 500 square miles of territory. The British government has appointed the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. T. W. D. C. L., arbitrators to determine the boundary in dispute.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 24th inst., an accident occurred on the Charlotte (N. C.) Railroad, by which the train with twenty passengers was precipitated some thirty feet;—three lives were lost, and all the passengers were more or less injured.

NEWSPAPERS IN TENNESSEE.—According to the *Farmers' Almanac* for 1851, there are 53 newspapers and periodicals in Tennessee, of which 24 are Whig, 13 Democratic, (7) 9 Religious, 4 Neutral, 1 Agricultural, 1 Educational and 2 Temperance.

Some astute mathematician announces that "one pair of rats, with their progeny, will in three years produce as many as 616,808 rats, which will consume day by day as much food as 63,680 men, leaving six rats to starve!"

The Indiana Constitutional Convention has passed sections prohibiting the Legislature from granting divorces; also prohibiting lottery tickets, in the State.

A poor woman living on the Shaker road, about two miles from Albany, was frozen to death last week, in returning from that city homeward. She had walked into the city to obtain a few groceries.

In consequence of being put up with cut nails, instead of wrought, scaffolding built at New Haven, by which Eldad Keeler was fatally injured.

The charge against Com. Jones, of illegally executing two mutineer sailors, has been thrown out by the Naval Court Martial in Washington, it having no jurisdiction over the proceedings of any other Court.

It is said that in 1853 when the next Presidential election term begins, Mr. Clay will be in his 76th year, Daniel Webster in his 71st, Mr. Benton in his 71st, and Gen. Scott in his 69th year. Mr. Buchanan being a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his years.

The first Catholic priest ordained in the United States was the Rev. Stephen T. Badin, at present residing at Cincinnati. The ceremony took place in Baltimore on the 26th of May 1803.

Four Camanche Indians, accompanied by a half-breed interpreter, passed through Pittsburgh a day or two since, on their way to Washington to have a talk with their great father.

Many ladies of the congregation at St. Pauls, Knightsbridge, London, vary the colors of their shawls with the Saints' days, wearing red for martyrs, white for the Virgin Mary, and so on.

William Walsh, the bigamist, whose matrimonial crimes have heretofore been narrated, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Mount Pleasant.

GO IT BOOTS.—A Mrs. Boots, of Penn., has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume that the pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake that Boots is left.

Diplomatic relations with Austria are to be renewed. Mr. McCurdy, charge to Vienna, has received his commission, and will leave this month.

Graham's Magazine for February is already on our table. It is the most superb No. yet published; there is a bouquet in this No. which cost \$2,700 for the edition. Graham says that every editor should let the woman he loves best write a notice for the February No. We recommend it to the attention of our fair readers. For Sale at Bowles' Bookstore.

Godey's Lady's Book for February has come to hand with the motto "Godey will not be equalled," and he is striving earnestly to fulfill his statement. This No. contains 46 engravings, one of which is "Christ entering Jerusalem," a beautiful picture. The literary matter in this magazine is choice and of a high order. Terms \$3. For Sale at Bowles' Bookstore.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS.—Dr. R. Barron informs us that the genuine Rappings may now be heard at his residence. He has three mediums through whom the spirits communicate, and those who wish to investigate the matter can, have an opportunity by calling at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, or at 3 or 7 in the afternoon.—We understand that communications are spelled out in the same manner that they are through the medium of the celebrated Rochester Girls.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last Sunday night the boot and shoe shop of A. M. Butterfield, in the basement of the building occupied by his family was discovered to be on fire. Citizens were promptly on the ground and succeeded, by throwing snow and water upon the flames, in extinguishing them. Loss between \$200 and \$300. Insured at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Office, Worcester.

COLD WEATHER.—Last Monday and Tuesday were the coldest days of the season; it was just such weather as old settlers tell of, that occurred when they were in their prime. On Monday at 7 o'clock A. M. the thermometer in this village, ranged at 12° below zero and at 10 o'clock P. M. at 14° below Tuesday at 6 o'clock A. M. the mercury stood at 17° below zero, at 7-12 P. M. 13° below.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Last Monday night, for the first time during the last ten years, there was not a drop of liquor in the Freight House of the Western Railroad, in this place. It may injure the influence of the above in stating that a whole car load was emptied into the freight house the next morning.

The season of Singing Schools has arrived and the Society of the Cong. Church have engaged Mr. A. M. Knight, of Hartford, to give a series of lessons in the vestry of their Church. Schools on Friday evening of each week.

THOMAS WARD will address the citizens of Palmer, on the subject of Temperance, next Thursday evening, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance.

THE EPISCOPALS have fitted up the Hall in Allen's Hotel in a very tasty manner and intend to have services regular every Sabbath.

The first train from New London last Monday morning, did not reach here till Tuesday noon, in consequence of the snow and ice on the track.

OHIO WINE.—A Mr. Sherman is preparing a box of wine, of his own manufacture, from grapes grown in Ohio, for the great London Exhibition. It is the pure juice of the Catawba grape, retaining the aroma and flavor of the fruit.

Meetings have been held in Fitchburg and Milford, to consider the expediency of dividing the counties of Worcester and Middlesex, and form a new county.

Donation Visit.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, will give him a donation visit at his residence in Thorndike, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, January 5th.

P. P. A.

An adjourned meeting of the Palmer Publishing Association will be held at the office of F. T. Wallace, this Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying.

DEATHS.

In Monson, Dec. 25th, Morris Warner, son of Mr. Elijah Catter, aged 16 months.
In Thorndike, Dec. 31st, Lucy M., wife of Mr. Lucius Goff, 37.

County of Hampden.

STATEMENT of receipts and expenditures for the County of Hampden from the first day of January, 1850, to the first day of January, 1851,—published in pursuance of the provision of the Revised Statutes.

RECEIPTS.

Received of Richard Bliss, Clerk, one half-cent of fees received by him in 1849.	266.25
" " Town of West Springfield for making Road.	582.81
" " Treasurer of the Commonwealth for support of lunatic paupers.	119.75
" " for Pedlar's Licenses.	72.00
" " Licenses granted by County Commissioners.	114.00
" " Costs in Criminal prosecutions.	198.91
" " Criminal Bills outlawed.	56.59
" " Money borrowed temporarily.	13803.75
" " Taxes for the year 1849.	2608.62
" " " " " 1850.	15002.62
Total.	\$33,218.72

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to Travers Jurors for services.	3446.63
" " Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables and Clerks.	1318.89
" " Clerk of the Court.	139.67
" " County Commissioners for services (nine months).	860.57
" " Constables for service of Venires.	166.75
" " Coroners for holding inquests.	86.37
" " Committees, Surveyors, &c.	163.70
" " County Examiners.	15.00
" " on Criminal Bills.	3406.91
" " for money borrowed in lending interest.	10140.98
" " Repairs on County buildings, furniture, &c.	140.34
" " Damages for Land taken for Road.	2527.92
" " Printing County Commissioners' Notices Blanks, &c.	108.94
" " Support of Lunatic Paupers, &c.	252.19
" " Constructing new Jail.	117.00
" " In part for building addition to jail and House of Correction.	4902.71
" " Amount allowed Keeper, above the earnings of the Prisoners.	4309.40
" " For fuel, bedding, clothing, and incidental expenses.	630.57
" " To Overseers of House of Correction.	120.00
" " County Treasurer for services.	9862.68
Total.	\$33,635.45

NORMAN T. LEONARD,

Chairman County Commissioners.
WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer.
Jan. 4th. 3w.40

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT PALMER JAN. 1st, 1850.

A Arnold, Mary W. Andrews, P. O. Burgess, A. 3 Brooks, Mary A. Bartlett, Harrison Brown, Willard Z. 2 Blair, Sarah F. Bradway, Abel Beard, Lydia C. Bowditch, John P. Bastable, Bartholomew Bacon, H. D. Bacon, Freeman Billings, Silas Bacon, Pamela Bishop, Elizabeth A. Bunifon, Rufus P. Cross, Rev. M. K. Culver, Royal Conner, Alonzo Carver, Wild. Emily Davis, G. Despecker, Moses 2 Dodge, A. Eaton, Samuel Eager, Win. A. English, Patrick 2 Emerson, John Field & Leland, 2 Fairfield & Hall, Fairfield, A. Fuller, Martha Fletcher, Susan Fleming, George Fenil, Andrew Gurney, M. R. Hovey, Mrs. Orin Hubbard, Joseph 3 Hubbard, Simon P. Hastings, Smith Harvey, Edwin Hale, Elizabeth J. Hunt, John S. Hanks, Orrin Harris, Sarah Hollis, Cynthia M. Hunt, Dwight Johnson, Fanny Jewett, Henry King, Lucy M. Kingham, S. Karnon, Charles Keller, Patrick N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. WILLIAM HOLBROOK, P. M. Palmer, January 4th, 1851. 1w3w40	L Longley, S. W. 2 Longley, A. H. 2 Lapitt, A. C. Lathrop, Wm. A. Lyne, Wm. Leary, Widow Lovett, Wm. Leach, Rev. M. Lemay, David Moore, Theasira Moulton, Alice Mixer, J. S. Marsh, G. & Co. Moulton, Trobridge Merrick, F. C. & Co. Merrick, Grosvenour Mahoney, Jeremiah Macannara, Patrick Mechan, Michael Nichols, An. M. Nichols, Abner 2 Nelson, Caroline T. Owen, Harriet W. Parsons, Charles Prime, N. W. Pinck, Emory Park, Rev. H. G. Potter, John Estate of Russell, Wm. H. 2 Richards, George S. Rice, David Smith, Rev. Levi Slate, Mrs. Orin Shay, Phebe Shaw, Mrs. Mary Shaw, S. A. Stevens, Ezra Sherman, Lucy Squires, David N. Shearer, Dr. M. M. Shearer, Lorenzo Slaw, C. Spaulding, Lyman Thompson, U. 2 Thayer, O. Thorndike & Munger, 2 Tuffy, Albert Timothy, Michel Vincent, Russell P. White, Dr. A. J. 4 Whitell, Mrs. Ellen Whitcomb, B. B. N. B. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. WILLIAM HOLBROOK, P. M. Palmer, January 4th, 1851. 1w3w40
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\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLEYS ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affection of the Kidneys, Stricture of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.
M. BALLEYS ANTIDOTE is entirely a vegetable preparation, and it will not injure the least the most delicate constitution. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.
We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietors challenge a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000. It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.
M. BALLEYS GONORRHOEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balleys Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its various stages) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLEY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bonetto, opposite Court Square, Main St. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot. 40¢

Book Binding.

All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.
We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency,

Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.
By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.
Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, and holders of the warrants, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.
He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects pertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge.
Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER.
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

From the Infancy of Mankind.

BY DR. HEBBE.

NOW ready the first volume, bound in cloth. Price \$1 75—and to be continued in monthly parts until finished, five numbers forming a volume—25 cents per number.
The author of this work seems to have had in view the celebrated treatise of Laeian—"How a history ought to be written." True is it, however, and reason is in nearly all the chief of Muses and Graces to which he has done homage.—What a different view has he opened to us of the state of the nations of by gone ages from which has been presented to us by other Historians!—No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and been hailed frequently laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are given.
This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the primal volume of a new and improved work devoted to the history of the universe, based not merely on the usually received data of former historians, but derived from the best authorities and attested by the revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in Phœnicia by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed to us many important new data, the wonder has been, not that such a work as the present should make its appearance, but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we had no cause of regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure for a more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since when completed, it will form a compendious library of ancient history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age—*Democratic Review*.
In regard to the literary execution of the work, we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any similar work of universal history in the English language.—*N. Y. Tribune*.
The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion of it already published, is equal to his task. He connects by 20 years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events and tracked the source of political convulsions by a thousand ways, back to the heart of some great principle.—*Graham's Magazine*.
Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other investigators of antiquity have shed on the earliest history of man by means of authority, and by his acute judgment, his clear philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient Priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—*Boston Transcript*.
The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—*N. Y. Sun*.
This work appears in monthly numbers—there are some numbers ready now. A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to any part of the country.
DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street N. Y.
Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice, and noticing the numbers as they appear, will have the back numbers sent to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

Keep your minds in Harmony!
LIVE UP TO NATURE'S LAWS AND BE HAPPY!
THE Subscriber has secured the services of Mr. D. C. Littlefield, Clairvoyant for the Examination of the sick and afflicted; his examinations are satisfactory to the most skeptical minds, he has been thoroughly tested and is not found wanting in any knowledge as relates to disease. His examinations so far have been truthful and correct.
Patients can be accommodated at all hours of the day for examinations.
The subscriber keeps on hand different compounds purely vegetable from the clairvoyance recipes, carefully compounded by the subscriber, among which may be found
Cancer Syrup. Dropsy Syrup.
Scorbutic do. Rheumatism do.
Erysipelas do. Dyspepsia do.
Consumption do. Asthma do.
Cough Balsam.
Hemorrhage of the Lungs.
Full directions on each Bottle, and Regimen of diet, which must be strictly attended to, and in all cases where Clairvoyant decides that the disease is curable the Patient may be assured that these Medicines are what they want.
DOCT. R. BARRON.
Palmer Depot, Dec. 28th, 1850. 3w4f

Harness and Trunks Manufactured, AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
JAMES P. FOSTER, will Manufacture to order every description of the above named work of the most approved Stock, and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.
P. S. Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 28, 1850. 3w4f

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST RECEIVED AT J. BOWLES',
NASSAWANNO BLOCK, a splendid assortment of Annuals, Miscellaneous Toy Books, &c., for Christmas and New Years' Presents. School Books of all kinds.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 3w38

Straw Cutters.

Hovey and Co., Superior Hay, Straw, and Corn Straw Cutters. The best in use. For sale low by E. VALENTINE & CO.
Dec. 21. 3w4f

I CAN fit any foot from 5 to 12 with those heavy water-proof Calf Boots of my own make, which have been so cracked up in this community. Always warranted to stay made and keep right side up.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 1f 38

Who can Sell

A good water proof double soled, double yambed leg kip Boot for \$3.00; such has formerly been sold for \$4?
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 3w4f

FLOUR.

FOUR Hundred Barrels Common and Family Brands, for sale at the very lowest market prices by CRANE & KINGSBURY.
Stafford Springs, Nov. 1850. 2w4f

Jenny Lind Operas.

AND patent Satin Franchise Gaiters, and Ladies patent Congress Shoes made to order, on short notice. A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December 21. 3w4f

At T. C. Denecke's

FAMOUS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, fine French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boots, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 3w4f

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, and price, all the way from 17 cts. to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, &c. &c. &c.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December 21st. 3w4f

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either

ready made, or make to measure, as good a French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as was ever sold in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 3w4f

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

In Insolvency:
Before George B. Morris, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for said County of Hampden, in the matter of William McElwain of Palmer in said County an Insolvent Debtor.
To John Ward, Esq., Assignee in said case.—You are hereby directed to call the third meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent Debtor, to be held at said County of Insolvency at my office in Springfield, in said County, on the tenth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and to publish notice of said meeting, on two different days, in the newspaper called the *Palmer Journal* printed at said Palmer, at which meeting Creditors may be present and prove their claims.
And you are further directed to make return at said meeting of this order, with your doings herein.
Witness my hand, this twenty-sixth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
GEORGE B. MORRIS,
Commissioner of Insolvency.

Ready Made Clothing

OF All kinds, for Men's and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Sateens, Tweeds, Vests, &c., &c., for sale very low. Garments made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 1f 29

Paper Hangings,

CURTAINS and Borders great varieties by CURTAIN HANGERS.
MILES & STEVENS.
Oct. 19, 1850. 1f 29

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by BURL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 3w4f

New Fruit

AT the Oyster Depot, Hall and Valentine's Block, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Dates, Raisins, and other fruits, just received and for sale by the Box or in small quantities.
Cash paid for Wild Game.
Palmer, Nov. 1850. C. C. SHAW, Agt. 3w4f

Who can Sell

LADIES calf Bootes, for \$1, or who can sell a good kid walking shoes for \$1? Ans. A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December, 21. 3w4f

FLANNEL lined Polkas, a nice article, for

sale low by A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December. 3w4f

T. F. SLACK,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as any, and cheap as the cheapest. Store Pipe, Zinc, and Sheet Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 3w4f

For Thanksgiving.

JUST received, a large lot of New Fruit, together with all other kinds of Groceries which will be exchanged for Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, or even cash, at NEWTON & CO.
Monson, Nov. 23. 3w4f

HAMPDEN SS. December 6th, 1850.

By virtue of an Execution which was issued upon a Judgment, in favor of Daniel Cushman, Alonzo R. Cushman and John H. Cushman of New York City, County and State of New York aforesaid, at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, I have taken all the right in Equity that said Abner Allen had on the fifteenth day of April last, the day when the same was attached on *meine* process, to redeem certain mortgaged Real Estate lying in Palmer, in said County, in all orders of Palmer Depot, being the Store and lot now occupied by Chapman & French, and on Monday the twentieth day of January next, at two of the clock, in the afternoon, at the Palmer Hotel, in Palmer, I shall offer for sale, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, said right in equity of redemption.
ELISHA CONVERSE, Deputy Sheriff.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 3w38

Wood and Lumber.

100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders promptly attended to.
A. N. MERRICK.
Brimfield, Nov. 30th, 1850. 1f 35

Corn Shellers.

THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new and well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one after a trial, for twice the cost. For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by E. VALENTINE & CO.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 1f 39

IMPORTANT.—We frequently hear of collisions upon our Railroads, and of individuals being run over by them, but no such accident was ever known to befall any person carrying one of A. BLOOMER'S fine Lever Watches. The reason is obvious, those watches always run correctly, and persons carrying them are not liable to mistake the time and expose themselves upon the track when trains are passing.
N. B. The subscriber has just received per steamer from Liverpool, a new lot of those superior watches, making his assortment of English and French Levers and Lepines the best ever offered in this market, and he will sell them at the lowest possible prices.

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Arrangement Commencing Nov. 6, 1850.

THROUGH TRAINS

To Palmer, Springfield, Albany, New York and Boston.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AS FOLLOWS:—LEAVE

N. London for Palmer at 6.45 a.m. & 3.35 p.m.	Palmer " " at 7.15 a.m. & 3.55 p.m.	Willimantic " " at 7.15 a.m. & 4.45 p.m.
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PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

NO. 41.

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PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STROGO'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.43, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
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DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand and made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7c obcf

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 10c.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STROGO'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1f

SHAVING SALOON,
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25c obcf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
Done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS,
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Thick Boots!
A good assortment of Men's and Boys' thick Boots on hand and for sale low by
LOUIS F. SHOALS.
Sept. 22, 1850. 26cf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTUNE GREY. A TALE OF ST. LUCIA.

Few Islands in the West Indies equal, in rough picturesqueness, healthful climate, and singular formation, that of St. Lucia. One of the lesser Antilles, it is proverbially known for its wild and romantic scenery, its dark and gloomy forests, its fertile valleys and plains, its lowering precipices, shallow streams, and deep ravines. In some parts, lofty mountains tower to the skies—the bold majestic Pitons, for example—two pyramids of solid rock, of most remarkable character, near the beautiful Bay of Soufriere. Their summit has never been reached, the side being fearfully precipitous, but their base is fringed with verdure and canefields. The Soufriere itself, a volcanic mountain, is one startling feature in the beauties of the island, and is perhaps one of the most remarkable volcanoes in the world, being in a continuous though mild state of eruption.

A far more agreeable circumstance connected with St. Lucia, or St. Lucy, as it is familiarly called, is the fact that it possesses one of the most extensive harbors in the whole West Indies, capable of containing in perfect safety the largest fleet that ever sailed.

Castries, though the most important place in the island, is situated on a low alluvial plain, below the level of the sea, while to the south towers the Morne Fortune, with its fastnesses and fortifications, its barracks and buildings of every description.

Toward the end of the last century, when, after several struggles, St. Lucia remained in the hands of the French, England having ceded it, on making peace, there dwelt in Castries one Michel Roseau, who, like the majority of his neighbors, took every advantage of this happy period of tranquillity to improve his fortunes. His crops were heavy, his returns rapid, and Michel rejoiced, as the bags of silver increased in weight beneath his eye; and negro after negro was added to the number of slaves on the plantation. He did not rejoice on his own account merely, but for the sake of his only daughter, whom he had resolved should be the richest heiress in St. Lucia.

Marie Roseau was a beauty and sixteen, with a clear, red and white complexion, hazed eyes, and light hair, the delight of her father's house—and, alas! the mistress of her father's house. To a certain extent, Michel being a widower, this was to be expected; but Marie was a spoiled child, and at sixteen she had gained a complete ascendancy not only over his whole household, but also over him.

About the time that Marie attained her sixteenth year—that is, in the early part of 1792—Colonel de Gimat was governor of the island, and under his firm but mild rule, the most happy and prosperous era of the colony occurred. During the numerous changes of masters undergone by Saint Lucia, an English family of the name of Grey had settled on the island, the sole representative of which was Fortune Grey. Master of a large estate, and owner of a vast number of slaves, Grey looked around him for a partner to share his happiness, and accident bringing him in contact with Marie Roseau, he declared himself her suitor. Michel was delighted, and Marie herself expressed no distaste for the match. But there was another secret aspirant to her hand, a young French Creole, named Vincent Goyraud.

One day Marie Roseau was seated, in company with her father and Fortune, in the verandah fronting their house, which was close upon the water's edge, near a species of quay, along which lay numerous small vessels. It was not a mansion of much pretension, but of great comfort, and boasted a neat garden, in which coffee-bushes and vines were the chief ornaments. The party were admiring a schooner moored to a buoy, and ready for sea.

Her long, black hull, low bulwarks, tall, handsome, raking masts, her huge mainsail and foresail flapping lazily in the light breeze; her squaresail on the foremast screened by a tarpaulin from the wet; her jib and flying jib hanging down over the long booms; her clear deck, her

shining tarry shrouds, with not a single missing rattling, were all matter of admiration to the little party collected beneath the verandah. Nor were they its only admirers, for close in front of them, leaning against a post, with his back to the house, was one whose gaze had been riveted upon the schooner ever since they had come forth from the interior of the house.

"A sweet craft, such as one would love to travel in," observed Marie.

"If you wish to make a journey in her, she is at your service," said the man before them, turning round. "You have relations in Martinique, Monsieur Roseau, and if you and your pretty daughter desire to visit them, the 'Belle Marie' is at your service."

The young girl blushed, and looked delighted. Fortune frowned, and even Michel looked displeased.

"I should like of all things to go," exclaimed Marie. "Dear father, let us accept the offer."

"You will not consent, sir," said Fortune Grey, addressing Michel, respectfully but firmly; "the 'Faithful,' which Monsieur Vincent Goyraud has on the spot re-christened the 'Belle Marie,' is no fit craft for your daughter."

Marie opened her eyes, in utter astonishment, Michel looked irresolute, while Vincent Goyraud frowned, and then, smiling, said: "Tis for the lady to decide. Her say or nay, and not yours, will decide it, Mr. Grey."

"My daughter declines your offer," interposed Michel, quickly.

Goyraud made no further remonstrance. Marie's color went and came, her cheeks were flushed with crimson, her eyes flashed fire, and darting an angry, scornful look at Grey, and curtsying to Vincent, she hurried from the verandah. Goyraud bowed, and whistling loudly, was speedily on board his handsome craft.

From that day, Marie treated Fortune with much coldness; and though he persevered in his suit, it proceeded but slowly. Vincent, meantime, declared himself openly her lover, though Marie studiously avoided all allusions to his name.

About this time the first hollow murmurings of that mighty revolution, which, while it, hurricane-like, cleared the air of much foulness, was terrible and bloody in its progress, reached the island of Saint Lucia, and affected the parties in different degrees. By the governor and his friends it was viewed with undisguised abhorrence; by Fortune Grey it was heralded as the advent of a great moral change for the better, while Vincent Goyraud, and those infected by the incendiary pamphlets, which arrived in cart-loads, hoped for what really happened.

In December, 1792, there arrived in Saint Lucia, the frigate "La Felicite," commanded by Captain La Crosse, with the news of the great events of the 10th of August. The governor immediately fled, Montdenois and Linger, two republican agents, came and hoisted the tricolor flag on the Morne Fortune, while the Saint Lucians received permission, in consequence of their eminent patriotism, to send a deputy to the National Convention, which further conferred upon them the appellation of Faithful. A most lamentable state of things followed; the work of the estates was discontinued; the plantations were deserted, and anarchy and terror prevailed throughout the island.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE HEART.

The little I have seen of the world and know of history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsation of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within, health gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellowmen with Him from whose hand it came.—Longfellow.

A Lad, who had lately gone out to service, having had salad served up at dinner every day for a week, ran away, and when asked why he had left his place, he replied, "they made me 'yeast grass' the summer, and I was afraid they'd make me 'yeast hay' the winter, and I would not stand that; so I wur off."

MUSIC OF WINTER.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to listen to the falling of the snow. It is an obtrusive and sweet music. You may temper your heart to the serene mood by its low murmur. It is that kind of music that only intrudes upon your ear when your thoughts come languidly. You need not hear it if your mind is not idle. It realizes my dream of another world, where music is intuitive like a thought, and comes only when it is remembered.

And the frost, too, has a melodious "minstrelsy," you will hear its crystal shoot in the dead of a clear night, as if the moonbeams were splintering like arrows on the ground; and you listen to it more earnestly that it is the going on of one of the most beautiful of nature's deep mysteries. I know nothing so wonderful as the shooting of a crystal. Heaven has hidden its principle as yet from the inquisitive eye of the philosopher, and we must be content to gaze on its exquisite beauty, and listen in mute wonder to the noise of its invisible workmanship. It is to find a knowledge for us. We shall comprehend it when we know how the "morning stars sang together."

You would hardly look for music in the dreariness of early winter. But before the keener frosts set in, and while the warm winds are yet stealing back occasionally, like regrets of the departed summer, there will come a soft rain or a heavy mist; and when the north wind returns, there will be drops suspended like ear-rings between the filaments of the silver tassels, and in the feathery edges of the dark green hemlocks, and if the clearing up is not followed by a heavy wind, they will all be frozen in their places like well-set gems. The next morning, the warm sun comes out, and by the middle of the calm dazzling forenoon, they are all loosened from the close touch which sustained them, and will drop at the slightest motion. If you go along upon the south side of the wood at that hour you will hear music. The dry foliage of the summer's shedding is scattered over the ground, and the hard round drops ring out clearly and distinctly as they are shaken down with the stirring of the breeze. It is something like the running of deep and rapid water, only more fitful and merrier; but to one who goes out in nature with his heart open, it is a pleasant music, and in contrast with the stern character of the season, delightful.

Winter has many other sounds that give pleasure to the seeker for hidden sweetness; but they are too rare and accidental to be described distinctly. The brooks have a sullen and muffled murmur, under the frozen surface; the ice in the distant river heaves up with the swell of the current and falls again to the bank with a prolonged echo, and the woodman's axe rings cheerfully out from the bosom of the unrobed forest. These are, at best, however, but melancholy sounds, and like that cheerless season, they but drive in the heart upon itself. I believe it is so ordered in heaven's wisdom. We forget ourselves in the enticement of the sweet summer. Its music and its loveliness win away to the scenes that link up the affections, and need a hand to turn us back tenderly, and hide from us the outward idols in whose worship we are forgetting the higher and more spiritual altars.

How to MEASURE AN ACRE.—LAND—30 1-4 square yards make a square rod; 4 square rods make an acre; 640 acres make one square mile; 4819 square yards or 169 rods make 1 acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards width; this in a rough way may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 79 yards either way make 4909 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 69 square yards. To determine an accurate acre, it should be measured 79 yards in length by 66 1-7 in breadth. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 229 feet in length and 198 feet in width or by measuring 73 3-4 yards in length by 66 yards in breadth.—American Farmer.

The total number of spindles in the five manufacturing States of New England is reckoned at 2,485,700, of these over 700,000 are now idle.

MASSACHUSETTS GOODS.—One half of the space allotted to Massachusetts in the World's Fair, has been officially applied for, and other articles are being prepared which will require the remainder.

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD CUT OFF.

Some of the most eminent physiologists of the present day have lately been arguing the very curious question as to whether a man feels after his head is off. And this inquiry is considered by its conductors to be of more than physiological interest, because it involves refined principles of humanity with regard to the punishment of death by the guillotine.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation for the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish Knight who was killed by Salladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimitar before—nor like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe: but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others, is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Windt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head and called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fontenello, Guilotine, Nauche, and Aldint. On the word murder being called, in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblenz, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

This is recorded in the medical Gazette for April last; but whether it be believed or not, we see nothing in theory or recorded fact, to lessen the physiological possibility of conscience after decapitation. In diseases and dislocations of the spinal marrow the mind remains in full possession of its faculties, although all the lower limbs are utterly devoid of feeling; and at what point of separation justified in saying that the mind must lose its rational powers? If the brain retains the images of vision, and the forms of touch, long after the objects which created them are withdrawn, why may we not suppose that it retains them after a sudden operation of the axe or guillotine? Like the thigh of an amputated leg which feels its toes for days, and even weeks after the operation, it may remain in imaginary possession of its corporal members, until the curtains of oblivion are gathered around its fading vision and sinks to repose in the chamber of death.

A SIBERIAN WINTER.

The traveler in Siberia, during the winter, is so enveloped in furs that he can scarcely move; and under the thick fur hood, which is fastened to the bearskin collar and covers the whole face, one can only draw in, as it were by stealth, a little of the external air, which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling to the throat and lungs. The distance from one halting place to another takes about ten hours, during which time the traveler must always continue on horseback, as the cumbersome dress makes it insupportable to wade through the snow. The poor horses suffer at least as much as their riders, for besides the general effect of the cold, they are tormented by ice forming in their nostrils and stopping their breathing. When they intimate this, by a distressed snort and a convulsive shaking of the head, the drivers relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice, to save them from being suffocated.

When the icy ground is not covered by snow, their hoofs often burst from the effects of the cold. The caravan is always surrounded by a thick cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies which produce this effect, but even the snow smokes.

These evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant slight noise, resembling the sound of torn satin or thick silk. Even the reindeer seeks the forest to protect himself from the intensity of the cold. In the tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as close as possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless. Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still cleaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a long line of thin vapor, marking the track of his solitary flight. The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature. The thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with a loud sound, which, in these deserts, falls on the ear like a signal-shot at sea; large masses of rock are torn from their ancient sites; the ground in the tundras and in the rocky valleys cracks, forming wide yawning fissures, from which the waters which were beneath the surface rise, giving off a cloud of vapor, and become immediately changed into ice. The effects of this degree of cold extends even beyond the earth. The beauty of the deep polar star, so often and so justly praised, disappears in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of cold produces. The stars still glisten in the firmament, but their brilliancy is dimmed.

THE TERM "BROTHER JONATHAN."

General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who at an early period of the American revolution, was Governor of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "we must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The result of that consultation was favorable. Thus, from the constant use of the expression, "we must consult Brother Jonathan," which soon passed from the army to the people at large, we received that appellation which has stuck to us as closely as "John Bull" to the English.

SINGULAR AFFAIR—MAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.—The Bath (Me.) Tribune has the following:—

Our readers will recollect that last May, a returned Californian by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, on his way thither in the steamboat, left about \$5000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found and returned to him. Mr. Johnson was considered to be a very lucky man, not only in recovering his gold, but in being able to bring home so large a "pile" considering the shortness of his absence.

Last Friday, the fortunate Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from New York on a requisition from the Governor of California, for the murder of a man in California, sometime last winter or spring. The most horrible part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused, convicted, and hung, while Johnson was in the States. Some recent developments, however, came out connecting him with the murder, which left no room to doubt as to his guilt, and caused his arrest.

Well, we suppose that Mr. Johnson will be hung if the law is fully carried out, and yet he too, may be innocent. The two men who were hung in California cannot be brought to life, and must another—perhaps as innocent a being as they—be hung up also?

P. S. The above is stated to be a hoax.

THE ESQUIMAUX HEAVEN.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes: "The old Greek legend of the land of the Hyperboreans,—who were supposed to dwell in eternal Spring, in a valley surrounded by the snowy mountains of the North, reminds me of a similar belief among the Esquimaux. They place the region of endless summer at the north, and hold that the spirits of the good go thither. If I recollect aright, Symmes made some use of this traditionary belief as an argument to give probability to his theory of an habitual country within the hollow sphere of the globe, to be reached by sailing north."

The resting place allotted to the remains of Louis Philippe carries out to the last the adventurous character of his career; he is interred in a little chapel at Weybridge, in the grounds of Miss Taylor, a lady of wealth and Romantist tenets, who has immortalized her name by being, as it were, the landlady of Louis Philippe's mortal lodging; for the epitaph, singular in its suggestive turn, proclaims that his remains lie there "until they shall be transferred to this country and to the midst of the ancestral ashes" the wanderings of the French Ulysses ceasing not even with the tomb!

"Swear Not At All."

It chills my blood to hear the least Supreme Rude!ly appealed to on each trifling theme; Maintain your rank; vulgar!ty despise; To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise; You would not swear upon a bed of death; Reflect,—your Maker now may stop your breath.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

By the Steamer Georgia which arrived at New York on Monday last, some five hundred and fifty of our fortune-seeking people returned. Of this large number we apprehend that there was but a very few who returned with the light and cheerful heart which is generally the result of suddenly acquired fortune. We believe that could the secret thoughts of a very large majority of those persons be made known to us, we should find that their only pleasing thought is that they have got home. We certainly, in the circumstances which many of them are, should rejoice with exceeding great joy, and as no doubt many of them do, that God had favored us with the unspeakable blessing of coming home to die.

Some sixty or more of that steamer's passengers went through here on the express train on Tuesday afternoon, and a more solemn and pitiable looking set of men we never saw, unless it was the Massachusetts volunteers when they returned from the sickly banks of the Rio Grande. A few looked as though they had endured unaccountable hardships, but being blessed by nature with iron constitutions had still tolerable health; but most of them, to our eyes, bore undisputable marks that the King of Terrors was upon their close pursuit.

The contemplation of the skeleton frames and haggard countenances of those passengers, could not but bring to our mind, (and perhaps not inapplicable) the "Dark Thoughts," as expressed by the Rev. A. C. Cox:

March—march—march!
Earth groans as they tread!
Each carries a skull,
Going down to the dead!
Every stride every stamp,
Every footfall is bold!
'Tis a skeleton's tramp,
With a skull on his shoulder!
But ho! how he steps,
With a high tossing head,
That clay covered bone
Going down to the dead!

Some of the men were too weak and feeble to hold up their heads, and none appeared to be wholly free from some internal malady. Some had ague shakes so excessive and severe, that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could pass their tickets to the conductor. In judging from the countenances of those persons we should say that two-thirds their number are affected to a greater or less extent, with that most fatal disease the chronic diarrhea, and many apparently cannot live six months.

Having some knowledge of the looks, appearance and condition of the New England Regiment that served in the Mexican War and the sure and somewhat speedy death that awaited almost a quarter part of their number within one year from the time of their return, we had a long time ago a presentiment that many of those that sought the shores of California, in search of golden treasure, would return (if they returned at all) poor, dispirited, sick, dying; and the presentiment is proving true.

We rejoice that God has given us a disposition to be satisfied with whatever of wealth or even of comfortable living, we can gather up in a slow, quiet, and steady way in New England, at home, in Palmer.

A DOWS EAST ROMANCE.—The following incident, says the Lewiston Journal, has just been communicated to us from a source in which we place implicit confidence.—

In the year 1814, Mr. Thurston, of Pownal, Me., was married to a young lady of that place, whom he lived with for 2 or 3 years, and then went to the British Provinces, where, a short time after, it was reported that he was executed for trespass on the King's timber lands. A year or two after this report became current, and which was supposed by Mrs. T. to be true, she married a second time with a Mr. Lovell, whom she lived with until his death a few years since. Since that time nothing has occasioned a doubt of the execution of her first husband, until a few days since a person called upon her, and stated that her first husband had recently died an Hudson, N. Y., having been injured by a fall from his carriage, and offered her \$50 for an assignment of her right to his property. This she very wisely refused to do. The next day another man called upon her, and offered \$150, which she likewise declined. An inquiry was instituted, and we understand that the result is that a fortune of some \$30,000 will probably fall into her hands. Thurston left some eight or nine children by a second marriage, but as this in the eye of the law was illegal, she remains the sole heir.

NAVY FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following is the official return of the present naval force of the United Kingdom: The royal navy consists of 671 ships of war, either in ordinary or in commission, varying from 2 to 120 guns each; of this number 178 are armed steamers, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines, constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service. This fleet, the largest of any maritime power on the globe, employs in time of peace, 35,000 to 40,000 able bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 13,000 Royal Marines, consisting of 102 companies, divided into four divisions.

The Pittsburgh Post of Friday, says: "We understand that a woman in Sharpsburg, on Wednesday night last, gave birth to twin children, who were united together after the fashion of the Siamese Twins. They are doing very well."

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A SLAVE BY A WHITE WOMAN.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says: We saw yesterday a rather queer sight at the jail in this city. It was nothing less than a strapping negro man, whose complexion is a daguerreotype of night itself, dressed up in woman's clothes. He was in one apartment, while, in another, we saw his traveling companion—a not very pretty, but decent enough looking white woman. The account which the negro man gives of himself is, that he belongs to a Mr. McCauley, in Orange county, North Carolina; that he was induced by the white woman to leave his master, and accompany her as far as Washington, in the dress of a woman; that they had succeeded in getting as far as the junction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Louisa roads, when they were informed that the negro could go no further without a pass. As the negro had no pass, the couple had to retrace their steps in the return train to Richmond, and thence traveled on through this place to Gaston, where the conductor, suspecting something wrong, prevented their going further, and brought them to this place and lodged them in jail. The negro who says his name is Abraham, seems to be quite intelligent, and by no means dejected at the failure of his attempt to elope.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a most terrible accident occurred at Allen's Print Works, (North End) in this city. A man by the name of William Pollard became entangled in the machinery and was carried around by the shaft of the engine at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute. He was first discovered in this situation. Before the engine could be stopped both his feet had been torn from his limbs and were found from ten to twenty feet from him. He expired almost instantly. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife in indigent circumstances.—Norwich Conn.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—It seems that quite a number of persons have been frozen to death during the recent cold weather. We find in our exchange papers, the following cases: The Lake Champlain Beacon, of Saturday week, reports that two women were found frozen in Canada, about two miles from the boundary line, the morning after the intensely cold night of Monday. The body of an Irishman is also said to have been found stiffened in death, late on Tuesday evening, near the railroad track in Chateaugay. The corpse of the frozen man, when found, was nearly buried in a snow bank. At or near Kingston, Canada West, a week or two since, a man named Codlin was frozen to death. His horse wandered from the road at night, and drew the sleigh against a concealed stump, throwing Mr. Codlin out on the road, where he lay all night, though the neighbors near heard his cries of distress.—He was found the next morning quite dead. Another man, named Finlan, was discovered lifeless in the streets of the town on the same night. An old man by the name of Hugh Terril, a pauper, was found frozen on the railroad track, Tuesday morning, near the Poor Farm, in Keene, N. H. The Salem (Washington Co) Press says: We learn that two Irish women were frozen to death, on Monday night of last week, near Eagle Bridge, in this county, while returning from a grocery store in that vicinity, where they had been to trade. They had been drinking ardent spirits. Their husbands are laborers on the railroad.

"THE LATE DR. WEBSTER'S FAMILY."—

The Cambridge Chronicle says: Under this caption every few weeks the public are enlightened by numerous paragraphs in the newspapers as to the movements and intentions of this sorrow stricken family. Not unfrequently a correction is demanded and made of these unauthorized and troublesome reports, and thus a double notoriety is given to those who require and wish only seclusion and repose. We are pained at the thoughtlessness or wantonness of those newspaper paragraphs. But too keenly do those hearts feel the wounds which time may never heal, and to open them afresh is the very refinement of cruelty, or the height of maliciousness. Their situation demands our deepest sympathy and most gentle consideration. Upon this silent, heart-crushing grief, we may not, should not intrude. He who would tear away the veil with which they would hide the bitterness of their sorrow must be doubly destitute of sympathy and forsaken of every worthy emotion.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—MAN SHOT.—The Philadelphia North American says: Parkesburg, Chester Co. has been the scene of great excitement in consequence of an attempt by two negroes, as it is supposed, to murder a white man named Hiram Maginness. It appears Maginness had made threats to inform against a negro man named Lewis, as a fugitive slave, and have him sent back into slavery. Maginness was shot down and dangerously wounded in the night time, and suspicion has attached to Lewis as the assassin. No arrests had been made, and the wounded man was doing well.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—On the first of January, 1850, there were in the United States, about 12,000 miles of the Magnetic Telegraph, working on Morse's system; and it is estimated about 10,000 miles, working according to the various other patents. In 1838, the American Institute reported as a wonderful thing, that Morse could telegraph the words "steambot Caroline burnt" in six minutes! Now a thousand such words may be telegraphed in about two minutes!

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Great Robbery on the Isthmus.—The Georgia arrived at New York last Monday with 500 passengers and the mails. The Oregon had arrived at Havana with \$2,000,000 in gold, and the Republic with two millions on freight and one million in the hands of passengers.

Much complaint is made of the neglect of Congress in providing for the wants of the people, among their wants are a mint, post office, mail route, land tide &c.

The recent rains have opened the upper rivers so that small steamers can now navigate. Many new veins have been discovered. In fact the gold stories seem very favorable.

The political complexion of the legislature is still doubtful, both parties claiming a majority. The opinion of the Aha California is that it is democratic. Many of the miners were preparing to winter in the mountains.

The Georgia left the Crescent City at Chagres waiting gold dust. She had 430 passengers. Those remaining on the Isthmus would leave in a sailing vessel.

The dry season was setting in and Chagres was becoming more healthy.

Havana was quiet. The new Capt. Gen. was much liked. Five or six Californians were in prison for violation of Spanish laws. Howard & Aspinwall's train was robbed on the Isthmus of \$200,000.

The cholera has almost disappeared from Sacramento where it has raged with great malignity. Business has consequently revived.

The mayor of Sacramento is dead.

The deaths in San Francisco are not so numerous in proportion to the population as they were 12 months since.

THE LINCOLN MURDER.—The examination of Stephen D. Clark, for the murder of Mr. Heyward, the depot master at Lincoln, has resulted in his being committed for trial before the Supreme Court. The prisoner's identity was established beyond all possibility of a doubt. The line of cross-examination indicated that at the final trial the defense of manslaughter will be set up, upon the ground that Mr. Heyward and his assistants were trespassers in pursuing the prisoner without a warrant, and there being now, in consequence of the death of Mr. H., no sufficient evidence that the prisoner had committed an offence by breaking into the ticket office at Lincoln.

The valise belonging to Stephen D. Carey, the alleged murderer of Heyward, has been found, and contained a pistol supposed to be the weapon used on the occasion of the murder. The valise also contained forty ball cartridges, some skeleton keys and sundry stolen articles.

Governor Wright of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself strongly in favor of colonization. Speaking of the fugitive law, he says: "Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained as to the late Compromise Measures, by Congress; however, Ultra men in the North and South may oppose, or denounce them, there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue that is unhesitatingly and in good faith, to carry out their enactments! There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the Law. No higher duty of the citizens than to maintain by word and deed that supremacy, as we value the heritage which is beyond all price, purchased not with silver or gold, but with the life-blood of the good and brave—the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which, in turn, we must bequeath, inviolate, to our descendants. Let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to the law, is the first fatal step in the downward road to anarchy."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, FROM LOVE.—On Wednesday last, George Downes, of Cheshire, Ct., a young man very far gone in love, called at the house of his innamorata, and after remaining for a long time, apparently in a dull state of mind, in his seat, drew a pistol from his pocket and deliberately shot himself, the ball passing through the lower part of his abdomen and lodging in one of his hip bones. He was immediately conveyed home and now lies in a critical condition. Some "honest lads" had been poisoning his mind with jealousy against a favored rival.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—In the case of the insurance of the Russia, in which Messrs. Paradise, Lawrenson & Co., of New Orleans, have sued several insurance companies to recover insurance on the ship, the jury have given a verdict for the plaintiff, for \$34,000. She "was burned off the Balize, last spring, while on her voyage to California. The defence was that she was intentionally set on fire by the Captain.

WELL DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Home Journal, in speaking of Little's Living Age, says:

"The excellent judgment with which the selections for this work are made, the variety of its contents, and the fact that it appears with singular punctuality every week, and is the cheapest periodical of the kind published, have long since established it in public favor, so that we need only record that the zeal and taste of the editor continues unabated and that those who intend providing themselves with the cream of English periodical literature for the next season, should remember that the Living Age soon enters upon a new volume."

FIRE IN MONSON.—The blacksmith's shop of Capt. Joel Tucker, in Monson, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 1st.—Lost from 4 to \$500. Insured for 225 by the Conway Ins. Co., Franklin County.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session.

MONDAY.—The Senate met at the usual hour, when Mr. Butler presented the credentials of R. Barnwell Rhett, the Senator elect from South Carolina.

Mr. Platt appeared, and after being qualified took his seat.

Various petitions and reports, were then presented.

Some twenty-four bills passed by the House, were taken up, and after being read twice were referred.

HOUSE.—After the usual opening business, Mr. Holmes asked, but did not obtain the consent of the House, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on General Winfield Scott.

Mr. Robinson reported a bill for the prompt execution of the bounty land law, passed at the last session.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate, a few petitions were presented.

Mr. Yulice introduced a bill granting alternate sections of land to Florida, to aid the construction of a railroad between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution in regard to removals was again taken up.

Mr. Ewing said that during the former debate, Mr. Cass had asked him if Weller would have been removed had he been a Whig; to which he answered "yes." As the Senator from Michigan seemed to doubt the sincerity of this reply, he would now proceed to show sufficient reasons for his removal, whether he were a Whig or Democrat.

He then read a certified copy of a Report of Master of Chancery in the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Ohio, in which Col. Weller and several others (all Democrats), who were Commissioners charged with the trust and administration of certain Public Funds, were reported to the Court as defaulters. The amount with which Col. Weller is charged with being a defaulter is \$16,533 60—for which no evidence appears as to how or when he got the money, Weller being at the time the Secretary of the Commissioners. This fact was known to him (Ewing), and he could not but feel that it was a sufficient cause for removal.

In the House, Mr. John Bell, member from Ohio, elected in place of Mr. Wood, deceased, took his seat.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of the member from New Hampshire, Mr. Morriss, whose seat is claimed by Jared Perkins. Since Gen. Wilson resigned his seat in the House, the 3d District in New Hampshire has been altered, and the question is, whether Morriss was elected to fill the vacancy.

This created a debate, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Butler from the Judiciary Committee reported back the House bill regulating testimony in case of contested elections.

The California land title bill being up, Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate two hours in defense of his bill, and in opposition to Benton's substitute.

In the House, Mr. Fitch introduced a bill providing for the location of military bounty land warrants, when the same have been erroneously located. Referred.

Mr. Goodenow introduced a bill granting a certain portion of the public lands to the State of Maine, for the purpose of aiding her in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CAPTURED IN ILLINOIS.

Capt. B. O'Havre, of our City Police, recently took a trip to Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, to arrest a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Young, of this city. He succeeded, after much difficulty and heavy expense, in bringing the negro home to his master. He had all the papers, and more than the fugitive slave law requires; yet he experienced considerable difficulty in arresting the slave. Hon. W. Allen, M. C., assisted in the capture.—Memphis Southern, 18th.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—At the present time there are 335 students in the University of Cambridge, 95 of whom are from other states. So great a number has never been in attendance in any previous year, since the foundation of the University.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 5.—A. C. Mosher, a dealer in Jewelry, from Boston, was dragged to the suburbs of the city, from the Theatre, by a gang of "gentle" thieves; who knocked down, robbed, stabbed, and left him for dead. He was severely cut with bowie knives. Six robbers have been arrested and identified as the villains who attacked him.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—Just as we were looking about for something on which to make a supper, on the 1st inst., in popped a friend with a basket, in which was a nice clean cloth, on removing which, what should meet our astonished gaze but a large plump Cornucopia P. P. picking hot, a present from Mrs. Wareham Sackett, of Franklin street. With many thanks to the kind donor, we carried it home, and if Barnum had been there we could have shown him something he has been looking after this long time, viz. the "knife with which printers cut (that) Pie with." Ain't that enough to make your mouth water, friend Fisk, of the Palmer Journal?—Westfield News-Letter.

It is rather aggravating to have one's felicitousness excited in this way, but we feel gratified to hear that our neighbor is living in such tall clover. It is rather funny, however, for him to talk about a man's mouth "underling" in Palmer!

SENTENCE OF AN INCENDIARY.—At Dedham Friday, Nathaniel Curtis, convicted of burning a barn in Randolph, was sentenced to the State Prison for eight years.

The persons at Philadelphia charged with the attempt to kidnap Adam Gibson, by the aid of the Fugitive Slave Law, have been put under heavy bonds to appear at the higher Court for trial. Several of them, including two police officers who executed the arrest of Gibson, are in jail in default of bail and one of the prime actors, J. Friisby Price, is charged in addition with perjury in his testimony against Gibson, and is in jail in lack of \$2,000 bonds on this account.

Prof. Agassiz is about to proceed South, intending to devote some weeks to a scientific examination of the coast of Florida, in company with the officers of the Coast Survey. His examination will have special reference to the Coal formations of that region.

The Palmer Journal is at liberty to use our thunder whenever it likes. But it is mistaken if it supposes that we fancy Springfield already a city. We merely look upon it as a small village, of about the same importance as Palmer Depot. Nothing more, upon honor.—Springfield Reporter.

Ahem! Don't "fancy" Springfield a city? where's the charter that the Springfield people fished after in the legislature a year or two since?

The "RAPPINGS."—Well, we have been to hear the mysterious knockings in this village and should have written quite a lengthy account of them could we spare the time. Next week we purpose to publish the result of our investigations and in the mean time visit them again.

APOLOGETICAL.—A multitude of other business has prevented us from devoting much time to the use of the quill this week. Our readers should know that newspapers like sermons are not quite as good sometimes as they are at others.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our Legislature is making slow headway. If a Governor is elected in a week or so we shall think there is a prospect of getting a Message in the course of the winter. There is some fun among the several parties in the legislature, and we have much reason to believe there will be a good deal more before it closes.—When anything transpires worthy of notice we shall apprise our readers of the fact.

The Snow Storm of December 24 is acknowledged every where to be the greatest which has been experienced lately. The St. John News-Bulletin states that it was the heaviest storm which had been experienced in the Province for several years.—It almost put a stop to the traveling in every direction and in some parts of the country it is six and eight feet deep.

The Brooklyn Freeman comes to us in an enlarged form. There is much talent combined with an equal share of good sense displayed in its columns, so much so that we consider it second to none of the dailies which come to our table.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1850.—Number of Post-offices, 16,747; extent of 4,923 different mail routes, 167,703 miles; annual transportation, 42,547,069 miles; gross receipts for the year, \$4,905,176; expenditures, \$4,749,049; number of letters charged with postage, 62,000,000; dead letters returned and opened, 2,100,630; money found therein, \$32,069; number of communications received at the department, 370,000, or more than one thousand per day.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF A JUDGE.—From an article in Blackwood's Magazine on Modern State Trials, we get the following anecdote: Mr. Fletcher, a Judge in Ireland, in the year 1812, thus addressed an Irish Jury in a trial for murder occasioned in a duel: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I shall do so. Where two people go out to fight a duel, and one of them falls, the law says it is murder; and I tell you, by law, it is murder; but at the same time, a fair duel I never heard of in the whole course of my life." The prisoners were of course immediately acquitted.—[Boston Times.

The Massachusetts Legislature and the Editorial Fraternity.—Mr. Wilson, President of the Senate, and the Clerk, Mr. Knapp, have both until lately been editors of Free Soil papers. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House, at one time published and edited a neutral paper in Waltham, and afterwards the Advertiser, a Democratic paper in Lowell. Mr. Joselyn, the clerk, was formerly the editor of the Bay State Democrat in this city, and is now editor of the Lynn Bay State. [Boston Times.

The Legislature has advanced one short step to-day. The report on the vote for Governor has at length been made and ordered to be printed; and a motion has been made in the Senate for proceeding to-morrow to fill the vacancies in that body. The Legislature has now been in session a week. In the course of another week, perhaps, the people may be permitted to know who is to be the Governor, and whether anything is to be done by the Legislature for the public benefit. [Boston Traveller.

At the annual meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, held at Northampton on Wednesday, Jan. 1, the following were chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Hon. Wm. Clark of Northampton, President; Paolo Lathrop of South Hadley, Joseph Smith of Hadley, T. B. Huntington, do., Col. E. Edwards, Southampton, Joseph J. West, Northampton, Vice Presidents; S. L. Hinckley of Northampton, Treasurer; W. O. Gorham, do., Secretary;—L. J. Washburn, Auditor.

Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been a short time in hot water.

MURDER IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—We learn from the Manchester Mirror that an Irishman named Daniel Coughlin, was murdered on Thursday afternoon by a fellow countryman named Thomas Welch. The deceased received a severe blow, which fractured his skull. The cause of the murder is not stated, but we learn from another source that Rum was at the bottom of the affair. The murderer made no attempt to escape, and was arrested on Friday.

The Smyrna Wild Hog, which for nearly three years has been doing the Romantic for Longueadow, was caught alive last week. He was captured by a select party of hunters, after six days and nights of uninterrupted sport. He shortly afterwards died of grief and hard running, and is now frozen and on exhibition in Springfield.

Two Men Attacked by an Eagle. The Planter's Advocate, published at Macon Nebraska Co., Miss., says that on Sunday, the 8th inst., Mr. J. Henkle and Mr. Adams, of that county, were reclining upon the side of a hill, basking in the genial rays of the sun, when suddenly a large eagle made a swoop and fastened its talons in the breast of Mr. Henkle. A fight immediately ensued, between the two young men and the eagle, and after a considerable scuffle, they succeeded in capturing it alive, and carried it home. No damage was done, except that Mr. H. received a slight wound in the breast.

The Saharan African expedition has been heard from up to 23th August last—they are now in comparative safety. Mr. Richardson had been obliged to ransom his life and those of his fellow travellers twice. The whole population of the Northern districts of Alcheer, had been raised against the expedition, joined by all the bandits and robbers who invest that region of the Sahara.

Mr. W. Davis, a resident of Williamsburgh drew his money from the bank, in New York, Thursday evening, placed it in his outer coat pocket, while crossing the Park, he stopped to observe a crowd who had collected around a beggar, when some one cut his pocket and stole the book and contents, \$422.

THE STATE PRISON.—There are now 434 convicts in the State Prison at Charleston, a greater number than were ever before in confinement at one time.

BOSTON TREAS.—During the past year there was 182 Deaths in Boston of small pox, the largest for many years. The number of Births was 5,000, Marriages 2,500, and Deaths 3,667.—The number of Immigrants was 20,075, who arrived in 1,967 vessels. About 20,500 were Irish. The amount of City debt on the 31st December, exclusive of the Water debt, was then \$1,756,952 84.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We learn from the Bee that Mr. A. Ford, boot manufacturer, belonging to North Abington, took the cars of the Old Colony road for Boston, on Saturday. Since arriving in that place, nothing has been heard from him. Mr. F. is extensively known as a man of great respectability and wealth, and has done a very large business. He is 40 years old.

A package of \$14,500 of the bills of the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, from the Merchants Bank, Providence, was delivered last Wednesday to a driver of the Bristol Stage, who placed it in the boot, and before arriving at Bristol, the package was missing. The driver immediately returned, but could not find it. Yesterday, he found it at the toll house, where it had been left by some one who had picked it up, not knowing its value. [Providence Journal.

CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—The Crescent City brings Kingston, Jamaica, dates to the 31st Dec. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared.—The deaths in Kingston have reached 9000.—There is no other news of interest.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Waterville, Me., and vicinity, on Friday night, about half-past eleven o'clock. It lasted about thirty seconds. The shock was also felt at Troy, 25 miles to the eastward of Waterville.

The ship Chas. Crocker, Capt. Duncan, cleared from Charleston, on the 31st ult, for Liverpool, with the following large and valuable cargo: 233 bales Sea Island and 4,131 do. Upland Cotton, 51 bbls. Turpentine, and 125 bags Cotton Seed—the Cotton weighing 1,645,942 lbs. and the whole cargo valued at \$227,509, being the largest cargo ever cleared from that port.

The following Congregational Ministers were Pastors of the same Churches in Mass. at the beginning of the 19th century:

Rev. T. M. Cooley. D. D. Granville, settled Feb. 3, 1736; Rev. J. Fisk, D. D., New Brintree, Oct. 26, 1736; Rev. I. Brannen, Georgetown, June 7, 1737; Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D., North Brookfield, June 27, 1733; Rev. T. Packard, D. D., Shelburne, Feb. 30, 1739; Rev. E. Fisk, Wrentham, June 12, 1739.

A late philosopher says that an empty pocket is a great gulf between hope and success, as impassable as that which divided Lazarus from his friend the millionaire. That man must have travelled some.

A SENTIMENT TO BE CARVED ON THE HEART.—VIRTUE AND VICE.—The following extract is taken from Nott's addresses to young men. It is a gem of aspiring brilliancy and beauty;

"I would frown on vice, I would favor virtue, whatever would elevate, would exalt, would add character, and alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to render the world I inhabited like the heavens to which I looked as a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the summer's morn, during that short hour I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep the gutter with the reptile, and bed my memory and my body together in the dunghill. However short my part I would act it well that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction."

Misfortunes are like thunder clouds. At first they look black ; over head, they are ominous. As gloomy dreams are harbingers of a storm, so the dreams of life will prove awakening from it.

NORMAN T. LEONARD
Chairman County Commission
WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer.
Jan. 4th.

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regular correspondents without charge.
Information cheerfully given, and
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CHAS. C. TU
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington

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NORMANT T. LEONARD
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WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer.
Jan. 4th.

Information cheerfully given, and communications promptly replied to, if addressed to
CHAS. C. TUCKER
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington

Aped long leg kip Boot, for \$3,
has formerly been sold for \$4?
A. M. BUTTEL
December, 21.

such as
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38u

Bills of Timber furnished at short notice
E. VALENTINE
December 14, 1890.

Information cheerfully given, and communications promptly replied to, if addressed to
CHAS. C. TUCKER
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington

CHAS. C. TUCKER
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington

POETRY.

Newspapers.

BY COVER.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws a steamy column, and the cups,
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening.
Not such his evening with shining face,
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and, squeezed
And bored with elbow-points through both his
sides,
Outcloses the ranting actor on the stage;
Nor his who patient stands till his feet throb
And his head thumps to feed on the breath
Of patriots bursting with heroic rage;
Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.

This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not even critics, that holds
Inquisitive attention, which I read,
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break,
What is it but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns?
Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge
That tempts ambition in the summit, see,
The seat of office glitter in his eyes;
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them. At his
heels,
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends,
And with a dexterous jerk soon twists him down,
And wins them—but to lose them in his turn.
Here fills of oil the sequence in soft
Meanders lubricate the course they take;
The modest speaker is ashamed and grieved
To engross a moment's notice, and yet begs,
Begs a propitious ear for his poor thoughts,
However trivial that they may be.
Sweet selfishness! it claims at least this praise,
That selfishness! it claims at least this praise,
The death of information and good sense
That it foretells us, always comes to pass.
Catastrophe of declamation thunder here;
There forests of no meaning sweep the page
In which all comprehension rears its head,
While fields of pleasure muse us there,
With merry discants on a nation's woes,
The rest appears a wilderness of strange
But gay confusion—roses for the cheeks
And lilies for the brows of faded age,
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,
Heaven, earth, and ocean, plundered of their
sweet.

Nectarious essences, Olympian deers,
Sermons and city feasts, and favorite airs,
Ethereal journeys, submarine exploits,
And Katerfelto, with his hair on end,
At his own words, wondering for his bread.
The pleasant through the loop holes of retreat
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all its gates
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the listening ear.
Thus sitting, and surveying thus at ease
The globe and its concerns, I seem advanced
To some secure and more than mortal height
That liberates and exempts me from all
It turns submitted to my view, turns round
With all its generations; I behold
The tumult and am still. The sound of war
Has lost its terrors, it reaches me;
Griefs, but not alarms me. I mourn the pride
And avarice that makes man a wolf to man;
I hear the faint echo of these brazen throats
By which he speaks the language of his heart,
And sigh; but never tremble at the sound.
From flower to flower, so he from land to land;
The manners, customs, policy of all
Pay tribute to the store he gleams;
He seeks intelligence in every clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep research
At his return, as each request for me.
He travels and I too. I tread his deck,
Ascend his topmast, through his peering eyes,
Discover countries, with a kindred heart
Suffer his woes, and share in his escapes;
While fancy, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

A country clergyman being opposed to the
use of the bass viol in the church service, was
over-ruled by his congregation. The first Sunday it
was brought into use he announced the psalm
as follows: "To praise God, we will now fiddle
and sing the 40th psalm, second part, short me-
tre."

Tennyson, the recently appointed British poet
Laureat, contributes the following stanzas to one
of the new annuals for 1851:
Come not, when I am dead,
To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,
To trample round my falling head,
And vex the unhappy dust thou wouldst not
save.
There let the wind sweep, and the poor cry;
But go thou by.

Child, if it were thine hour or thy crime
I care no longer being all unblest;
Wed whom thou wilt; but I am sick of time,
And I desire to rest.
Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie.
Go by—go by.

The Wind.
The wind is a bachelor,
Merry and he roves at his pleasure
O'er land and o'er sea.
He ruffles the lake,
And he kisses the flower,
And he sleeps when he lists
In a Jasmine bower.

He gives to the cheek
Of the Maiden its bloom,
He tastes her warm kisses,
Enjoys their perfume;
But, truant-like, often,
The sweetest of his lips
Are lavished next moment
On lovelier lips.

On a Pale Lady.
Whence comes it that, in Clara's face,
The Lilly only has a place?
Is it, that the absent rose
Is gone to paint her husband's nose?

A HAPPY TOUR.—"For what do you wish to
me, sir?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily,
to a stranger at a party, on a evening of two since.
"I beg your pardon, madam," replied the wit, "I
winked as men do looking at the sun—your
splendor dazzled my eyes."

During the Revolutionary war, a tory clergy-
man by the name of Pope was settled in Leicester,
Mass. One Thanksgiving day, at the close
of the Governor's Proclamation, which he read
with great emphasis—"And may God save the
King!" A peasant who was present jumped up
and said—"And may the devil have the Pope."

The epithet of John Bull is taken from Dean
Swift's ludicrous History of New England,
wherein that name is given to the English people,
and to the sovereigns of Austria, Spain, and
France, those of Squire South, Strut, and Louis
Baboon.

In the days of staging, people complained of
the difficulty that they could not find time to
travel. Since railroads and locomotives have been
introduced the only trouble with people is
to find time to stop. Time brings about great
changes in this world of ours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD WRITER ON SLAVERY.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to
be reminded of what Montaigne just a
century since, wrote of Negro Slavery. The
passage quoted occurs in *The Spirit of the
Laws*, which was first published in 1748.

"I had to defend our rights to make
Slaves of the Negroes, this is what I should
say:
"The people of Europe having exterminated
those of America, they were obliged to make
Slaves of the Africans in order to make
use of them in clearing so vast a territory.
"Sugar would be dear if the plant that
produces it were not cultivated by Slaves.
"These creatures are black from head to
foot, and they have such a flat nose that it is
almost impossible to pity them.

"It is not to be supposed that God, who is
a very wise Being, has put a soul, especially
a good soul, into a body entirely black.
"It is so natural to think that it is the
color which constitutes the essence of human-
ity, that the people of Asia who make
Eunuchs always deprive the blacks by a more
marked distinction of their relation with us.
"The color of the skin may be determined
by that of the hair, which with the Egyptians,
the best philosophers, was of great conse-
quence, that they put to death all the red-
headed men who fell into their hands.

"A proof that Negroes have not common
sense is, that they think more of a glass-
necklace than of gold, which, among polished
nations, is of great consequence.
"It is quite impossible to suppose that
these creatures are men, for if we suppose
them men, it might be suspected that we
ourselves are Christians.
"Some small minds exaggerated the in-
justice done to the Africans. But if it were
as they say, would not the Sovereigns of
Europe who make so many useless conven-
tions, have taken it into their hands to make
a general one in favor of mercy and pity?"

SOMETHING ABOUT A JEWEL.

A young man in Nuremberg, who had no
fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his,
to recommend him to a family where he was
a daily visitor, and where there was a hand-
some daughter, who was to have a large por-
tion. The lawyer said he did not exactly
know, but he would enquire.

The next time he saw his young friend, he
asked him if he had any property at all.
"No," replied he.
"Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer
any one to cut off your nose, if he would
give you twenty thousand dollars for it?"
(What an idea!)

"Not for the world!"
"Tis well," replied the lawyer; "I had a
reason for asking."

The next time he saw the girl's father he
said—
"I have inquired about the young man's
circumstances. He has, indeed, no ready
money, but he has a jewel for which, to my
knowledge, he has been offered and refused
twenty thousand dollars."

This induced the old father to consent to
the marriage, which accordingly took place;
though it is said that in the sequel he often
shook his head when he thought of the
jewel!

CAN A MOTHER FORGET HER CHILD?
How often has this question, so pertinently
asked in the Scriptures, been answered in
modern days, when the power of rum is so
prevalent. Every day almost, we see in-
stances related of intemperate mothers for-
saking their children, and leaving them to
the cold charities of the unfeeling world.

Not long since a fine intelligent child was
brought to this city, and committed as a va-
grant, having no home or friends. She re-
lated her simple tale, of an intemperate mo-
ther who had left her standing in the street,
telling her to wait until her return. She
had waited, but no mother came, and after
wandering for miles through the city, was
carried to the police office. Is there any-
thing else but rum that will so utterly obli-
viate all human feeling?—*Crystal.*

WONDERFUL TENACITY OF MATTER.
It is upon authentic record that an Irish
girl spun linen yarn of which one pound
was 1432 English miles in length, and of
which, therefore, 17 pounds and 13 ounces
would have girt this world; and yet less
than the 127 millionth part of this thread
would have been distinctly visible, and must
have contained other filaments still finer,
each of which must have been composed of
an indefinite number of smaller particles,
themselves, in all probability of complex
organization, and containing certainly, mi-
nute atoms of carbon, besides those of
gaseous matter. A wonderful fact, and wor-
thy of record.

SCHOOL CHARACTER.
Every school boy has a character. Let us go
among the group of them and all doubts will van-
ish. There is selfish Harry, lying Tom, slovenly
Dick and fighting Jack; as well as generous
George, truthful Joseph, and honest Bob. Ask
for evidence that these descriptions are truthfully
applied, and we shall find the same rules of
conduct are adopted here that are adopted among
grown men. There is a commanding public sen-
timent in every play-ground, and the same right
principles that secure for a grown man and a
great man, the respect and confidence of his fel-
low-citizens, will—other things being equal—
secure for a boy the love and confidence of other
boys. A long face may be put on—a fawning
or hypocritical boy may play a game with an
easy and credulous teacher, and for a while retain
a false place in his estimation. But the veil is
too thin. The true character comes out broadly
in the play-ground or on the ice, and the boy
that deserved to be loved is loved.

As it is among school-boys, so it is all the way
over. An honest and virtuous man sometimes
is unjustly suspected, and the breath of the slan-
derer may tarnish for a moment an innocent rep-
utation. But the right side comes up sooner or lat-
er, and truth triumphs.

Up about Rutland Vt., they have snow six or
eight feet deep.

CRANE & KINGSBURY,

Stafford Springs,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the
good people of Tolland County, that they
have just returned from New York with a splen-
did and well selected stock of Goods, consisting
in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy

Cassimeres,

SATINETS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;

a large stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

and a great variety of

Dry Goods,

De Laines, Dress Goods and Prints, &c., Bay

State Shawls of all patterns, Alpacaes and Bom-
bazines, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tick-
ings, Drills, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp and
Cotton Batts.

A splendid assortment of White, Flowing,
Blue and Malberry Tea Sets, Liverpool and
Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glass-
es, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea
Spoons, Candelsticks, Coffee Mills, White Wash
Brushes, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Spades,
Shovels and Forks.

Groceries,

Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Java, La-
guira and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico and
Cuba Molasses. A choice stock of Green and
Black Teas, Flour, Lime, Nails, Meal, Corn and
Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises
everything called for in a country store. We
shall be happy to exhibit our goods and wait up-
on our customers. Our motto is "light profits
and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We
are determined to let none undersell. Please
call and see us.

Stafford Springs, Nov. 23, 1850. 34tf

At Denekes in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an
Astor, if he kept on long enough.

Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

Chairs.

JUST received, 500 Case and Wood seat
Chairs, from the Manufacturers, which I will
sell from five to ten per cent lower than they
can be bought at any other Establishment in
this County, please call and examine for your-
selves. J. S. LOOMIS. 29tf

Wheelbarrows.

500 Wheelbarrows for sale, by the doz.
or single, at \$2.25, and by MER-
RILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Of-
fice. Oct. 26. 30tf

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are this week receiving New Styles of
FALL and WINTER Goods, among
which are some new and beautiful styles.
MILES & STEVENS. 25tf

Floor Mats.

100 superior palm leaf mats for sale low.
Enquire of E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Job Work.

DONE at the shortest notice and in the neat-
est manner.

N. B. I return my sincere thanks for the lib-
eral patronage that I have received for my
year, and hope, by strict attention to business,
and fair dealing, to secure a continuation of the
same. J. S. LOOMIS. 19tf

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished. J. S. LOOMIS. 19tf

Palmer, October 19th, 1850.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store
T. NASSAWANNO BLOCK, next door east
of the Post Office, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS!

Selected with much care in New York and
Boston, and especially for the

Fall Trade!

Consisting in part of the most desirable

Dress Goods for the Ladies!

Such as all wool Thibets; Lyonsese Cloths,
Alpacaes, De Laines, Prints and Ginghamas—
"an infinite variety which time hath not stal-
ed nor custom changed," but just imported and
now on hand.

Also,
Bay State Lense and Square Shawls,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Doe, Skins,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vermont Greys,
Searfs and Gloves, all wool Shirts and Drawers
and Flannels of all kinds.

For general Use!

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Tickings and
Denims, and a general assortment of Furnish-
ing Goods. In addition to DRY GOODS I
have a large assortment of

Family Groceries!

Consisting of Molasses, Sugars, TEAS, Hy-
son, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Sou-
chong, and Oolong; Coffee, Spices of all kinds
and of the best qualities.

Provisions.

Beef, Pork, Lard, and Flour of the best brands.

Oil!

Winter strained Sperm and Whale Oil, also
bleached Oil, Sperm and Tallow Candles, and
almost every other article usually found in a
variety store.

The subscriber purchases all of his Goods for
cash and he is confident that he can sell lower
than any other in town.

Grateful for the patronage of the past year
he begs leave to assure his patrons and the pub-
lic generally that he shall spare no pains to make
his store this place where good Goods may be
purchased on the most favorable terms for the
time to come.

LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

Buckwheat Flour,

AND Stuart's superior Syrup, for sale by
NEWTON & Co.
Monson, Nov. 23. 34tf

Mattresses.

A LARGE Assortment of Mattresses, for sale
low, by J. S. LOOMIS. 19tf

AT MONSON!

THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made
Clothing within fifteen miles, going at
prices to suit every purchaser. Though the
proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go
for less than their real value. Call and See.
T. C. DENEKES.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
his services to the inhabitants of
this village, and surrounding places. Designing
to make this place his permanent abode, he
hopes by close application to his business to mer-
it the patronage of the public. Testimonials and
specimens of work will be shown to those who
will call at his office if required.
He may be found for the present, at room No.
13, Nassawanno House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 19 31

Our Dry Goods

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL
THOSE in want will find our prices LOW.
NEWTON & Co. 34tf

Monson, Nov. 23.

New Goods,

For the Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New
York, with one of the most extensive and
splendid assortments of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
never before offered in this market, and is pre-
pared to make them up to order, in a style to suit
the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of gar-
ments will do well to call and examine his stock
before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer the lat-
est and desirable goods, selected from the lat-
est importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.

A Good Assortment of Plain and Fancy
Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts,
Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspenders.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor,
No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. 19 28

Ladies' Gentlemen's

AND Children's Boots and Shoes and
Rubbers of all kinds Constantly
on hand, and for Sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails.
Oct. 19, 1850. 20tf

Patent Milled Buckwheat

Just received, another lot of that celebrated
Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at
the Flour and Grain store.
E. VALENTINE & Co. 33tf

Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed
Commissioners to receive and examine the
claims of the several creditors to the estate of
Alanson C. Turner, late of Palmer, in the
County of Hampden, represented insolvent, and
six months from the 24th day of September last,
being allowed by the Court to said creditors, to
bring in and prove their claims.

Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet to
discharge the duties of our appointment, at the
House of P. W. Webster & Co., in said Pal-
mer, on the first Mondays of February and March
next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where
the said creditors may be present and prove their
claims.

CYRUS KNOX, } Commissioners.
ALANSON C. MERRICK, }
Palmer, Oct. 9th, 1850. 19 28

Sofas.

It is an established fact, that I sell SOFAS
from two to three dollars less than they can
be bought in Springfield or Worcester; and
to keep this statement good, I want all those
in want of the above article, to call and examine
for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
J. S. LOOMIS. 19 29

Oct. 19th.

Bedsteads.

I AM receiving, every week, a large quantity
of Bedsteads, from one of the best Manu-
factories in the State, so that I can suit the most
difficult or please the most scrutinizing eye.
J. S. LOOMIS. 19 29

Oct. 19th.

ON HAND,

A GOOD Assortment of Mahogany Bureaus
varying in price from five to eighteen dol-
lars, from all of which I will make a discount
for cash. J. S. LOOMIS. 19 29

Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

Cheese! Cheese!

A superior article just received and for sale
low by
LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

Sept. 23.

Buck Gloves and Mittens!

BEST assortment in town; some extra Indi-
an Tanned. For sale low by
LOUIS F. SHOALS. 26tf

Sept. 23, 1850.

Live Geese Feathers.

1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese
Feathers just received by the sub-
scribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all
for sale at the lowest prices, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 19 29

BUSH'S

EXTRACT OF SMILAX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies
of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high re-
putation, but afterwards depreciated in value,
doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax,
resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of
Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its vir-
tues were lost. The uncomposed Extract
obtained from the Green Root,
receives those ancient properties so long un-
known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original
reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off
and emitting a strong odor from the time the root
is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes
thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the
most valuable part of the medicine, and by the
chemical process is placed beyond the liability
of change or deterioration. It will remain un-
changed for years. No other Sarsaparilla is
prepared in the same way—few preparations of
that name come from the same root—of course
no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results.
meeting with astonishing success where all other
remedies have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass.,
and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depo-
sit; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E.
Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike;
O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by
Agents throughout New England. 7tf

Corn Starch for Puddings.

A Fresh lot just received. Also Tapioca,
Vermacilla, Farina, Wheaten Grits, Coop-
er's Isinglass, Prepared Barley &c., &c.
Oyster Depot, Hall & Valentine's Block.
C. C. SHAW, lock.
Palmer, Nov. 23, 1850. 19 27

Second Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF Thibet Cloths of all col-
ors, Merinoes, Alpacaes and Silks. Also,
Bay State, Waterloo and Scotch Long & Square
Shawls, Long and Square Cashmere, do, Thibet
Silks, and many other kinds. Flannels of all
colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Fringes, &c. &c.

Carpets.

A good variety, and for sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 19 29

Mahogany Chairs.

I HAVE a large assortment of Mahogany
Rocking and Dining Chairs. Also, a good
variety of Card Tables, Gold, Silver, and
like to exchange for California Gold.
J. S. LOOMIS. 19 29

Oct. 19th.

Time Altered.

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

NO. 42.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK.
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.50, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M.; 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
" New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
" Albany, 11.48, A. M. and 7.30, P. M.
The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan.
Palmer DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11o.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25c

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c.
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the Journal Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
Done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.
11f

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
The Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30f

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTUNE GREY.
A TALE OF ST. LUCIA.
[CONCLUDED]

Fortune Grey was at first impelled to offer himself as candidate for the honor of representing Saint Lucia in the Convention, but being defeated by Citoyen Goyrand, he retired from any participation in the events that followed. Care of his negroes and his plantation alone occupied his attention. Citoyen Goyrand being now supreme, he and General Richard issued a decree, abolishing slavery—a measure, dangerous in the extreme when suddenly carried into effect. The result proved it so. All the blacks refused to work, the estates went to ruin, and pillage and robbery were the orders of the day. Grey and Goyrand often met as suitors to Marie; but her father refused his sanction to any marriage, until tranquility was restored.

While this lawless state of things prevailed, a British fleet appeared before the Island. War had commenced between England and France, and one of the first acts of the former power was to effect the reduction of Saint Lucia. The confusion and astonishment of the governor and of Citoyen Goyrand were beyond description; but hastily retiring with the garrison and their partisans to Morno Fortune, where they prepared for defense. Prince Edward, afterwards the Duke of Kent, led the van, and, after a fourteen hour's contest, planted the British colors on the summit of the fortress.

It was late in the evening—a short time after the surrender of the troops, who were immediately sent to France—that Marie sat alone in her chamber.—The firing had ceased, and she began to wonder that her father and Fortune were not returned from gazing at the fray, when a knock at the room-door startled her, and Vincent Goyrand entered.

The Citizen, as he was generally called, was pale and bloody; his clothes were torn; his hand clasped a sabre, while the red cap of liberty surmounted his brow. "Marie?" he cried, I am hunted for my life, like a dog." This was false; Goyrand counted very strongly upon his power of exciting compassion. "In a few moments they will be upon me. I love you—passionately love you!—without you life is as nothing. If I depart now we never meet again. Victory has declared for the tyrants, and I must to the woods. Take pity on me, and let me not go alone."

Marie did not love Grey; his stern and firm character excited her fear at times; she knew that he would ever refuse what he thought it wrong to grant, and the spoiled child could not bear the idea of a master. Vincent Goyrand was handsome and ardent; and promised obedience to her slightest will; he was in imminent danger, and her compassion was excited; he spoke rapidly and earnestly; he was bold enough, while fondly urging his suit, to tell her that she loved him, though she was not conscious of it, and Marie Roseau was not the first woman who has been persuaded by a suitor to believe herself in love, when she really was not so.

When Fortune Grey and Michel Roseau returned that evening, they found Marie gone. The grief of both was intense, showing itself in the furious threats of revenge. In young Grey it was, perhaps, equally violent in reality; but he was silent on the subject, and the next day disappeared.

Meanwhile, St. Lucia was very far from being tranquilized. The slaves and other insurgents, as well as many French soldiers, retired to the woods, and Citoyen Goyrand was said to be at their head, styling himself "General Commandant de l'Armée Francaise dans les bois." The celebrated Citoyen Victor Hughes, civil commissary of Guadaloupe, lent him all the assistance in his power, and issuing a series of sanguinary proclamations, landed a considerable body of troops, which, being joined by the disaffected of every class and color, in a few days the whole colony, with the exception of Castries and Morno Fortune, was in the possession of the enemy.

A short time after the flight of Citoyen Goyrand, and previous to the arrival of

Citoyen Victor Hughes, Fortune Grey appeared before Castries, with a hundred well-armed negroes, his whole body of slaves having remained faithful to their kind and considerate master. The young planter immediately waited on the English commander, and having had an interview with him of some hours duration, departed that evening, in company with an equal number of English soldiers.—On the following morning, the whole British force under Brigadier-general Stewart, took the road to Soufriere.

St. Lucia is divided into two parts—the leeward and windward, which, in consequence of the roads being then of the worst kind, were, though separated only by a few miles of rude mountains, very difficult to be communicated with.—The journey from Castries to Soufriere was less than fifty miles, and yet three days were required to accomplish it.—Ascending the winding road, leading up Morno Fortune, Grey and his motley force then descended into the valleys of Grand Cul-de-Sac and Roseau, where the road of clay was a perfect quagmire. From thence to Soufriere is the best bridal-road in the Island, a considerable portion of it being scraped from the solid rock, shaded by forest trees and flanked by detached fragments of rock.

Overcoming these difficulties, Fortune Grey arrived, on the third evening, in a deep wood near the foot of the volcano. He gave orders to his men to rest securely within the shelter of the forest, and on no account to leave it, or in any way to give the alarm, until he should return. These commands issued, he crept to the edge of the wood, and ascending a lofty tree, remained in silent contemplation of the republican camp.

It was a brilliant moonlight night, and the whole arid surface of the burning mountain lay before him. Entrenched behind a rude, but well-placed and well-erected breastwork, that left no one weak point open to attack, the insurgents lay tranquilly awaiting the expected attack of the British forces. Their camp-fires were surrounded by groups of huts and tents served to shelter them from the heavy dew when at rest. Several sentinels paced up and down, while an advanced picket was thrown out to within twenty yards of where Fortune was concealed.—Occasionally a black would emerge from the road which led thence to Castries, and now and then a foraging party came in laden with spoil. Presently, however, all bustle ceased, and the whole camp, the sentinels excepted, was wrapped in profound slumber.

Fortune Grey, however, moved not, and, wrapping his cloak around his head, resigned himself also to sleep, from which he did not awake until aroused by the loud report of musketry, mingled with hurrahs and yells. Looking forth he saw a column of British infantry gallantly charging up the insurgent breastwork, while the negroes and whites received them with equal courage.

Fortune immediately slipped from his tree and headed his men, who were already under arms. To their great surprise he led them from the scene of conflict, and taking the road to Vieux Fort, presently plunged once more into a forest path, leading to the base of the other side of Soufriere. He had not advanced long, when, entering a deep ravine he was challenged by sentinels.

Deep silence succeeded, and then volley after volley, followed by the heavy tramp of a charge, by which Fortune Grey endeavored to force this position.—The defense, however made by the negro insurgents was gallant in the extreme, and the fire from the mouth of a dark cavern, in the side of the ravine, so galling, that a retreat ensued. Again and again, the young planter led his men on, and again and again they were driven back by the blacks. At length Grey divided his party, and, secreting one-half behind trees, directed them to keep up a constant fire, while with the rest he headed a charge. A faint resistance was now offered, and the young planter was master of the position.

Commanding his men to secure the prisoners, Grey rushed to the inside of the cavern. At first, by the dim light of a torch, he saw nothing; but presently his eye caught sight of an ancient negro leaning against the wall.

"This is the abode of Citoyen Goyrand!" cried Fortune, fiercely. "Where is he?"

"Massa at Soufriere—him gone to fight for liberte!"

"Fortune! Fortune!" said a faint voice.

Next moment, the young planter knelt beside the pallet of Marie Roseau—Marie Roseau still—dying from the effect of a chance musket-ball.

"Am I your murderer?" cried Grey, passionately.

"Hush, Fortune, hush!" said the dying girl. "God is very good to me.—I have no time to say much. Listen, then, and do not speak until I have done. I have been dying this half-hour; and during that time I have for the first time seen myself. I feel, that while I must blame my dear, kind father for humoring me so much, I have cruelly abused his fondness. Ah, Fortune, the first time you thwarted me, you acted nobly and wisely; but I was blind, and I hated you for it."

"Oh!" exclaimed Grey, unable to repress his emotion.

"But not now," she added, faintly.—Accustomed to have my way in all things, I felt sympathy with the man who taught me to disobey. Goyrand was my evil genius. During my journey here, I discovered that my heart had no share in my evasion—that pique and compassion alone urged me, I refused, therefore, to wed Goyrand, and have been a prisoner ever since. Tell my dear father this, Fortune, and be a son unto him."

In conversation, gradually more heart-broken on the part of the young man, and fainter on that of Marie, one mournful hour passed, and then, in the cavern of mountain Soufriere, surrounded by the signs of a bloody struggle, died the spoiled child, a victim to a mistaken sense of kindness. With a different education, taught to control her wishes, and beguiled by reason and prudence, she might have lived a happy life and proud mother to gladden the heart, and cheer the old age of her fond parent.

Hastily forming a bier, and placing the body upon it, Fortune ordered his men to march, and making for the highway, to Vieux Fort, reached it in time to join the retreating and defeated British column. The Beauty of Castries was buried on the rocky point of the island, within the fort, and all his quiet hopes being interred with it, Grey took service with the British, and died, at an advanced age, a bachelor and a general.

Michel Roseau lived but a few months after his daughter, and Citoyen Goyrand, after governing Saint Lucia for fifteen months, was finally expelled by Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir John Moore, and died in exile.

MAXIMS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.—Never give reproof if it can be avoided while the feelings of either party are excited. If the parent or teacher be not calm, his influence is diminished, and a bad example is set.—If the child is excited or provoked, he will not feel the force of argument or rebuke. On the other hand, do not defer too long. Seize the first favorable opportunity while the circumstances are fresh memory. Reprove each fault as it occurs, and do not suffer them to accumulate lest the offender be discouraged by the amount.

Remember that children are men and women in miniature, and though they should be allowed to act as children, still our dealing with them should be manly, and not morose; recollect, also, that every look, word, tone and gesture, nay even your dress makes an impression.

Never correct a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, nor trifle with a child's feelings when under discipline.

Be always mild and cheerful in their presence, communicative, not extravagant, trifling or vulgar in language or gesture. Never trifle with a child or speak believably, when it is doing wrong.—Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until the thing is done, allowing no evasion, and no modification, unless the child asks for it, and it be expressly granted.

Never reprove children severely in company, nor hold them up to ridicule, or make light of their feelings.

Common Sense.

She came among the glittering crowd—
A maiden fair without pretence,
And when they asked her humble name,
She whispered mildly "Common Sense."
Her modest garb drew every eye,
Her ample cloak, her shoes of leather—
And when they sneered, she simply said,
"I dress according to the weather."
They argued long, and reasoned loud
In dubious Hindoo phrase mysterious,
While she, poor child, could not divine
Why girls so young should be so serious.
They knew the length of Pluto's beard,
And how the scholars wrote in Saturn—
She studied authors not so deep,
And took the Bible for a pattern.
And so she said "Excuse me, friends,
I find that all have their proper places
And Common Sense should stay at home,
With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

THE APPLE OF THE DEAD SEA.

The following is an extract from Curzon. He made a somewhat singular discovery when traveling among the mountains to the East of the Dead Sea, where the ruins of Ammon, Jerash and Adjeloun well repay the labor and fatigue encountered in visiting them: "It was a remarkably hot and sultry day; we scrambled up the mountain, through a thick jungle of bushes and low trees, which rises above the east shore of the Dead Sea, when I saw before me a fine plum tree, loaded with fresh blooming plums. I cried to my fellow traveller. 'Now, then who will arrive first at the plum tree,' and as he caught a glimpse of so refreshing an object, we both pressed our horses into a gallop to see who would get the first plum from the branches. We both arrived at the same moment, and snatching at a fine ripe plum put it at once into our mouths, when on biting it, instead of the cool, delicious, juicy fruit, which we expected our mouths were filled with a dry, bitter dust, and we sat under the tree upon our horses, sputtering and hemming, and trying all we could to get rid of the nauseous taste of the strange fruit. We then perceived, and to my great delight that we had discovered the famous Apple of the Dead Sea, the existence of which has been doubted and canvassed since the days of Strabo and Pliny, who first described it. Many travelers have given descriptions of other vegetable productions, which have some analogy to the one described by Pliny; but up to this time no one had met with the thing itself, either upon the spot mentioned by the ancient authors or elsewhere. I brought several of them to England; they are a kind of nutgall. I found others afterwards on the plains of Troy; but there can be no doubt whatever that this is the Apple of Sodom, to which Strabo and Pliny referred."—Surely, if the traveller, who found what he considers to be the "Apple of Sodom," had been a botanist, he would have been able to tell us more about the fruit than that it was a kind of a nut-gall. Has it been ascertained what plant it is that bears such apples?—Mackenzie.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Nowhere can be found a poetic thought in more captivating simplicity of expression, than in the answer of Tecumseh to Governor Harrison, in the conference at Vincennes. It contains a high moral rebuke and sarcasm heightened in effect by an evident consciousness of loftiness above the reach of insult. At the close of his address, he found that no chair had been placed for him, a defect which Governor Harrison ordered to be remedied as soon as noticed. Suspecting, perhaps, that it was more an affront than a mistake, with an air of dignity amounting almost to haughtiness, he declined the seat proffered with the words "Your father requests you to take a chair, he answered, as he calmly disposed himself on the ground: "My father! the sun is my father, and the earth is my mother—I will repose on her bosom."

MEXICAN ALARM.—The City of Mexico "Monitor," in announcing the passage of a bill by the American Congress, appropriating money for the establishment of an American cemetery near the city of Mexico, says: "Under the pretext of coming to see the graves of their relatives and countrymen, millions of Yankees will be likely to come to Mexico, and finally the whole country would fall into their hands. Be on your guard!"

THE COMMON SCHOOL IS THE BEST.

We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerfully upon the poor man's cottage as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cottager's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it in the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a base birth, so that the poor man's child knows with an unborn certainty that his lot is to crawl, not to climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal.—Mind is impartial. It bears no mark of high or low—rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, or rank or circumstances. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires in heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it.—Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor.—And the poor tallow-chandler's son, that sits up all night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air is common. It ought to be the best school; and in all good works the beginning is one-half. Who does not know the value to the community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the common school, for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is to be refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory.—Bishop Doane.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.

Gov. Helm of Kentucky, in urging up on the people of that State the great importance of general education, thus concluded his remarks upon the subject: "Without knowledge, without education, without science, a nation cannot long be free. An humble village school-house, with its unpretending school-master and ragged urchins, is more terrible to the despot than legions of armed soldiers.—Rear your children in ignorance, and they are ready to be made slaves. Educate them, teach them how to be free, and no power on earth can enslave them."

As a dog was coursing the banks of the Nile, he grew thirsty; but, fearing to be seized by the monsters of that river, he would not stop to quench his thirst, but lapped as he ran. A crocodile, raising his head above the surface of the water, asked him why he was in such a hurry. "I have often," he said "wished for your acquaintance, and should be glad to embrace the present opportunity to make it." "You do me great honor," returned the dog; "but it is to avoid such companions as you that I make so much haste."

A GEM FROM AN OLD BOOK.—It has been eloquently and truly said, that if Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with women at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering round the knees of a mother—the last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard only at the throne of God!

HAIR REMEDY.—The "Twigs" Hair Remedy is thus compounded:—Lac Sulphur, one drachm; sugar of lead, two drachms; rose water, four ounces. This preparation is said to be efficacious in restoring the natural color to gray hair, promoting growth and healthfulness by its action upon the roots. It is to be applied two or three times a day at first, and afterwards used once as a toilet wash.

"How changeable the wind is," said an old lady. "It is the changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up Walnut street, it was blowing in my face, and when I turned to go down, don't you think it went blowin' on my back?"

"My daughter why do you look at the moon so much?" inquired a mother of her daughter, a young lady just entering her sixteenth year. "Why, ma, they say there is a man in it," was the innocent reply.

An Irish editor gives notice that, to insure their appearance, advertisers should send in their favors before the paper is printed, as his men stop work the moment they are done.

NEWSPAPERS.

Much has been said and written about the sustaining of newspapers in the country; a great deal more might be said, but the man who can sit down and read a newspaper article and not appreciate the time and money which it has cost the editor to give him that article is too stupid and dozy to value anything that we may now say on the subject of Newspapers.

The question is not unfrequently asked, "why cannot newspaper business be sustained in the country as well as any other business?" We will answer this by giving the following reasons:

1. The materials for printing a newspaper of ordinary size are very expensive, and a man who has dollars enough to purchase a good establishment will not be willing to wear it out in a small country town where there is little prospect of earning barely enough to support himself. This reason alone accounts for so many shabby-looking sheets in the country. They are printed with second-hand, worn out materials, which were the best the scanty means of the publishers could purchase.

2. The subscription list of a country newspaper is generally very limited; the paper cannot often be circulated to much advantage out of the county; the advertising, too, is generally taken at nominal prices, for the sake of "filling up" and saving the expense of "setting." The paper and ink for publishing a few hundred cost \$4 or \$5 every week, while the expenses for help, rent &c. swell the weekly expenses to no trifling amount. Much of the subscription money comes in twenty-five, and fifty cents at a time, from A, B, C, and D, and you; these small amounts are the chief resources to meet the large bills which are becoming due every month, and must be paid at some rate or other or the paper must go down.

The 3d and greatest obstacle to the success of country newspapers is that people will take a city newspaper instead of one published in their own vicinity. No matter how much talent and merit the home paper possesses a city newspaper has the preference in many minds. Trashy story papers sent out by the city press, are, on account of their immense circulation, afforded at a very low rate, and consequently taken by a large share of the community, to the detriment of the country press.

A good newspaper in a town gives it a degree of character which the good sense of the community will gratefully appreciate; none but those towns which possess a spirit of enterprise and popularity can sustain a good-looking, well conducted newspaper. Thousands of dollars are gratuitously paid yearly to publishers of country newspapers, by men who are aware of the importance of a paper in their midst, and the fact that it cannot exist on its own scanty income. A local newspaper is the most interesting volume that can go into a family; it is an unabridged history of the vicinity in which it is published—a history of the world,

—a map of busy life,

Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

We could preach a long sermon on the precarious support of country newspapers and advance many good reasons why people should sustain them, but we will close with copying a short article from Graham's magazine, which everybody knows, who has heard of Graham—and who hasn't—to be the first magazine in America:

TAKE YOUR COUNTRY PAPERS.—We hope that there is not a subscriber to "Graham" who has overlooked the propriety and duty of sustaining by his subscription and advertising, the paper of his own country. This duty is the first, even before subscribing to "Graham," which is well worth the money it costs, and prior, as a matter of interest, to the subscription to any Journal whatsoever. The prosperity of the country in which you live—its thriving business character—active intelligence, and more than all, its very moral strength depends upon the liberal policy of each and every one of you, toward the central point of your greatness—YOUR OWN COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Now think of this—before you squander your dollar upon some ephemeral, trashy, and perhaps pernicious sheet of a distant city. The telegraph and rail-road, have brought the news early to your editor—earlier than you will get it from afar by due course of mail. Now, encourage his heart and strengthen his hands by a manly support, and let his sheet widen, lengthen and brighten, under the genial influence of a generous and proper estimate of his position.

If you want literature, as well as new and general miscellany, he will give you "Graham" and his paper for, perhaps, \$4—but, GRAHAM himself does not want you unless you appreciate and support your own country newspapers—he has no just right to receive, or you to remit him \$3, while this debt remains at home. Go to!—you are a dull fellow!—stupid!—and would not understand us. Put your three dollars in a stocking and go to the first day you take hold of the newspaper of your neighborhood as a subscriber, who has paid his \$4, and done a proper act of citizenship.

Governor's Message.—The Message of Gov. Boutwell was delivered on Thursday. It is an able, written document of moderate length, and full of sound reasoning. We did not receive in season for publication this week.

English High School.

The last decennial census decides the fact, that, according to the laws of this State in relation to schools, this town is obliged to establish an English High School. The language of the Statute Law of the Commonwealth, is clear and explicit on this point.

In Rev. Stat. Chap. 23, Sect. 5th, it says: "Every town, containing five hundred families or householders, shall, besides the schools prescribed in the preceding section, [Common District Schools] maintain a school, to be kept by a master of competent ability and good morals, who shall, in addition to the branches of learning before mentioned [the ordinary studies of a District School] give instruction in the History of the United States, Book-Keeping, Surveying, Geometry, and Algebra; and such last mentioned school shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, ten months at least, exclusive of vacations, in each year, and at such convenient place, or alternately at such places in the town, as the said inhabitants at their annual meeting shall determine."

The Statute further provides that, "in every town, containing four thousand inhabitants, the said master shall, in addition to all the branches of instruction, before required in this chapter, be competent to instruct in the Latin and Greek languages, and General History, Rhetoric, and Logic."

The national census taken last year, showed that there was in this town three thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-four inhabitants,—just twenty-six less than was necessary to oblige the town to establish a Classical High School, though there is probably more than four thousand persons now in the place, as one of the factories which had suspended operations when the census was taken, has since commenced its work, and has of course gathered in its operatives who were then scattered to their distant homes.

But even if this should not be the case, it is still plainly evident that there are more than five hundred families or householders, and therefore according to the wise provisions of the law, an "English High School," or one where the higher branches of a good English education shall be taught, must be established and maintained by the town, for the common benefit of all its inhabitants.

We trust that there will be no shrinking from this responsibility and duty; but that the citizens of Palmer will come up to this work with a unity and liberality that will show how much they prize the advantages of Education for the rising generation. The town of Danvers was last year heavily fined for failing to comply with the requisitions of the law in this respect, and they forthwith voted ten thousand dollars for the erection of a High School House, and the establishment of the school. We hope this town will be as generous without compulsion; and found and sustain an institution which will be alike creditable to the place and advantageous to its young.

COINAGE AT THE U. S. MINT.—The Coinage, during the past year, at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, amounted to \$28,203,471.

divided as follows:

Gold, Double Eagles,	\$23,405,220 00
Do Eagles,	2,914,510 00
Do Half Eagles,	323,455 00
Do Quarter do,	362,207 50
Do Dollars,	481,953 00
Silver, Dollars,	7,500 00
Do Half Dollars,	113,500 00
Do Quarter do,	47,700 00
Do Dimes,	136,150 00
Do Half Dimes,	47,750 00
Copper, Cents,	40,226 44
Do Half Cents,	199 66

9,635,335 pieces, valued at \$282,647 00

Total gold deposits for the yr., \$33,150 000

Of which from California, \$31,500,000

Other sources, 428,000

The amount of California Gold, received on deposit during the month of December was \$4,500,000.

The greater part of the Gold coinage, it will be seen is in Double Eagles (\$20, pieces. Nothing like so large an amount has been coined in one year before—though in 1849 there was an increase on former years, owing to the Gold beginning to come in from California. Should the California Gold continue to come in during the year, equal to December, some \$50,000,000 would be the result for 1851.

If there is anything in the "human face divine" that a person need to feel proud of it is good clean teeth. Smiles look sweeter, language sounds better and scolding and fretting is greatly mitigated when coming from between a set of good teeth. We do not expect that everybody can have a natural set of beautiful teeth, but when nature fails to furnish such useful ornaments recourse should be had to a good Dentist who will supply the deficiency for a few dollars.—We would here state that Ma. E. CHILDS, has located himself in this village and will attend to any business in the above line that may be desired. He cleans, fills, sets and extracts teeth in a very scientific manner and guarantees satisfaction in every respect. We have seen his work and pass this judgment accordingly. His office is at the Nassawanno House.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Next Monday the electors of the Sixth and Seventh Districts will be called upon to vote for Representatives to Congress. We trust every man will vote according to his own liking, ever bearing in mind that sound government cannot be expected unless we elect sound statesmen.

LAST MOVES OF THE UNION SAFETY COMMITTEE.—Hiring Rev. Dr. Taylor to write down the "higher law," and starting a subscription of \$25000 to buy a carriage and horse for Daniel Webster. The horses are to be fast, but the money comes slow.

An interview with the "Spirits."

We recently availed ourselves of an invitation to hear the "Rappings" at the residence of Dr. R. Barron in this village. We had previously read and heard enough of the "mysterious knockings" to make us feel a little like a certain man who was asked by a clergyman if he believed in the existence of a very warm place, mentioned somewhere in the bible; his reply was, that he "kinder did and kinder didn't, but should rather see the place himself before he expressed a decided opinion."

Our first visit to hear the "rappings" was not attended with any very interesting demonstrations. Having removed the cloth from a table which stood in the middle of the room and thoroughly examined it we took a seat with the mediums around it. For some time no rap could be obtained to any question put to the "spirits," but after a hymn had been sung—we suppose to invoke their presence—a faint tapping was heard upon the table. The sound was about as loud as that produced by water dripping from the ceiling to the floor. In reply to the question whether or not the spirits would communicate with us, there was a negative rap—two raps, they however signified their disposition to converse with us at some future time. The principal medium was a little bright-eyed roughish-looking girl ten or twelve years of age, named Chaffee, from Providence. We then accompanied her into another room, where she sat down to a table and commenced singing, and at the same time the "spirits" beat the tune on the table. We desired her to sit away from the table and request the "spirits" to rap a lively tune. She did so and a quick dancing tune was distinctly drummed upon the table leaf. There were but two persons in the room besides ourselves and we sat the nearest to the table of either, and we are positive that no one touched it in any manner; we examined it thoroughly to ascertain if any machinery or confederate was connected with it but could find none. The idea occurred to us that the sounds might be produced by ventriloquism, but being well versed in that science, we were convinced, by watching the countenance of the medium that she made use of no such art.

The next day we made another visit to the "knockings." Having comfortably seated ourselves at the table the "spirits" began to thump much louder than they did at our previous visit, and readily signified their willingness to communicate with us. The answers in the affirmative were given by three or more raps, those in the negative by one or two. We proceeded in the following manner:

Is there any "spirit" present that wishes to communicate with us?—Raps—Yes. Will more than one "spirit" communicate?—No. Are you the "spirit" of a brother?—No, of a sister?—Yes. Will you give us your age at the time of your death?—Yes. We were then told to make a column of figures from 1 to 30 or 40 and point to each figure and ask if she was that age. We did not fancy this manner of proceeding, and endeavored to have the age rapped off, but the "spirit" refused to give the age in that way, so we contented ourselves with pointing to the figures and asking as we pointed at each if such was the age, taking care that no one should see the figures we had made. When our pencil was put upon 23 there were several loud raps. We asked if this was to be relied on as her age, and were answered by four or five raps—yes. We proceeded in the same manner to ascertain how long since she died and received for an answer, ten years.

Were you single at the time of your death?—No. Had you any children?—Yes. We asked to have the number rapped upon the table—two loud raps. Are they both living?—No. Is one of them living?—Yes. Is your husband now living?—Yes. Has he had more than one wife?—Yes. Is his second wife living?—No. Did his second wife have any children?—Yes. We then wrote down the names of several diseases, and asked, which one she died of. On pointing to "puerperal fever" there were several raps—Yes. Are all of your sisters dead?—Yes. Will you rap the number of sisters in the family?—Yes. Four raps followed. Were you the first one that died?—No. Were you the last?—Yes. The name was given in the same manner that we obtained the age.

We enquired if all "spirits" were happy and were answered with several loud raps—Yes. Are there different degrees of happiness in the spiritual world?—Yes. We propounded several other questions of a like nature which were answered in the affirmative. We were about to propose several questions, to be answered by the alphabet, but the medium declared that the "spirits" were done conversing for that time, and we were obliged to content ourselves with what we had heard.

In regard to the answers we received, we must confess they were all correct with one or two exceptions. We had a sister who died of the same disease and under the same circumstances as above stated—albeit her age and the number of years since her death, we knew to be correct, and we are not positive that those answers were wrong. No one in the room besides ourselves knew that we ever had four sisters, and no one within several miles of us knew that they were all dead.

About this time we expect the reader will ask if we believe in the rappings. Well, yes!—we believe we heard rappings, and we believe no one has yet given any satisfactory explanations concerning them, but

we have yet to be convinced that they were the work of "spirits." The only probable conclusion that has been arrived at is, that the knockings are produced by electricity aided by clairvoyance and mesmerism, and we cannot exactly harmonize this explanation with the nature of the "rappings."—We are satisfied that what the inquirer knows the pretended "spirits" know, and no more. If there are "spirits" connected with the "rappings" we are inclined to think, from some of the manifestations we witnessed, that they are rather kindly minded. We asked if they would rap directly under the paper we were writing on, and their reply was yes, but still we could not coax the thumping from the middle of the table.

We intended to have visited the "rappings" once more, to apply a more thorough test, to their "spirituality" but the principal medium was taken ill last week and has returned to her home in Providence. The "knockings," we understand, are still heard at Dr. B's residence, but no communication can be had with them.

Sudden Death.—Addison Gilmore, President of the Western Railroad corporation, died suddenly at Watertown on Friday evening, last week. He was attending a ball, and while dancing he complained of being unwell. His partner advised him to sit down, but he kept the floor until the dance was finished. He took a seat beside his wife and daughter and soon fell forward insensible, and never spoke afterwards. His death was occasioned by an affection of the heart, which had troubled him for several years.

Mr. Gilmore was a native of Vermont, and had been a resident of Boston for more than twenty years. When he first went to that city he was employed as a laborer in a store; but his fine business talents, and persevering industry enabled him to accumulate a large estate. His age was 47. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters.

On the announcement of Mr. Gilmore's death in Springfield, on Saturday, work was suspended in the shops belonging to the Western Railroad corporation, as a mark of respect for the deceased.

Governor and Lieut. Governor Elected.—After a fortnight's bantering and haggling between the Democrats and Free silers, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL was chosen Governor and HENRY W. CUSHMAN was chosen Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts last Saturday.

Mr. Boutwell is probably the youngest man who was ever elevated to the Executive Chair of Massachusetts. He was born June 28, 1813, and is not quite 33 years of age. He is a merchant, a self-made man—intelligent, active, persevering, social, pleasant and popular in his manners. He is now one of the three Bank Commissioners of the State, an office which he holds through the favor of the retiring whig Governor.

Great Foot Race.—The Springfield Republican says that the first instalment of the great foot race against time, which we announced last week, took place at Longmeadow, on Wednesday afternoon. Time was beat. The bet was between Mr. A. Dalton of Springfield, and a Hartford gentleman, and was that the runner, a young Englishman named Poole, could not run five miles in thirty-one minutes. Amount of wager \$500 on each side. Poole ran the distance with ease in 30m. 13sec. in the presence of some thousand spectators, and the \$1000 was paid over the same evening to the winner, the Hartford man.

Poole is a small, boyish-looking, compact, rugged person. Though the "course" was "spushy"—the ground being simply cleared of the snow—he accomplished his five miles in the time mentioned without apparent difficulty, and could evidently have done it much sooner. He ran with great regularity of speed, making each mile in the same space of time. He wore nothing but a band about his middle, a silk shirt, and moccasins with thick soles. After accomplishing the feat, on Wednesday, he divested himself of his spare clothing, and jumped into a warm bed, where he lay half an hour, when he jumped up and took a walk for exercise. Mr. Poole ran another race on Thursday. He was to run 10 miles in 46 minutes, but lacked a few seconds of accomplishing the feat, according to the decision of the judges. Purse \$1000. It is hinted that the bets were all gammon.

The Genesee Farmer for Jan. 1851, is received. We have heretofore spoken of this work as being an excellent publication for all farmers. The publisher will give every subscriber an engraving of the great Glass Palace in London, in which is to be exhibited the industry of all nations next May.—The cheapness of the work and its many merits recommend it to every tiller of the soil. Price only 50 cents. Published at Rochester, N. Y.

Legislature.—The main business that has occupied our General Court since the election of Boutwell to the gubernatorial chair has been the balloting for U. S. Senator.—There have been five ballottings without making a choice. At the last balloting, Chas. Sumner had 180 votes, Robt. C. Winthrop, 166; Scattering 28. The Message was delivered on Thursday. About next week we may begin to look for more variety of business in the Legislature.

SAFE.—The Navy Department has received dispatches announcing the safety of the officers of the U. S. ship Marion, some of whom it was feared, were on board the Portuguese frigate Donna Maria, when she blew up at Macao, a short time ago, while firing a salute in honor of the Queen of Portugal.—The officers of the Marion were about going on board the Maria when the fatal accident happened.

Accident in Springfield.—On Friday, afternoon last week, as Mr. Henry Worthington was driving down State st. Springfield, his horse became frightened, and when nearly opposite the Springfield Bank, Mr. W. was thrown from his sleigh. The horse kept on to Main st., where he dashed into one of the front windows of Merriam, Chapin & Co's. book store, breaking out the entire sash, and taking the sleigh with him through the window. At this moment, Mrs. J. Hubbard and her sister, Miss Warner, were on the sidewalk, and the horse coming in contact with the former, knocked her down, and stepped upon her foot. Miss Warner, with a presence of mind for which she deserves all praise, pulled her sister from under him and out of further danger. An instant more, and she must have been killed, or terribly injured.—A table covered with splendid books which stood in the window, was smashed and the books strewn in every direction. The horse cleared the sleigh near the window and rushed to the furthest corner of the store with the shafts dangling after him. His sudden arrival created a scattering among those engaged in the store at the time, some of whom, fortunately, were hurt.

The glass broke out into nine panes, and cost \$10 a pane,—\$90. The damage to the books &c., is estimated at \$150.

State Population.—HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—The following is a table of the number of Polls, value of Property, and the rate of Taxation on every \$1000, in every town in Hampshire.

Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax on \$1000
Blanford	404	\$516,898	.56
Brimfield	356	672,008	1.17
Chicopee	290	423,355	.83
Chester	1913	3,443,597	6.02
Granville	336	384,110	.73
Holland	116	141,897	.27
Holyoke	1117	1,812,854	3.22
Longmeadow	347	845,966	1.41
Ludlow	283	450,237	.81
Monson	612	916,125.60	1.65
Montgomery	103	159,691	.33
Palmer	896	1,208,435.67	2.23
Russell	146	167,523	.31
Southwick	314	525,318	.93
Springfield	3463	6,375,433.50	11.10
Tolland	143	202,535	.36
Wales	137	217,938	.41
W. Springfield	715	1,661,640.50	2.80
Westfield	1070	1,563,758	2.84
Wilbraham	481	923,247.50	1.63
	13,439	\$22,621,220.77	\$30.52

Father J. J. Dougherty, a Roman Catholic Priest, was arrested in Springfield on Friday night, last, and held in bonds of \$800 to answer to a charge of felonious assault on the person of Mary Morrison, a girl of only 17 years of age. This case, as reported, is characterized by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The victim is an intelligent, well educated American girl of Irish descent. She is an accomplished musician, was the organist in the Rev.ascal's church in Springfield, and at the time of the alleged assault he was both her guardian and pastor. The offence was committed last Spring. Early in the Summer she was sent to New York to avoid public exposure; being there discovered by her friends, she was brought back to Springfield. The poor girl is now a mother—disgraced, heart-broken, and supposed to be dying.

AN UNEXPECTED TERMINATION TO AN ELOPEMENT.—A few days ago a young married man eloped from the neighborhood of Manchester, Eng. with a female relative, intending to proceed to America in one of the packet ships. The passages were taken, and every arrangement made. Unfortunately for the schemes of the faithless husband, an intimation of the circumstances was sent to the wife, who sold her goods and came over to Liverpool immediately. Having communicated her story to the captain of the vessel in which her husband was about to sail, she was allowed to go on board just at the time of sailing. The young woman who had run away with the husband was sent on shore, and when the husband retired to his berth, he found, in place of his paramour, his lawful wife.

SMUGGLING.—The English steamship Niagara has been seized by Collector Greely, at Boston, on account of an attempt being made by some persons to smuggle goods ashore.—Custom House officers now have possession of the steamship, and a strict investigation is now proceeding to ascertain who among the crew, have been guilty in this matter. Robert Brownlow, the butcher of the ship, left her on Thursday last, and has not been heard of since. He is supposed to have been implicated in the smuggling business. A reward of \$200 is offered for him.

It requires 3500 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence, Mass., mills with wool for one single day. They produce 1500 shawls per day, and consume Cochineal to the value of \$60,000 per annum. Three years since there were not 500 inhabitants in Lawrence, and now there are 10,000.

Under the census of 1830 Virginia had twenty-one Representatives in Congress.—The next apportionment will entitle her to twelve.

The present census will entitle her to twelve. Indiana in 1830 was a little State—in 1840 she had seven Representatives in Congress; and the late will give her twelve!

The Worcester Spy announces that Mr. Paine received, by the last steamer from England, British letters patent on his invention.

John Gardner Esq., has been elected President pro tem, of the Western Railroad, vice Addison Gilmore, deceased.

The kidnappers of Adam Gibson in Philadelphia have been again arrested and held to bail for kidnapping a colored child.

The monument to the memory of Sir R. Peel, at Leeds, will be erected at Park row, near the Court House. It is to be a bronze statue, mounted on a granite pedestal.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session.

This body, like a great many other bodies has different degrees of action. At one time it scarcely makes any headway and at other times it does business with a rush. The business in the Senate last Wednesday was of more than ordinary interest not because anything of a superior nature was accomplished, but because there was a general round of words among the Senators. Bills were introduced for a repeal of the Slave Law.

The House took up the Postage bill and worked on it all day without accomplishing much. The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment pending yesterday, providing three cents on single letters the half ounce and five cents if not prepared—rejected. Only two members voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Brown of Indiana, offered an amendment, charging three for distances under 300 miles—over that distance 5 cents. Nor shall mail facilities be diminished, nor Postmaster's salaries reduced by this act. Defeated—52 to 72.

Mr. Dumnick proposed three, five and ten cents postage, according to distance—rejected; Ayes 33, Nays not counted.

Mr. Potter offered a substitute for the first section of the original Bill, namely: upon each letter, not weighing over one-half ounce, 3 cents, and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 3 cents, provided no Post office now existing shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route be discontinued or diminished in consequence of any diminution of the Revenues that may result from this Act, and provided it shall be the duty of the P. M. General to establish new Post Offices and place the Mail Service on new Mail routes established, or that may be hereafter established in the same manner as though this Act had not passed.—And provided that the compensation of the passage of this Act. After an unsuccessful effort to amend, this was agreed to. Ayes 91, Nays 70.

The first section thus disposed of, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill. Mr. Potter moved a substitute for it, charging on printed matter, 2 ounces, one cent. Books not weighing over 30 ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter. Provided that newspapers delivered in the State where published, shall be chargeable with only one half the foregoing rates.

Various amendments were offered to this and rejected. Two, similar in substance, were agreed to, that no postage shall be charged on newspapers mailed and delivered in the country where published, nor within thirty miles of the place of publication.—Another was agreed to, deducting 50 per cent on magazines postage prepaid. Without perfecting the Second Section, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE SEAL.—The Seal is an animal that can live on the ice, or on land, or in the water; it can equally feed on grass, flesh, and fish; and can alike bear heat and cold. A full-grown seal is from six to eight feet long; its head is like that of a cat; its voice may be compared to the barking of a dog; its teeth resemble those of a wolf; its tongue is forked somewhat like a serpent's; its two feet are shaped as hands, ending in sharp claws; and it has the tail of a fish. It is a timid, gentle creature, and has been trained to obey the voice of a keeper, and give other signs of intelligence. Some writers suppose that a seal lives to be a hundred years old.

To the Greenlanders, seals are of great value. Their flesh supplies him with food; their fat furnishes oil for his lamps, and keeps his fire burning; their sinews serve him instead of thread; of part of the entrails he makes the windows of his hut, curtains for his tent, and shirts for his body; and the maw (stomach) serves for a bottle in which to keep his stock of oil. But of the skin he stands in the greatest need; of it he makes his clothing, and with it he covers his tent, and makes his boat.

Seals it is said, have a delicate sense of hearing, and have been known to surround and follow a ship for miles when a violin was played on deck.—Children's Mag.

The New Orleans papers of the 23th, contain a full account of the great Union Meeting that was held in that city the day before. It was an immense demonstration. It was held in the St. Charles Theatre, which was crowded in every part. The following mottoes, printed on colored paper, were hung around the stage:

The Union—It must and shall be preserved. We know no North, no South, no East, no West—But one Common Country.

The Flag of the Union; It presided over our Birth, may its folds shroud us in Death.

Justice, Union and Confidence. I am for Maintaining the Union in SPIRIT as well as in form.

In Union there is Strength. A house divided against itself, cannot stand.

Secession! Peaceable Secession. Sir; Your eyes and mine were never destined to see that Miracle.

The half Century Question is again agitated in various parts of the country, and mathematicians are again in a sweat. There was a similar discussion at the close of 1799, when many contended the eighteenth century was then complete, and that the year 1800 was the beginning of a new century.—On the 1st of January, 1801, an editor of a newspaper wrote as follows:

"Precisely twelve o'clock last night The eighteenth century too its flight. Full many a calculating head Has racked its brains, its link has shed, To prove by metaphysical fine, A hundred means but ninety-nine; While at their wisdom others wondered, But took one more to make a hundred."

MORE FIXING.—The Westfield News Letter man had two lots of wedding cake sent him last week. He is certainly living too high; we shall have to send neighbor Graham of Northampton out to Westfield to give our contemporary a lecture on "tall fodder."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE APOSTLES.

THEIR LIVES, WIVES AND CHILDREN.

A great deal is said in ecclesiastical history about the Apostles themselves, but very little about their families. In this view, a French writer, quoted by a writer in the Chronotype, asks the following questions: Were the Apostles married? did they have children? what became of these children? where did these apostles live? where did they write? what became of them? had they a district? did they exercise a civil ministry? did they have a jurisdiction over the faithful? were they bishops? did they have a hierarchy, rites and ceremonies?—These questions are curious, and the reply involves a good deal of obscure antiquarian learning.

1. *Were the Apostles married?*
There exists a letter attributed to St. Ignatius the martyr, in which are these decisive words: "I remember your sanctity like that of Elijah, of Jeremiah, of John the Baptist, of the chosen disciples Timothy, Titus, Erastus, Clement, who lived in chastity; but I do not blame those others, happy in the bonds of marriage, and I hope to be found worthy of God, in following their traces in his reign, after the examples of Isaac, Jacob, Isaiah, and of the other prophets, such as Peter and Paul and of the other Apostles who were married."

Some scholars have pretended that the name of St. Paul is interpolated in this famous letter. Turrien, and all those who have seen the letters of St. Ignatius in Latin in the library of the Vatican, acknowledge that the name of St. Paul is found in them. And Baronius does not deny that this passage exists in some Greek manuscripts; but he pretends that these words were added by some modern Greek.

There was in the ancient library of Oxford a manuscript in Greek of these letters of St. Ignatius, in which these words were found—I do not know whether it was burned with many other books at the taking of Oxford by Cromwell. There is still one in Latin in the library, in which the words "Pauli et Paulorum" are effaced, but in such a manner, that the ancient characters may be easily read.—It is certain that this passage is contained in many editions of these letters.

This dispute concerning the marriage of St. Paul may be very frivolous. What matters whether he was married or not, if the other Apostles were so? We have only to read his first Epistle to the Corinthians to prove that he might have been married like the others:

"Have we not a right to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other Apostles; or of the brethren of the Lord and Cephas? Or I only and Barnabas, have not we the right to forbear working? Who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges?" It is clear, from this passage, that all the Apostles were married as well as St. Peter.

And St. Clement, of Alexandria, declares positively that St. Paul had a wife. The Roman discipline has changed, but that does not prevent their having been other customs in the primitive times.

2. *Of the children of the Apostles.*
We know very little concerning these families. St. Clement of Alexandria, says, that Peter had children? that Philip had daughters whom he married. The Acts of the Apostles speak of the four daughters of Saint Philip who prophesied. It is believed that there was one married, and that was St. Herminie.

Eusebius reports that Nicholas, chosen by the Apostles to co-operate with St. Stephen in the holy ministry, had a very beautiful wife of whom he was jealous. The Apostles having reproached him for his fault, he corrected himself, and bringing his wife before them, he said: "I am willing to relinquish her, let him who will, take her to wife." The Apostles did not accept his proposition. He died by his wife, one son and several daughters.

Cleophas, according to Eusebius and St. Epiphanius, was brother of St. Joseph, and father of St. James, the lesser, and of St. Jude, whom he had by Mary, sister of the holy Virgin. Thus St. Jude, the Apostle, was cousin-german of Christ.

Hegesippus, quoted by Eusebius, says that two grand-children of St. Jude were shown to the Emperor Domitian as descendants of David, and as having an incontestable right to the throne of Jerusalem. Domitian, fearing that they might make use of this right, questioned them himself; they exposed their genealogy; the emperor asked them what was their fortune; they answered they were laboring men. The emperor then asked them when the kingdom of Christ would come; they said that it would be at the end of the world. After which Domitian let them go in peace, which proves that he was not a persecutor.

COMICAL.—The following anecdote of a rich but ignorant old woman, is natural enough to be true:—

A common councilman's lady, saying her daughter a visit at school, and inquiring what progress she had made in her education, the governess answered "Why, pretty well, Madam; Miss is very attentive; if she is in want of anything, it is capacity; but for that deficiency we must not blame her." "Oh! no Miss Teacher," replied the mother, "but I blame you for not having mentioned it before. Her father, thank Heaven, is a Cashier in the Bank, and is rich, and so he can afford his only daughter a capacity, and I beg you will get her one right away, and let it be a good one, no matter what it costs, even if you have to send to Europe for it. We are rich and able to pay the highest price."

POETRY.

The Burial of Love.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Two dark-eyed maidens, at close of day,
Sat, where a river rolled away,
With calm, and brow, and raven hair,
And one was pale, and both were fair,
And one was pale, and both were fair,

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers unblown,
Bring forest blooms of names unknown,
Bring budding sprays from wood and wild,
To strew the bier of Love, the Child.

Close softly, fondly, while we weep,
His eyes, that death may seem like sleep;
And lay his hands, in sign of rest,
His weakened hands, across his breast.

And make his grave where violets hide,
Where star flowers strew the rivulet side,
And blue birds, in the mists of spring,
Of cloudless skies and summer sing.

Place near him, as ye lay him low,
His idle shafts, his loosened bow,
The silken band that oft around
His waggish eyes in mirth he wound

But we shall mourn him long, and miss
His ready smile, his ready kiss,
The patter of his little feet,
Sweet frowns and stammered phrases sweet.

And graver looks serene and high,
A light of heaven in that young eye;
All these shall haunt us till the heart
Shall ache—and ache—and tears shall start.

The bow, the band, shall fall to dust,
The shining arrows waste with rust,
But he whom now, from sight of men,
We hide in earth shall live again.

Shall break these clouds, a form of light,
With nobler mien and clearer sight,
And in the eternal glory stand
With those who wait at God's right hand.

To Who! To Who!!

The following, from a South-western newspaper, is the most ingenious newspaper dun that has ever fallen under our notice:

'Twas on a cold autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light,
And not a star appeared in sight,

As the thick forest through
Muggins—as usual—"blue,"
Beat homeward, "tacking" left and right;
When all at once he brought up right

Against a dead owl yew,
At which he "rounded ty,"
And "quarling off," as if to fight,
Said with an oath I shan't indite,

"Infernal scoundrel you!
Light—can I'll lick you, black or white!"
Just then above him flew
An owl, which on a branch did light

A few feet o'er the boughs bright,
And then commenced, "Tu whoo—
Tu whoo—Tu whoo—Tu whoo!"
Quoth Muggins: "Don't you think to fright
A fellow of my weight and height

With your 'Ter Whoos ter whoos?"
You cursed bugaboo!
An' if you're Belshazzar, his quite
An' necessary you should light—

For Muggins ain't your due;
For money matters are all right!
The Printer's paid up—honor bright!"
Threat the owl withdrew;

And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are other chaps who might
Be caught out late some dismal night,
Who have not paid what's due!

They know—to who—to who.

Gold.

Oh, cursed love of Gold!
How worthless is the price,
That human life doth hold

To our young cheated eyes;
For this from home and house we part,
And tear sweet nature from the heart.

In vain fond parents weep;
In vain a sister sighs;
To gather Gold we sweep
To sickly climes and skies;

And when the stream begins to roll,
We gain the world and lose the soul.

OBEDIENCE.—Remember, if you would not have all your instructions and councils ineffectual, teach your children to obey. Government in a family, is the great safeguard of religion and morals, and the support of order and source of prosperity. Nothing has a greater tendency to bring a curse upon a family, than the insubordination and disobedience of children, and there is no more painful and disgusting sight than an ungoverned child.

Be yourselves what your children should be.

Don't get tipsy; don't swear; don't patronize tobacco; don't get into debt; don't quarrel with your friends; don't fancy yourself the nicest or the handsomest man in christendom; don't despise the poor; don't condemn any one unheard; don't strike a man who is beyond your reach; now, don't.

Don't get in a fluster, and go on a bluster, nor allow yourself to terrified be: but keep a cool head, and never be led, to join in a hurrah and spree.

Second Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Thibet Cloths of all colors, Merinos, Alpacaes and Silks. Also, Bay State, Waterloo and Scotch Long & Square Shawls, Long and Square Cashmere, do, Thibet Silk, and many other kinds. Flannels of all colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery, Fringes, &c. &c.

A good variety, and for sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS.
McGillivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

At Deane's in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, AND all the latest fashions in the most extensive and cheap manner.

Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Arrangement Commencing Nov. 6, 1850.

THROUGH TRAINS

To Palmer, Springfield, Albany, New York and Boston.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AS FOLLOWS:—LEAVE

N. London for Palmer at 6.45 a.m. & 3.25 p.m.
Norwich " " at 7.15 a.m. & 3.55 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 8.15 a.m. & 4.45 p.m.
Stafford " " at 9.15 a.m. & 5.45 p.m.
Monson " " at 9.50 a.m. & 6.35 p.m.
Arriving at Palmer at 10.00 a.m. and at 6.45 p.m.

The 6.45 p.m. train connects at Palmer with the Morning Express Train of the Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and New York at 10.14 a.m. and with the train to Worcester and Boston at 9 p.m. The 3.25 p.m. train connects at Norwich with the 5 p.m. train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at Palmer with the 7.30 p.m. train for Springfield, and with the 9.10 p.m. train to Boston.

The regular Passenger Trains connect at Willimantic with the Hartford, P. and F. Railroad for Hartford, New Haven and New York, at 8.30 a.m.; at 12.30 p.m.; and at 4.30 p.m.

Returning, THROUGH LINES FOR NEW LONDON, STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE & NEW YORK.

Palmer for N. L. at 10.20 a.m. & at 2.40 p.m.
Monson " " at 10.30 a.m. & at 2.50 p.m.
Stafford " " at 11.00 a.m. & at 3.25 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 12.00 m. & at 4.35 p.m.
Norwich " " at 12.40 a.m. & at 5.20 p.m.
Arriving at New London at 1.40 p.m. and at 6.00 p.m.

The 10.30 a.m. train leaves Palmer after the arrival of the Morning Passenger Trains from Springfield and Boston and connect at Norwich with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at New London with the Boat for Stonington at 2 p.m.

The 2.40 p.m. train leaves Palmer on the arrival of the Express Trains from N. York, Albany and Springfield, connecting at New London with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker at 9 p.m. for New York.

THROUGH LINE TO STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The 10.30 a.m. train is the regular line from Palmer and all way stations to Stonington Providence via the Stonington Railroad running in connection with the Steamers Alice or Angelina from N. L. to Stonington.

Passengers from Providence and Stonington for Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford, Palmer, Springfield, and intermediate stations, will take the 3.25 p.m. train from N. L.

LAND ROUTE TO NEW YORK, VIA HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN.
Passengers Leave New London at 6.45 A. M. and at 3.25 p.m.

ROUND ROUTE TO NEW YORK.
The 2.40 p.m. train is the regular line from Palmer, and all intermediate stations, in connection with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker for New York.

RETURNING—Passengers will Leave New York at 4 p.m. in the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, for New London or Norwich, take the Cars next morning for Palmer and all way stations. No charge for Berths on the Boats.

Stages.
Leave New London for Lyme, Mystic, Stonington, Willimantic for Chaplin, Mansfield, Hampton, Danielsonville, &c.
Leave Tolland and Willington station for Tolland, Rockville, Ashford, Eastford and Willington.

Leave Palmer for Andover, Belchertown, Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales, &c.

Freight Trains.
PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED FROM STAFFORD TO NEW LONDON.
Leave Palmer at 6 a.m. Monson 6.10: Stafford 6.45; Willimantic 6.40; Norwich 9.40; arriving at New London at 10.30 a.m.

RETURNING—(without Passenger Car attached)—Leave New London at 11.45 a.m.; Norwich at 1 p.m.; Willimantic 2.30 p.m.; Tolland 3.30 p.m.; Stafford 4 p.m.; and arriving at Palmer at 5.20 p.m.

Freight taken in connection with the Western Railroad to Albany, Boston and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
The Steam Propellers Shetucket, Decatur and Quinabaw will leave the Rail Road wharf in New London, for New York, on the arrival of the Freight Trains from Palmer on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, taking Freight in connection with the inland routes for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RETURNING—Leave New York for New London on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Express Freight will be taken from New London to New York by the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, and by the Steamer Alice via Stonington Rail Road to Providence.

Freight taken by the regular lines of Packets from New London to New York, Philadelphia, Providence and New Bedford, at reduced rates. Coal, Cotton, Lumber, &c., may be landed at New London, directly from vessels of largest class into the Rail Road Cars, without charge for wharfage.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. and Eng.
New London, Nov. 24, 1850. tf 31

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR Sale low by the subscribers,
50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c.
30,000 " V. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath. Do.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
G. VALENTINE & Co.
December 14, 1850. 37tf

Ready Made Clothing
OF All kinds, for Men and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Satins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. &c. for sale very low. Garments made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.

ALSO—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c.
MILES & STEVENS. tf 29
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

Paper Hangings,
CURTAINS and Borders in great varieties by MILES & STEVENS. tf 29
Oct. 19th, 1850.

Wheelbarrows.
500 Wheelbarrows for sale, by the doz. or single, at \$3.25, each, by MER- RILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. OFFICE.
Oct. 26. 30tf

AT MONSON!

THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, offered at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

DENTISTRY.

E. CHILDS, Surgeon
Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.

He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawanne House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. tf 31

Our Dry Goods

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL THOSE in want will find our prices LOW.
NEWTON & Co.
Monson, Nov. 23. 34tf

New Goods,

For the Fall and Winter.
THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
before offered in this market, and is prepared to make them up to order, in a style to suit the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of garments will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer them new and desirable goods, selected from the latest importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.
A Good Assortment of Plain and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspenders.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor,
No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. tf 28

Ladies' Gentlemen's
AND Children's Boots & Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for Sale very low, by
McGillivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Oct. 10, 1850. 20tf

Patent Milled Buckwheat
Just received, another lot of that celebrated Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at the Flour and Grain store.
F. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Live Geese Feathers.
1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGillivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. tf 29

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SNUAX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of our age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Snuax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Snuax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompoanded Extract
Obtained from the Green Root,
receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by the chemical process it is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville: E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and Agents throughout New England. 7 tf

CRANE & KINGSBURY,
Stafford Springs,
HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the friends and people of Tolland County, that they have just returned from New York with a splendid and well selected stock of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy
Cassimeres,
SATINETS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;
a large stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
and a great variety of
Dry Goods,
De Laines, Dress Goods and Prints, &c., Bay State Shawls of all patterns, Alpacaes and Bombazines, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp and Cotton Batts.

A splendid assortment of White, Flowing, Black and Mulberry Ties, Sets, Liverpools and Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glasses, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Coffee Mills, White Wash Brushes, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Groceries,
Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Yams, Lager and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses, A choice stock of Green and Black Teas, Flour, Lard, Nails, Meal, Corn and Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises every thing called for in a country store. We shall be happy to exhibit our goods and wait upon our customers. Our motto is "honest profit and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We are determined to let none undersell. Please call and see us.
Stafford Springs, Nov. 23, 1850. 34tf

Buckwheat Flour,
AND Stuart's superior Syrup, for sale by
Monson, Nov. 23. JHE

Boots and Shoes.
CASES of Thick Kip, and Calfskin Boots of superior quality for Men and Boys' wear; also, Women's and Misses' Shoes of all kinds. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
NEWTON & Co.
Monson, Nov. 23, 1850. 34tf

T. F. SLACK,

STAFFORD SPRINGS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.
Stoves.

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which will warrant as good as the best, and at the cheapest. Stoves, Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.

N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLY'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLY'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and admits of being taken in the most delicate and palatable manner. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe, as a cure for the above diseases, which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLY'S GONORRHEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bally's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bon- treau, opposite Court Square, Main st. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot.

Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 40 tf

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON. tf 26
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850.

Bay State Shawls
New Styles just received and for sale very low by
MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

THE WORLD PROBLEM
H. DALLEY'S
Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflamed affections,
DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers fool the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and deleterious stuff pays the penalty of the fraud! aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself, are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley's ONLY in the NEW DRESS, and be the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Ointment!

See the new Circular for 1850.
MIND—THE NEW FVVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Sale but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR, EMBELLS on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors, and their poisonous wares. My interpolers and their poisonous wares. My interpolers and their poisonous wares. My interpolers and their poisonous wares.

Agents in the New England and New York States, are M. S. Bess, and J. B. Towsen.
H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York;
W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

Carriage Manufactory.

NEHEMIAH SMITH will manufacture to order every description of Carriages and Breeches of the most approved workmanship and style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.

THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

NO. 43.

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PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
FOR THE
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40 A. M., 1.40, 2.35, 8.55, P. M.
New York, 10.14, 11.48, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
Albany, 11.48, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
The 10.14, A. M., and 2.35, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to J. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN SHAW'S BUILDING;
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 100.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
OFFICE IN STRONG'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.

Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25c

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c., direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,

—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30f

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOLORES.

A TRUE STORY OF THE SOUTH.

Beautiful, exceedingly beautiful is the lady Dolores, the only daughter of Rosas, the famous and powerful President of the Argentine Republic—powerful in the strength of his mind, and in the iron resolution of his character, which has enabled him to control and sway a people whom none save him can keep in order.

We say that the lady Dolores is beautiful, but her talents, graces, and accomplishments are in ample proportion.

It almost seems a subject of surprise that this fair lady, so attractive in manners, and so elevated in her position, should have arrived at the age of twenty-five years without a thought of approaching the hymeneal altar; yet so hath it been; not, however, from lack of solicitation and opportunity, for many a brave and noble cavalier has knelt and sued for the love and hand which might bless a king, but because, of all her suitors, not one, when weighed in the careful balance of her discriminating judgment, but lacked some of those qualities which would gain her love, she could not leave her father's side, for as necessary as dew is to the flower has she been to him.—She has ever acted as his confident and adviser; she alone can guide and sway his will; she alone can soften his heart when it is frozen in its stern resolves.—He could not live without her. She receives his company, writes his private and most important documents, keeps watch and ward over his interests and safety.—But to our story.

A short distance up the river, beyond Buenos Ayres, General Rosas has a charming country seat, where, often in the warm summer time he and his daughter retire to enjoy the fragrant perfume which arrives with the evening breeze from the groves of peach, lemon, and orange. A few years ago, during a heavy gale, a ship which lay in the river was driven high and dry by the winds and swollen waters into the very midst of this favorite plantation of the President, and when the gale had abated she was left in a position from which it was found impossible to remove her.

To please his daughter, General Rosas bought this vessel, and refitted her to serve as a summer-house; and a unique and fanciful one did it make, imbedded, not in the azure waves of the ocean; but in a perfect sea of flowers and fruits.—In the cabin of this vessel occurred the first scene of this brief but true story.

It was on an afternoon in early summer. The lady Dolores sat by the stern window of the vessel, enjoying the sweet breeze as it came to her from its home amid the fragrant flowers. She was alone, and, as she sat and gazed out upon the waving trees and bright-winged birds which flew from branch to branch, she sighed, as if she had not been formed for loneliness.

At the same moment the door towards which her back was turned was cautiously opened. She heard it not. Then, between the rich velvet hangings which hung in crimson folds before it, quietly stepped a noble-looking cavalier; and, as he slowly advanced toward her, there could be read in his face a passionate idolatry of her who was before him.—He was young, not more than twenty-five, his features regular, his eyes dark, yet bright. His tall, manly form was arrayed in the rich uniform of Rosas's cavalry.

Slowly and cautiously the young officer approached the lady, still unseen, unheard, by her.

Again he sighed. He knelt by her side, and gazed upon the snow-white hand which, with its taper fingers covered with jewels, hung down against the arm of the ottoman, on which she reclined.—The cavalier bent, and the lady started to her feet, as she felt a warm kiss impressed upon her hand.

Not terror-stricken did she scream, nor turn to fly, but with a flashing eye, reddened cheek and frowning brow, as she drew her form up in queenly dignity, she proudly exclaimed: "Who dare intrude—" but before she finished her

exclamation she saw the sad and respectful gaze of the youth who still knelt at her feet, and her anger seemed to vanish, and her tone softened as she continued, "Ah!—is it you Don Eduardo? I might have known that none would have dared the liberty which you have taken!"

"Pardon, lady! I could not gaze upon the hand which I have coveted and refrain from showing how much I loved its mistress."

"Rise, Eduardo!" said the lady, sadly, "I wish that you ne'er again would speak of love to me—at least while—"

The lady blushed confusedly, and paused. The youth, observed it, eagerly and passionately exclaimed, "What! Oh, what mean you by that word? even it gives light to the hope which alone keeps my heart alive. Oh, tell me, have I cause to hope? Am I more to you than are the many others?"

"Were you not, do you think that I would permit you to live who dared the familiarity for which you but now craved my pardon?"

"Then am I blessed indeed!—but when may I call you mine?"

"When I am free from my present engagements!"

"It is cruel to trifle." "I do not trifle, Eduardo. I am willing to acknowledge that I love you but have a duty—a sacred, imperative duty—to perform which love nor pleasure, nor ought on earth, can induce me to forego. If you love me, your love will not fade like summer flowers. My father can not alone bear the cares, fatigues, and vexations of his office. He cannot spare me, and I cannot marry while he is in power. Indeed he never will consent to part with me, so necessary have I now become to him."

"Cruel would be the delay? Know you not that while he lives the people will have no other President? He alone can please and govern them, they will have no other. Oh! for the love you have now confessed, decide not so, else years, and years will roll away. His death alone—"

"Speak not of that, Eduardo!" said she, as the large tears arose in her eyes, "I love my father!"

"Dolores, I must obey, and wait my time!" said the youth, but as he spoke a wild, strange light beamed from his eyes as if some desperate conceit had entered his mind.

She did not observe it, but rising said, "You may escort me back to the city, Eduardo. The evening dew will soon begin to fall; and I must dress for the tertulia which we give to-night. You will be there?"

It was the still hour of midnight, and General Rosas was alone in his private chamber, seated beside a table filled with papers and documents, now reading and signing one, and then another.

His daughter was beside him, busily engaged in copying a private letter but started as a gentle tap at the door announced a visitor.

"Who is there?" said the general, as he laid his hand upon a weapon near his right hand.

"The sentinel!" was the answer in a low respectful tone.

"What is wanted?" "I bear a present, which has just been left with strict orders to be delivered to your excellency alone."

"Enter! This is a strange hour for a present. From whom does it come?"

"I know not," said the soldier, as he laid a neat square box of rosewood upon the table, and placing a key on the card which was fastened on the top, departed.

"Open it, daughter; I have no time," said the general, as he again turned his eyes to a military report.

"Oh I guess who it is from. It is like his handwriting," she said, as she glanced at the card upon its top. But what present could he have destined for the father of Dolores?

"He—whom daughter?"

"Father, the superscription is, I think in the handwriting of Eduardo Escudero; and he has in his delicate way sent you some superb present, I'll warrant you."

"Well, well, open the box, and satisfy your curiosity."

The lady took the key and turned it in the lock, but, as she raised the lid, the report of a volley of pistols almost deafened her, and with one wild scream she reeled and fell fainting to the floor, amid a loud smoke from the now open box. In an instant the President sprang to her side.

"Oh, God, my daughter is slain!" said he in agony; but his heart was cheered again as she spoke.

"No—oh, not slain, my father, but he—would have slain you to win me!" and again she fainted.

By this time the room was filled with soldiers and officers drawn thither by the report of arms, and a hasty examination of the infernal machine, for such it was, explained the plot against the general's life.

A row of loaded pistols had been so placed along the box that any one standing in front of it to open it, would receive the contents in his body. It had been sent to Rosas at this late hour in expectation that, he would open it himself.

Narrow had been the escape of the daughter. She had stood beside, instead of in front of the box when she opened it; but the hand which her lover had once been permitted to salute was now stained in several places with blood, where the balls had grazed it; her fair arms and laced sleeves were blackened with smoke; but worse than all the wound her heart had received in the discovery of this horrible attempt upon her father's life by one whom she loved and trusted, and who would have made her an orphan to hasten her marriage. But she had named him to her father, and, within one hour after the discovery of the plot, Eduardo Escudero was arraigned before a drum head court-martial. Her danger, confession, and the consequent discovery of its author had so thrown him off his guard that, when interrogated, he made no denial. Brief was the trial. He was sentenced to be shot on the Retiro, or military Plaza, at sunrise, with haughty composure he received his sentence, for he yet dreamed that she—she who was all powerful with her father—loved—and would intercede to save him.

But he knew not her high sense of duty. In vain he sent to seek an interview with her. Her answer to his message was brief, but she would deign no other:

"Tell him to make his peace with God!—there can be no pardon on earth. No not were he my brother!"

And when at the morning's first light, the weeping mother and sisters of the condemned knelt at her feet and prayed for one word of intercession (for they knew that even yet she could save that son or brother, if she would but ask his life of her father, when in the agony of their souls they spoke of his youth, and beauty, and bravery, all now about to be carried in the tomb of disgrace,) with a cold, stern look, as if her heart's innermost veins were frozen, she answered:

"He would have made me fatherless!"

And, while in that energy of despair which will not listen to a refusal, they yet knelt in their tears and supplications, the first ray of morning's sun cast its soft light on her pale cheek, a quick, rattling volley of musketry was heard from the direction of the Retiro. As its sound struck her ear she gasped; her tall, graceful form quivered like an aspen leaf in the gale; she staggered towards the window, and as she saw the white wreaths of smoke rise lightly towards the sky, over the spot where now lay his corpse, she murmured hoarsely—

"God have mercy on his soul!" and fainted.

Duty had triumphed over love and mercy. But terrible had been the struggle.

If the stars were to appear but one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and preserve for many generations the remembrance of God which has been shown? But every night come out these preachers of beauty, and light the universe with their admiring smile.

A Portuguese sculptor, upon his death bed, had a crucifix placed before his eyes by a confessor, who said, "behold that God whom you have so much offended. Do you recollect him now?" "Alas? yes, Father," replied the dying man, "it was I who made him!"

HOME.

What a beautiful word is home! How it thrills our whole being! How it turns, and changes, and transforms the heart?—In this world—a world of hopes—hours and years of joy, golden visions, fair as heaven, are hidden; and in manhood, when the cares of the world have hardened the heart, and benumbed the heart-strings of the affections, even then, the vision of the early home will tune them to music. Round home, images of beauty, and forms we love forever cluster. These are the links which unite the living with the dead, gives us glimpses of scenes which are imperishable, and fill our ears with echoes of melody, though the living voice may be singing anthems in heaven.

Home is the place where our hopes and happiness, our tears and sighs, our prayers and aspirations, have ever been blended, and from whence they have been wafted as grateful incense to the skies.—Here we have nourished bright thoughts and holy affections, lavished love upon the dear ones of the family group, and perhaps watched with eager eye the gradual unfolding of some sun-eyed flower, and while we watched, beheld the angels come and carry it above.

Mankind, oppressed with care and toil and penury—benighted with error, ignorance and sin—have their existence lighted by one beacon, are favored with one bliss, which no wealth can buy, which no change can utterly extinguish. The world-sick wanderer, as he wendeth his weary way with baffled footsteps; the wretched outcast as he sendeth a longing look to the scenes where once he strayed; the toil-worn rustic, as he returns from his daily labor at night fall; the soul, as it is emancipated from the body, pluming its wings for a heavenward flight—all, all utter the thrilling cry,—

"Home! home! sweet home!" This, like the burning lens, collects into one point the scattered rays of affection, and in the wildest storm and gloomiest time, kindles a bright and sacred fire.

Home is the watch-word which fires with emotion the true heart; it is the pole-star which guides the mariner o'er the storm-swept ocean, and through the bleak and angry night. Home is the boon which infinite mercy has given to erring mortals, designing by this to knit us in the bonds of love—to grant us one holy, consecrated place, where the brighter home may be shadowed to our souls. God be thanked for the gift of home. May it ever be cherished as the most sacred spot on earth, and be pervaded by those holy influences which make it the lower Paradise of Man and woman; and over it may the twin angels of purity and love hover, to guard and defend it from unholy intrusion. Palsied be the hand that shall ever be lifted to disturb the stone of the sacred edifice.—*Christian Repository.*

HEAT AND COLD

We find the body, capable of resisting temperature sufficient to decompose dead matter. Animals, as well as man, have been exposed to a degree of heat exceeding that of boiling water, and without injury, when at the same time a thermometer placed under the tongue has indicated an elevation of a few degrees only above the natural standard. The power of resistance is of short duration; for the nervous influence is exhausted by so extraordinary a demand. Chemical agents come into play, and matter is resolved into lifeless form. As regards cold, the same law prevails, the limits are the same. However great the power may be of resisting it, as soon as the nervous energy is exhausted, the system is subject to injury.

I have witnessed the effects of cold too long endured upon the little postillions who are barbarously exposed to it in the Winter season, at St. Petersburg, the lads bear it for a time, as they sit on their horses, clapping their hands, and singing to keep up their courage; but this fails by degrees, and finally, benumbed, they fall from their saddles in a state of torpor, nothing but rolling them in snow will overcome. There is seldom a fatal given at St. Petersburg, in the extreme cold weather, that occurrences of this sort are not recorded. In very cold nights the sentries are frequently frozen to death, if not relieved at short intervals. As long as nervous excitement can be kept up, the

resistance of cold is very great. Gen. Piroffsky informed me, that in the expedition to Khiva, notwithstanding the intense cold, the soldiers marched along singing, with the breasts of their coats open, but only as long as they were flushed with the hope of success.

Where there is nothing to excite, and where exposure to the cold takes place only under the common routine of parade, its depressing effects are lamentably felt by those long exposed to it. In the time of the Grand Duke Constantine, a regiment of Horse was marched from Stelna to St. Petersburg, a distance of 12 miles and upward. He marched at their head, all the way. He had well wadded himself, and smeared his face over with oil. It was the gratification of a whim to expose the soldiers to a great degree of cold. They arrived at the square before the palace, and were dismissed to their barracks. The following day one third of the regiment was in hospital, attacked by a nervous fever, of which many died. There was no stimulus of necessity in this case, but the moral feeling aggravated the physical suffering.

ESQUIMAUX THEORY OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.—Their theory regarding the sun and moon is rather peculiar. It is said that, many years ago, not long after the creation of this world,—there was a mighty conjurer (Esquimaux of course) who gained so much power, that at last he raised himself into the heavens, taking with him his sister, (a beautiful girl) and a fire. To the latter he added great quantities of fuel,—which thus formed the sun. For some time he and his sister lived in great harmony, but at last they disagreed, and he, in addition to maltreating the lady in many ways, at last scorched one side of her face. She suffered patiently all sorts of indignities, but the spoiling of her beauty was not to be borne.—She, therefore, ran away from him and formed the moon, and continues so until this day. Her brother is still in chase of her, but although he sometimes gets near, he will never overtake her. When it is new moon, the burnt side of the face is towards us; when full moon, the reverse is the case.

CHINESE MARRIAGES.—When a Chinese feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends to a paternal head of some family containing daughters, for specimens of the size of their feet, with the prices attached. The foot of one is valued at perhaps \$2000, the next smallest at \$500, &c., according to the market.—After the foot, or the lady to whom it belongs, has been chosen, she is sent in a sedan chair to the intended husband's residence; he meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair; and if she suits his taste he admits her.—As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife—but if he likes her not, he shuts the door and she is carried whither she came.

MODE OF WORKING RAW COTTON ON THE GAMBIA.—In my ramblings up the Gambia, I had many opportunities of observing how the people of the country worked the cotton in the raw material for their own use, and to what degree of perfection they could bring it. The article, in its natural state, is first cleared and prepared for a very simple process, by which they obtain the thread in a manner similar to that practiced by our old women in the use of the spinning wheel.—The native weaver places himself in a hole in the ground, deep enough for him to bend his knees, so as to sit upon the edge of it.—Four sticks are put up at several yards length, two at each end, about a foot apart, directly opposite to the workman and at a little distance from him. Around these sticks the cotton is worked by a quick rotary motion, in order to be formed into the thread, which the weaver winds off on a most unartificial instrument of wood, something like a little came, along the inside of which runs a small polished stick, and revolves by means of passing loosely through two holes at each extremity. The thread, in its first state of spinning, had a woolly appearance and was about the size of our English bobbin.

It requires but little elevation of soul to discover, that here there is no true and substantial delight; that our pleasures are vanity, that the ills of life are innumerable; and that after all, death, which threatens us every moment, must, in a few years, perhaps in a few days, place us in an eternal condition of happiness, or misery, or of annihilation.—Between us and heaven, hell or annihilation, no barrier is interposed but life, which is of all things the most fragile; and as those who doubt the immortality of the soul, can certainly have no hope of heaven, they can have no prospect but hell or nonentity.—*Pascal.*

Some men are good company for half an hour, others half a day, and others for their whole lives.

Governor's Message.

The following is an abstract of Governor Boutwell's address. We give the main features of it unbridged.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives: In compliance with constitutional and appropriate usage, I have met the two branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of making those recommendations which appear to me important or beneficial to the Commonwealth.

The seventh decennial period in its history and political institutions has just closed, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has been the most distinguished of all for the prosperity of the people.

We shall truly appreciate the blessing of the age in which we live if we contrast it with the gloomy period of 1780 to 1790, when our State endured the calamities of individual and national poverty and the horrors of domestic and foreign war.

The population of the State has increased from seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, in 1840, to nearly one million, in 1850, while in the same period, its wealth has risen from three hundred to six hundred millions of dollars. Extreme poverty is so unusual that it may be said to enjoy the necessities of life; and our system of public instruction is so extended and elevated, that every child has the means of becoming a well-educated person. Wealth has been accumulated in every department of industry, though agriculture and manufactures are temporarily less prosperous than commerce.

The system of railways by which the seacoast is connected with the interior, even to the Canada and the Great Lakes, has given a commercial importance and character to the State which could not have been anticipated at the commencement of the present century.

We have no rank among the large states of this Union, derived either from population or extent of territory; but the time can never come, when a million of well-educated people shall fail to exert influence in every part of this ocean bound republic. You cannot expect to secure this desirable result by any other agency than the Common School. Such appears to be the opinion of the people. In 1850, the several towns and cities raised, by taxation, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars for the support of schools, being an increase of thirty-four thousand dollars over the appropriations of the preceding year. The total expenditures for educational purposes during the year 1850, were not less than twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The School Fund amounts to nine hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, and is limited by law to one million of dollars. When this fund shall have reached its maximum, its income, distributed among two hundred thousand children, will furnish only the inconsiderable sum of thirty cents towards the education of each. If it were possible, I would not advise such an increase as should relieve the towns from taxation, but it could not be dangerous to allow the fund to increase to one and a half or two millions of dollars. It should also be borne in mind, that the increase of population diminishes annually the capacity of the fund to furnish education to each child. I do, therefore, most respectfully recommend to your consideration an additional appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands to this object.

It is expected that you will during the present session, be made acquainted with the quantity and value of the lands now unsold in which the State is interested. A large portion of them are the joint property of Massachusetts, and Maine; and as the interests of the two States are not, in all respects, identical, it may appear to you advisable to take measures for a division. The system of sales is, in many respects, objectionable, and I cannot hesitate to express the subject is much needed.

I learn from the Auditor, that, including the balance in the treasury on the first of January, 1851, the ordinary receipts for that year, were four hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars, and that the ordinary expenditures, excluding payments to the valuation committee, were five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. This deficit is covered by a temporary loan of sixty-five thousand dollars, and thus a balance of nearly six thousand dollars appears in the treasury on the first of January, 1851.

The estimates of the Auditor also show that the expenditures of the current year will exceed the income in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and that a loan of fifty thousand dollars will be required on account of the prison at Charlestown.

The indebtedness of the State, exclusive of railroad liabilities, is as follows: Temporary loan of sixty-five thousand dollars; State Reform School loan, of one hundred thousand dollars; and Prison loan, of fifty thousand dollars, making an aggregate of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. And if there be added, agreeably to the estimate of the Auditor, to the Prison loan, fifty thousand dollars, and to the Temporary loan, thirty thousand dollars, the debt of the State on the first of January, 1852, will be two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

While this is insufficient to excite serious apprehensions, it is not wise to allow a continuous annual deficit. I have not made such an examination of the items of expenditure, as enables me to express an opinion whether they may or may not be reduced.

The charitable institutions of the State deserve careful consideration of the Legislature; and I shall cheerfully concur in all reasonable appropriations and measures in their behalf.

In ordinary times I should omit the discussion of topics which are national in their character; but excitement which has sprung from the institution of Slavery, and the examination of questions connected with it seem to justify some deviation from the general policy.

One portion of the country has a pecuniary interest in its existence, equal to many hundred millions of dollars; the other regards it as a moral, political, social, and industrial evil, which dishonors labor, and degrades the laborer within the sphere of its influence. The actual conflict of these opposite interests and opinions, unless regulated by the Constitution, would end in the destruction of the American Union.

It may not, then, be inappropriate to consider how far the institution of slavery is a general subject of legislation, and therefore of general political interest, and how far its existence and responsibility are local, and the subjects of local legislation only.

A remedy for its injustice or expediency must be sought in the legislative, and for its unconstitutionality in the judicial departments

of the government. Until there can be a successful appeal in one or the other of these forms, no true citizen can interfere with the due execution of the law.

There is no security for person and property, for life and liberty, in any other doctrine than this. If a state have a right to nullify, or a citizen to resist an act of Congress, our Government ceases to be a government of men.

Let us have confidence in the almost universal opinion of the world that slavery is a great evil,—in the character of our institutions which favor freedom and not servitude,—in the power of free labor which first oppresses and then supplants less economical systems,—and, above all, in the adventurous, conservative spirit of the North, which rapidly converts the unexplored regions of the West into populous and influential States.

Gentlemen: I have been called to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth at an early period of life, and without those tokens of popular preference which my predecessors have enjoyed.

I am, however, none the less grateful for the indications of public confidence which I have received. It is my purpose in the discharge of the duties before me to regard the whole people of the Commonwealth as one people, whose great political object is a just administration of public affairs.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

THE PERILS OF THE WAY.—The Parkersburg, Va., Gazette, details the following sad story:

"Some eighteen months since, a large and interesting family from Eastern Virginia passed through this place, on their way to the West. Taking boat at this port, they soon reached St. Louis, and there encountered the cholera, just when that scourge had begun its awful ravages in that quarter. One or more of their number fell victims to the dread destroyer, ere they had disembarked from the steamer. The others pushed forward into the interior of Missouri, hoping to escape the plague as they moved inland. Vain hope! With new land they found new diseases, which baffled the best skill and efforts of their medical attendants.

Death again and again invaded that once happy and healthy family circle, and, finding continued residence upon the prairies, attended by almost constant sickness, the father finally resolved to return to the home of his youth. Accordingly, last week the stricken remnant of emigrants again passed through our town, this time wending their way eastward, and preferring Amherst to the best soil of the 'western paradise'—having been taught by bitter experience, to choose health and happiness, rather than wealth and the drawbacks of disease and death, by which the latter is too frequently accompanied."

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The London Lancet, of July, tells the following extraordinary story:

Late one evening, a person came into our office and asked to see the editor of the Lancet. On being introduced to our sanctum, he placed a bundle upon the table, from which he proceeded to extract a very fair and symmetrical lower extremity, which might have matched "Atlanta's better part," and which evidently belonged to a woman. "There," said he, "is there anything the matter with that leg? Did you ever see a handsome woman? What can be the matter with her? On having the meaning of these interrogatories put before us, we found it was the leg of the wife of our evening visitor. He had been accustomed to admire the leg and foot of the lady, of the perfection of which he was, it appears, conscious. A few days before he had excited her anger, and they had quarrelled violently, upon which she left the house, declaring that she would be revenged on him, and that he should never again see the object of his admiration. The next thing he heard was, that she was a patient in the hospital of—, and had her leg amputated. She had declared to the surgeon that she suffered intolerable pain in her knees, and begged to have the limb removed, a petition which the surgeon complied with, and thus became the instrument of her own absurd revenge upon her husband."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A massive gold medal, voted by the Virginia Legislature to Gen. Scott, for his brilliant services in Mexico, will be presented in a few days.

The prospects of the Senate passing the House resolution making land warrants transferable, are not favorable. About 300 certificates have been issued under the act of September last, and they will continue to issue at the rate of 2000 per week as soon as arrangements are completed for expediting the work.

A discovery of another property of chloroform has just been announced by two French gentlemen, who simultaneously, and without any consultation with each other, found that chloroform is an antiseptic of marvellous virtue, preventing animal decomposition after death, or promptly checking it if already commenced. Muscular flesh and all animal tissues, when subjected to its action, become fixed for a long period of time in the precise form and condition in which they may happen to be at the moment of application, and natural colors, even to the slightest and most delicate shades, are preserved without the slightest change. The French Academy of Science is about to make some further investigations to verify this remarkable discovery from which so many benefits may be expected in the preservation of military, and naval stores, animal food in sea voyages, and its applicability to a variety of useful purposes.

The largest draft ever drawn by the Post Office department was drawn Wednesday in New York. It was in favor of the English government, to balance the postage account, and amounts, to \$187,000.

The North Carolina Senate has negatively by nearly two to one vote, the principle of the right of secession. The question was subsequently brought up again and deferred by the casting vote of the speaker.

The robberies and larcenies in Boston last year were 596, and the amount stolen, \$30,168; of this, about half was recovered and given to the owners.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.: SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

The Palmer Bank.

The call for a meeting of the friends of a Bank in this village, published in the Journal last week, was responded to by almost every man in the village, at least every business man was present and we were pleased to observe that some gentlemen were present from other towns. No effort had been made by any individual to get up the meeting, further than to hand in the notice for publication. But the response to that call was indicative of a knowledge of the wants of this community, healthy sentiment upon the subject and a disposition to do something beside talk, toward the establishment of such an institution. John Ward Esq., was invited to the chair, and Mr. R. F. Stevens to act as Secretary. The meeting was conducted in a manner extremely social, almost every gentleman present expressed his views upon the subject fully and freely, and not a few intimated the amount of stock they would take and the amount they pledged even at that first meeting was highly flattering.

A committee of five gentlemen was appointed to take the subject into a more close and attentive consideration, to invite the cooperation of the citizens of the town not present and other gentlemen in our vicinity, and to report the prospect and encouragement for the subscription to a sufficient amount of stock, and also some definite plan for future action and to make a report thereof, at an adjourned meeting, to be held next Monday evening. We have no doubt that there will then be a still larger attendance than before.

The time has now arrived for a Bank, and a Bank the people are determined to have. The business of this town has long since demanded more extensive banking facilities than could be obtained, and the common principles of economy require that our business men should be enabled to enjoy all necessary facilities and privileges at home. Our active and enterprising business men have for the last two or three years waited anxiously, and patiently for A, B, and C, of our so-called capitalists to lead the van in this grand financial enterprise; but as very many of our ablest men, have now, and for a long time have had to a very considerable extent, their interests placed upon institutions abroad it has been difficult to convince them of the propriety of doing anything at home, for where their treasure is there will their hearts be also.

But the people at large are now taking hold, they are determined to wait no longer any man's motion, but take the matter into their own hands and consummate the work. We think there is hardly any question but that immediately after the meeting on Monday evening arrangements will be made to open the books for subscription to the stock. We further believe that the whole amount of stock whether one hundred thousand dollars or one hundred and fifty thousand be deemed the necessary amount of capital for a Bank here, the amount will be subscribed in two weeks, and a charter obtained this session of the Legislature.

Cheap Postage.

Congress is beginning to do something which looks like work. Last week the House passed and sent up to the Senate a new Postage Bill, which we think will be an improvement on the present Postage system, although we are not exactly satisfied that it is the best that could be made. Charging newspapers by weight is a bad feature in the bill; the House ought to know that a newspaper when damp weighs a third more than when dry. The law would induce publishers to use thin paper, instead of good firm paper which will bear reading more than once.

The bill provides a uniform postage of 3 cts on each letter weighing not over one half ounce; no post-office or route shall be discontinued nor the compensation to Postmasters be diminished in consequence of this action printed matter of no greater weight than two ounces one cent; bound books weighing not over thirty ounces to be deemed mailable matter; newspapers delivered in the State where printed, chargeable with only half of the foregoing rates; no postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in the County where they are printed or within 30 miles; and 50 per cent to be deducted from postage of magazines when prepaid; three-cent pieces, three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper to be coined; stamps as now to be provided and sold at post-offices, the forgery of them to be punished by fine and imprisonment; a million and a half dollars appropriated to meet deficiencies in Revenue; letters uncalled for during the period of two weeks to be published once only; and the Postmaster General to establish suitable places of deposit for letters in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at one or two cents each.

THE "UNKNOWN DEAD."—A correspondent of one of our exchanges, writing from San Francisco, and alluding to the deaths by cholera, says the names of many victims are not published. "One undertaker, in a single day, buried five persons whose names could not be ascertained. Men arrive from the mines, or from sea, strangers to almost every one. Boarding in restaurants, and paying for each meal at the time and for their lodgings each night in advance, they have no necessity to register their names, and hundreds of these men have died within a few weeks utterly unknown in the community."

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Elections took place last Monday, to fill the vacancies in the seven Congressional Districts in Massachusetts, and the results so far as known are given below:

In the Sixth District, (all but two towns heard from), Hon. Geo. T. Davis, (whig) is elected, by 800 majority. The majority against him in November was 604.

In the Seventh District there is no choice. Goodrich the whig candidate, gained a large number of votes over the November election.

In the Tenth District Zeno Scudder, the whig candidate is elected. In the Lowell District, Jas. H. Duncan, another whig, is claimed to be elected.

In the fifth District (Worcester,) Chas. Allen (Free Soil) makes some relative gain, but is yet far below a majority. There was no choice in District No. 2. Upham, the whig candidate lacks some 200 of an election. In Palfrey's District, as usual, there is not any choice.

It will be seen by the above that the whigs have elected three Congressmen, and the Democrats none.

THE RAILROAD NORTH.—Already has the Legislature been petitioned for a Railroad north from Palmer. Wm. Hyde Esq., last week presented to the Senate a petition from Franklin Morgan and others of this town for a Railroad up the valley of the Ware River to New Hampshire line. A petition is also before the Legislature for a railroad from here to Athol, passing up the valley of Swift River through Enfield and Greenwich. A third petition is soon to be presented for a Railroad from here to Groun's Corner, passing through Belchertown and Amherst.

The first petition carries on its face an expression of success, while the two others cannot, we think, meet with much encouragement. The people of this town, and in fact the New London people, we find, give their preference to the Ware River route, instead of either of the other routes, and nothing now is wanted to secure the location of the road but continued perseverance on the part of those who have enlisted in the enterprise.

THE RAPPINGS.—A man named Herman Burr, is enlightening the New Yorkers on the subject of Rappings. He says that the rapping is produced by the toes, in what manner we do not exactly understand. Mr. Burr says:

"You may select five of the Rappers, and let me hear them all once, and then blindfold me, and I will tell which of the five is the 'medium' at the time any raps are made while I am blindfolded. There are at least five circumstances which vary the volume and tone of the sounds, although they are in all the mediums produced in the same way.

1. The size and strength of the toe,
2. The tightness of the shoe,
3. The thickness and dryness of the sole.
4. The moisture or dryness of the foot.
5. The substance on which the Rapper stands or sits.

The editor of the New York Tribune has heard Mr. B. explain the matter and pronounces his explanation just no explanation at all. We suppose that Mr. Burr wishes us to understand that the toe is made to rap against the sole of the shoe in order to produce the sound; but we have heard the rapping when the medium had on no shoes.

Mr. Elmer of Springfield, says he has seen a table lifted a foot from the floor by the spirits, and when no person touched it in any manner. We heard the spirits promise to do such things in this village, and we shall see how much their word is to be relied on.

SUPPER TO GOV. BRIGGS.—A grand supper was last week given to Gov. Briggs, by the proprietors of the Adams House. About 500 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the feast. No expense was spared to render it, in every particular, worthy the occasion, the company, and the house.

Previous to repairing to the table an elegant silver pitcher was presented to Governor Briggs by the gentlemen boarders. The presentation was made by ex Secretary Calhoun, who accompanied it by appropriate remarks. At the same time a beautiful gold headed cane was presented to the Governor by the lady boarders of the house, through the lady of Judge Cushing, who made a handsome address on the occasion.

The Springfield Republican says that Charles W. Herman, a green New Hampshire boy of 17, who calls himself the "Swamp Indian," made a wager that he would run from Northampton to Amherst, 7 1/2 miles, and back, in two consecutive hours. On Wednesday, the race came off between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. The track was icy, and it snowed quite hard, but he reached Amherst in 1 hour and 2 minutes, and at half past 11, had run half the distance back, when the snow troubled him so much that he gave up the job, without apparently being fatigued.

Great solicitude is felt for the safety of the Steamship Atlantic. She sailed from Liverpool four weeks since and was due at New York about a fortnight ago. It is feared she may have shared the fate of the steamship President. Abbot Lawrence Jr. of Boston was among the passengers.

The Legislature of Virginia has voted to send back some resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, on the subject of Peace, with an intimation that until Vermont submits to the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Law, they wish to have no intercourse with Vermont.

Reynell Coates, Joseph R. Chandler, and Geo. H. Barker are the committee appointed to award the prizes offered by Sartain for ten literary articles for his magazine. The aggregate amount of prizes is \$4,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LOWELL.—The Vox Populi states that Dr. Wm. H. Bradley, a young and talented physician of Dracut, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder Mrs. Brigham, who keeps a small school in Dracut. The grounds for his arrest upon this charge, are that he had been endeavoring to obtain the room in which Mrs. Brigham kept school, for an office, and had written her several anonymous letters, threatening to burn the building if she did not give up the room. The assault was made on Monday evening, with a knife, but Mrs. Brigham was not injured, the knife penetrating only through her dress, just above the hip. On Wednesday, Dr. Bradley was taken before Judge Crosby, and recognized in \$5000 for his appearance. He is to have an examination on Tuesday next. The Vox Populi expresses belief in his innocence.

A GRAND SCHEME.—The Boston Post says, a book of 550 pages has been published in London, with plates and a map of North America down to the 40th degree of north latitude, detailing a plan of a railroad across Nova Scotia and the Canadas from Halifax to the Pacific. The idea is magnificent. The route from Halifax to Quebec is already surveyed. The distance from England to China by this proposed road is shown to be fifteen hundred miles shorter than the nearest route across the United States. The cost of the road is estimated at £14,000,000, averaging £5000 a mile. To build it 20,000 convicts are to be set at work at once, paupers are to be sent over, and Canada is to be raised to great dignity, in the united kingdom. Five millions of people can be spared from England, Ireland and Scotland, to settle along the route and populate it to the Pacific. The scheme is to relieve Great Britain of her pauper burdens, regenerate the old monarchy, and establish her firmly on the American continent. Jonathan will see about it.

The number of Immigrants who arrived at Boston during 1850 was 30,075. Of this number 5680 had been in the State before; for 21,375 commutation money was paid by masters or owners of vessels, and for 1200 security was taken that they should not become a public charge during their natural life. About 20,000 of this number were from Ireland, and the remainder from other parts in Europe and the British Provinces.

The cost of carrying on the national armories at Springfield and Harpers Ferry last year was \$462,511; and besides other articles there were manufactured during the year 28,955 percussion muskets, 2,676 percussion rifles, and 200 musketoons; and 66,872 flintlock muskets were altered to percussion muskets.

A sure enough earthquake happened a few nights ago in the State of Maine, it was accompanied by a roaring sound similar to that produced by a fire. A gentleman of South Levant states that a portion of the stone wall under his house was thrown down by the jar. The sound was distinctly heard in Frankfort, Hamden, Hermon and Levant.

A daughter of Capt. J. Harcourt, of Albany aged 14, ran away on Monday, and after walking about four miles applied to a farmer for employment. The man took her in, and after making inquiries of her as to where she belonged, brought the news of her safety to her family, who were almost distracted on account of her absence. Her motives for running away are a mystery.

Twenty-one members of Capt. French's Expedition, with the Captain at their head have arrived at San Francisco. French, it will be remembered, is the man charged with having forged drafts to a large amount on Howland & Aspinwall.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamers Cherokee and Prometheus arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning, from Chagres. The steamers California and Isthmus had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, bringing news to the 16th of December.

The Cherokee and Prometheus bring many passengers and two millions in gold dust. They do not bring the mails, which were to leave Chagres on the 11th inst, by the Philadelphia.

A great fire occurred at San Francisco Dec. 14th, commencing in the store of Cook, Brothers & Co. near the foot of Sacramento street. The loss was about \$100,000.

A party of seven Americans had been attacked by Indians beyond Mairpoza, and killed.

The military force under Col. Riley at Placerville, has been disbanded. No case of cholera had occurred at San Francisco for three days.

The Stockton Journal records a collision in the vicinity of Quel-hama Hill, in which 15 Americans and a large number of Indians were killed.

U. S. SENATOR.—The State Senate, on Wednesday made choice on its part of Charles Sumner, (free soil) for United States Senator for the long term. Nearly all the Democrats voted for him.

The House on Thursday voted three times for United States Senator without effecting a choice, Mr. Sumner lacked 5 votes, of an election at the last balloting.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.—A mine of phosphate of lime has been discovered about 12 miles from Dover in New Jersey. It is said to be the only mine of this valuable agricultural stimulant in the world.

Alexander Gardner Esq., Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court and U. S. Commissioner at New York, died at his residence on Tuesday evening.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Both Houses adjourned from last Saturday till Tuesday of this week, at which time the General Court was thinly attended.

In the Senate a petition was presented from the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, to issue preferred stock.

Petitions were handed into the House by the handful. The Governor sent in a communication stating that Daniel Webster had resigned his seat as a member of the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and that the late Governor had duly appointed Mr. Winthrop to fill the vacancy until the further action of the Legislature. Mr. Webster's letter of resignation was transmitted. The message was laid on the table.

In Convention of both Houses to-day, Messrs. Hubbard of Sunderland and Alley of Lynn, members of the new Council, appeared for the purpose of being qualified.

The Senate on Wednesday was engaged in voting for Senator, Mr. Sumner, had a majority of their votes, if not their good will.

In the House nothing of any importance was done, though some gentlemen spent several words in regard to referring the plurality system at election.

Messrs. Darnell and Moore and George Coolidge petitioned to be appointed printers to the State.

The Amherst Overseers of the Poor petitioned for allowance of pauper account.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the first report of the Commissioners for revising the system of proceedings and practice in the Courts of the Commonwealth. Laid on the table, and 2000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session

On Monday, in the House, after the usual opening business, it was resolved that the second Tuesday in February should be devoted to the District of Columbia business.

On motion of Mr. Baker, the construction of the Dry Dock at San Francisco was ordered to be suspended for the present.

The House considered the Bounty Law of last session, but came to no conclusion. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay offered a resolution, directing the committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of adopting further measures to prevent American vessels engaging in the Slave trade. Laid over.

The Postage Bill was received from the House, and referred.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition of merchants of Philadelphia asking for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of organizing the State Department. Adopted.

A resolution to amend the rules by allowing any motion to be withdrawn before action, was adopted.

The French spoliation bill was taken up. Mr. Seward concluded his speech in favor of the bill. Adjourned.

In the House, after some discussion relative to business on the Speaker's table, several Senate bills were referred, after which a report of a board on the subject of rank of Navy and Army officers was received from the President and referred to the Military Committee. Adjourned.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Seward presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Foote, from the committee on Foreign relations, reported a bill re-organizing the State Department.

Mr. Clay's resolution concerning the adoption of more effectual measures to suppress the African slave trade was then taken up.

A long and animated debate followed, when Clay's resolution was adopted, yeas 45, nays 9.

The French spoliation bill was next taken up and considered, and the 11th section stricken out.

Mr. Rusk's amendment, that no payment shall be made to any assignee or insurer, was, after considerable debate, rejected, yeas 25, nays 30, when the Senate adjourned without further action.

In the House, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the House went into committee on the bill to supply deficiencies in the expenditures for the year ending June next, and after lengthy and uninteresting debate, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SARTAIN for February is out in splendid style. The plates entitled "last adieu of Louis Napoleon, the Emperor, Mary and William Hovitt, and the wife's first grief" are executed with great artistic taste, but the Valentine print is the very height of beauty. There are 19 embellishments in this No., several of which illustrate scenes in the life of our Saviour. The articles in this number are of the highest order and from the pens of the first writers in America.

Terms \$3 per year; any one sending to the publishers \$5, will receive full sets of the magazine for 1849 and 1850. John Sartain & Co. Philadelphia. For sale at Bowles' Bookstore.

THE NATIONAL OLIVE BRANCH is the title of a new paper just started in Philadelphia. It goes for the Union, the whole Union and nothing but the Union.

Not a single death occurred at Atkinson, N. H., last year. The population is 600.

FRANKLIN'S WRITING DESK.—At the celebration of Franklin's birthday by the Printers of New York on Friday evening, the writing desk of the venerated sage, which was owned and used by him, was used by the orator of the evening. This desk was presented by Franklin to Dr. Rand of Boston, at whose house it fell into the hands of a family in New York, where it has remained 25 years.

A CONVICT BLOWN UP ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—On Thursday morning, as one of the convicts, a deaf and dumb man, was in the act of touching off the fuse in blasting rocks, on Blackwell's Island, it prematurely exploded and threw the convict into the air a distance of some thirty feet, killing him instantly. The body was much shattered by the concussion.—Coroner Geer was called to hold an inquest on the body.

A letter from Washington says: "The petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive act are coming in pretty strongly, but create no excitement here. But the proceedings of the Legislatures of N. York, and Massachusetts, and Ohio, are watched with intense interest. Upon them depend, in a great measure, the future quiet of the country."

ANOTHER CRASH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday morning, while a number of workmen were engaged on a building erecting in Court street, the foundation of a party wall and the beams of two stores fell. The workmen escaped uninjured. The name of the builder is Stephen Haines. The cause of the accident is supposed to be the bad quality of the mortar, which was affected by the frost.

An American girl, about 22 years of age, attempted to drown herself by jumping from Sargent's wharf, Boston, on Friday night, but was taken from the water by some pilots who were in that vicinity at the time.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL. A telegraphic dispatch dated N. Orleans Jan. 19th, states that the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th. This hotel was the largest and most expensive in New Orleans, and the loss must have been very great.

In New York, on Friday, a man named Hillman keeper of a gambling house, was arrested on complaint of John Taylor, of Danbury, Conn., who charges that within a year Hillman has won from him at "faro" more than \$3,000.

Col. Otis Wild, of Braintree, was severely if not fatally injured by a tree falling on him, while he was chopping. He fell on his back, with the tree across his breast, and was in that position three hours before he was discovered.

NEW BANKS.—Applications have been made to the Massachusetts Legislature for three new Banks, viz: Faneuil Hall Bank, Boston, \$500,000; Malden, \$100,000; Eliot Bank, Roxbury, \$100,000.

There are now 434 convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, the largest number ever known in the prison. The addition to the prison, now nearly complete, will accommodate 150. As it is, the hospital is in requisition for the use of the prisoners.

AN AMERICAN WIFE.—At a recent entertainment in England, the health of Mrs. Abbott Lawrence having been given, Mr. Lawrence acknowledged the compliment paid to his lady, and said that he was indebted to his wife more than to any other human being, not only for his happiness, but for his usefulness in the world.

Mrs. Hepzibah Hartshorn died in Amherst, N. H., on the 10th inst., aged 103 years and 9 mos. She was one of the few who lived to see the opening of three half centuries.

Somebody—name unknown—has left at Gen. Harrison's farm, at North Bend, a magnificent Marble Monument in memory of the illustrious ex-president. The family have not the least intimation from whence it comes.

GRAND.—One of the editors of the Burlington (Vt) Sentinel aged over thirty-three, says he has three grand-children—very. Guess he commenced operations early in life.

PAINE OUTDONE.—The Germantown, Pa. Telegraph speaks of the discovery of a new motive power, which is entirely to supersede steam power and it is so economical in its application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship-of-the-line, around the world!

The steamship Niagara, having been released on sail sailed on Wednesday last (her regular day) from Boston for Liverpool. She took out over \$100,000 in silver coin, and \$14,000 in gold.

THE FALLEN BUILDINGS AT NEW YORK.—The Coroner's Jury in this case have returned a verdict that the accident was caused by the culpable carelessness of William Thomas, architect, George Spencer, contractor, and Edward Fleming, foreman. The matter now rests with the Grand Jury.

Lee L. Hide, for many years one of the route agents on Thompson's Albany and Boston Express, has been suspended on charges of embezzling the funds committed to his charge. He admits defaults to the extent of \$3,000.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—We mentioned a few weeks since, the execution, in Lawrence county Miss., of a man named Allen, for murder, who died protesting his innocence, in a very solemn manner. Subsequent developments prove that he told the truth.—The death of the person alleged to have been murdered, was caused by Allen's wife, in self defence.

This is another horrible illustration of hanging. Who is responsible for the legal murder of Mr. Allen? Let the advocates of Capital punishment answer.

Thirty years ago there were 10,000 slaves held in the State of New York.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE WEAVERS AT THREE RIVERS.—THE MILL NEARLY STOPPED.—We announced last week that the Weavers in the mill at Three Rivers, had struck for higher wages, and had left the factory. The corporation thinking, probably, to retaliate, stopped every part of the mill the next morning, with the exception of a few looms, which afford employment to only ten hands.—There is material enough prepared to keep the ten weavers in work for six months; the prospect, therefore, is, that it will be some time before the factory will again be put in full operation.—Many families are unexpectedly deprived of their means of support, and are ill prepared, at this time of the year to face the consequences.—The weavers represent that their pay was inadequate to support themselves. The majority of them could, owing to the bad work, weave but two cuts of 37 1-2 yards each, per day, which amounted to only 34 cents, making the net earnings of a week but about \$2, and their board to be paid out of this. This is one side of the story, the corporation may, perhaps, give a different complexion to the matter. Many of the hands have left, and those who are too poor to get away have issued a circular soliciting aid from their friends abroad.

POLICE.—Daniel Cook Jr., arraigned before Justice Ward, on complaint for shooting the horse of S. D. Shaw Jr., was discharged. There not being, in the opinion of the Magistrate, evidence sufficient to warrant the binding him over.

Commonwealth vs. Horace C. Smith, for an assault on George W. Shaw. The debt was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$2 and costs—def. appealed.

Same vs. Rufus Smith for assault. Defendant was acquitted.

Same vs. Stephen Jackson, for assault on F. E. Kendall; def. plead guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$2 and costs.

Same vs. E. C. Fuller and F. M. Fuller, lads, on complaint of Cook, for firing crackers without license, the defendants were acquitted.

In three cases of the Commonwealth vs. Rufus Fuller, on complaint of Daniel Cook Jr., for breach of the license Laws, the indictments were quashed.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.—A new stage route will be opened next Monday between this place and Barre. Stages will leave Barre in the morning, pass through Hardwick and Ware and arrive here in season for the New York and New London morning trains. Returning, will leave here at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Barre the same afternoon. Preparations are also being made for opening a stage route from here to Southbridge.

There have been 20 deaths in this village and vicinity during the past year; of this number, 7 have died of Consumption, 2 of Dysentery, 2 of Typhus Fever, and 2 of Intemperance—the remainder of various other diseases. The age has varied from the youngest to the oldest in town; one having reached the advanced age of 93, another 81, and another 75. But the greatest proportion of deaths are of persons in the very prime of life. From 20 to 35 years of age; an instructive fact, and one from which the young may well take warning.

BIRTHS IN PALMER.—The whole No. of births in Palmer, during the year 1850, was 112; females 59, males 53. We believe Palmer is doing her part toward obeying that passage of Scripture which commands us to "multiply and replenish the earth."

The Washington Press says of Jenny Lind: "Sundry prominent elderly gentlemen, presuming on her good nature, insisted on kissing her when she was here, to which she could not object, because such kissing was purely platonic—a reason which excluded younger men like us, and converted that sacred rite into a mere ceremony." The public would like to see the names of these elderly gentlemen.

Since the late fatal accident in New York other buildings in process of erection have been examined and found to be in the same dangerous condition. In one block, the police drove the workmen off, and are stationed near to warn passers by of their danger, until the buildings can be taken down.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, is one from Samuel Adams, of Boston, for compensation for services during Shay's rebellion, nearly three quarters of a century ago. This claim, the Boston Times seems very properly to think, is "old enough to be good."

The Secretary of War orders that the commanding officer at each military post shall, if possible, annually cultivate a kitchen garden with the soldiers under his command. Good.

The last surviving participant in Captain Cook's voyage is now living by beggary, at Kingston-on-Thames, England. He is now in his hundredth year, and though he has been in 42 naval engagements, and been wounded 21 times in the service of his country, he is allowed thus to starve.

The Wilkesbarre Rolling Mill has been sold by the sheriff for \$3000. The mill cost the owners \$45,000. The cause of this great sacrifice of property is the low tariff law of 1846.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC.—The English East India Company has consented to the immediate surrender of its monopoly of the Bombay and Suez line, and has left the government free to deal on its own merits with the subject of steam communication with the British colonies in the South Pacific.

The Orthodox meeting house in Royalton, Mass., was burnt about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, with two barns belonging to Rufus Bullock; loss to the church \$3,000, to Mr. B. \$2,000; insurance on all \$2,000.

Hon. George King, M. C. from Rhode Island, was wedded on Thursday evening last, to Miss Elizabeth Seaver, of Washington.

"Henry Long, the N. Y. fugitive, was sold at auction in Richmond, on Saturday, for \$750. A Georgia trader was the purchaser.—There was a large assemblage present, including members of the Legislature and Convention, and great applause at the result of the sale."

The Rochester American is informed that about four hundred fine woolled sheep were killed by four dogs on Tuesday night, upon the farm of A. Champlain, Esq., in the town of Gates.

No Dividend.—The Conn. River Railroad makes no dividend for the last six months save to preferred stockholders.

The British brig Hebe, which left Cork on the 11th, Nov., with 125 immigrant passengers for Boston, has not yet made her appearance, tho' now out 70 days.

Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains recently, at Vicksburg.—Cause, pecuniary troubles and the death of his wife.

The Essex Company at Lawrence have orders for building sixteen Locomotives, as soon as practicable. The one they built recently is so much superior to others that they could procure orders for forty more, at any day.

Gov. QUINN.—It is believed that Judge Gholson of Miss., will decide that Gov. Quinn must appear at New Orleans to answer the charge of being concerned in the Cuban invasion.

A RAILROAD ALARM BELL.—Mr. Charles A. Smith of Batavia, N. Y., has just invented an apparatus by which a locomotive rings a bell at any crossing, a mile before it reaches the same.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. cutf

A Card.

On the evening of the 5th inst., the house of the subscribers was visited by more than two hundred of the people of Thorndike, and vicinity, who after spending an hour or two, in friendly greetings, agreeable chat, repasting &c., retired, leaving about eighty dollars as a proof, that they were not to "spoil their goods," but to increase them.

And they would take this opportunity, publicly to express their thankfulness, for their tangible tokens of benevolence, sympathy and respect, assuring them, at the same time, that their doors will never be closed against such invaders.

Wm. M. HUBBARD,
ELIZABETH S. HUBBARD

MARRIAGES.

At Union Ct., Jan. 4th, by Rev. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Harvey Wilson, and Miss Sarah M. Lewis, daughter of C. D. Lewis, of Palmer, to Mr. Vernon, Ct. 9th, Henry Phelps of Wilbraham, and Cornelia Tarbox of V.

At Greenfield, 3th, Charles A. Wheeler, and Mary E. Douglas.

At Cummington, 1st, Edward Coit, and Cornelia A. Skiff.

DEATHS.

In Thorndike, Jan. 17th, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Smith aged 16 mos.

In Thorndike, Jan. 22d, Ira F. Sheldon, 13.

In Bondsville, 15th, Mrs. Jerusha, wife of Isaac Brooks, 33.

In Monson, 16th, Mr. Joseph H. Haws, 56;

21st Mr. Ethan Keep, 43.

Bank Notice.

Adjourned meeting of those interested in the establishing a Bank in this village, will be held at the Vestry room of the church in this village, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, Jan. 27. A full and punctual attendance is desired.

Palmer, Jan. 25th 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

In Insolvency:

BEFORE George B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in the matter of Josiah Potter Insolvent Debtor.

The third meeting of the Creditors of said Insolvent Debtor, will be held on the 13th day of February, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Commissioner, in Springfield.

LAMBERT ALLEN. Assignee.

ELIJAH VALENTINE. 2w.43f.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN COUNTY SS.

Court of Common Pleas, October Term, A. D. 1850.

Holmes Ammidown, George B. Richards, Samuel L. Harding and Dexter N. Richards, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, under the firm of Ammidown & Co., Plaintiffs:

Abel H. Calkins, of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, Defendant.

This is an action of assumpsit to recover \$1,500, as by the writ on file, dated the 13th day of April, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ in this case: And it further, appears on inspecting the officer's return, that the defendant's real estate was attached, and that a summons was left at his last and usual place of abode. It is now ordered by the Court that the Plaintiff give notice to the said Defendant of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, a public newspaper printed in Palmer, and also in the Springfield Republican, printed in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, and state of Massachusetts, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear and take upon him the defence of said action. And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

A TRUE COPY.—ATTEST, RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

T. F. WALLACE, Piff's Attorney.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO first rate Tailoresses to work on fine work. Good wages will be given of course.

THEODORE C. DENECKE.

Monson, Jan. 18, 1851. 42 3ws

Trouble in the Camp!

WHO SHALL HAVE THE SPOILS?

Selling off at Cost!

WM. L. PARKER'S entire Stock of Goods are going to be sold at whatever price good they may cost, and you may be sure that you can get a bargain if you are want of any of the Goods in my line, such as Prints and Dress Goods of all kinds, Domestic of all kinds, Gloves and Hosiery, Bay State and Cashmere Shawls, a nice article, Men's and Boys' Caps, Fine Fancy and coarse Shirts, and Boys' Ready Made Clothing, Crockery &c., &c., at wholesale and retail, for cash or grain. We mean what we say, that these Goods must be sold to raise money and now is your time. Sales to commence this day, to continue day and evening until all are sold.

WM. L. PARKER. 43f

Palmer, Jan. 25, 1851.

Interesting Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. L. Parker, either by note or account, are hereby notified, that they can, if they will call at his Store and settle the same within four weeks after which they will go into other hands for collection.

Palmer, Jan. 23d 1851. 43f.

Stoves.

A GOOD assortment of Stoves, Furnaces, Oven Moulds, Sheet Iron and Kettle Doors, Store Fire, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware on hand and for sale by

Palmer, Jan. 18th 1851. 41 f.

N. SMITH & SONS,

Palmer Depot Mass.,

HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.

N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42f

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix on the estate of Francis Curtis, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

REBECCA CURTIS.—Administratrix.

January, 7th 1851. 41 3ws

Strange Knockings!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same.

And any having demands against me, will do me a favor by calling and settling the same, as I am to be held to none of either class will be backwards in calling for a settlement.

J. S. BAILEY. 41 f.

Palmer, Jan. 18th, 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

A Probate Court, holden at Springfield, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday in January A. D. 1851. A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Solomon Webber, late of Palmer, in said County, deceased, being now presented to me, as Probate Officer, in said County, on the first Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given by the said Executrix to the heirs of the said deceased, that they may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should or should not be proved and allowed, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, a newspaper printed in Palmer, three weeks successively, previous to the time of holding said last mentioned Court.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest, J. WILLARD Reg. of Pro. 41 3ws

Second Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING of Thibet Cloths of all colors, Groceries, Alpacaes and Silks. Also, Bay State, Waterloo and Scotch Long & Square Shawls, Long and Square Cashmere, do, Thibet Silk, and many other kinds. Flannels of all colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery, Fringes, &c. &c.

MILES & STEVENS.

McGilvary's Block, South side the Rails. Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 4f 29

Carpets.

A good variety, and for sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS.

Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 4f 29

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. BOWLES,

NASSAWANNO BLOCK, a splendid assortment of Annuals, Miscellaneous Toy Books, &c., for Christmas and New Years' Presents. School Books of all kinds. 3ws38

Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850.

Who can Sell

A good water proof double soled, double vamped long leg kip Boot, for \$3.00; such as has formerly been sold for \$4.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 38f

December, 21.

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.

J. S. LOOMIS. 41 f.

Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

Book Binding.

ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Ready Made Clothing

OF All kinds, for Men's and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cassimeres, Do. Skirts, Sateens, Tweeds, Vests, &c., &c., for sale very low. Garments made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c., &c.

MILES & STEVENS. 4f 29

Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

Paper Hangings,

CURTAINS and Borders in great varieties by MILES & STEVENS. 4f 29

Oct. 19, 1850.

Wheelbarrows.

500 Wheelbarrows for sale, by the doz. or single, at \$2.25, each, by MER-

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Court of Common Pleas, Oct. term, A. D. 1850,

Ira Peck Jr., of Monson, in said County—Plaintiff.

Thomas Ingalls of Monson, aforesaid, otherwise of Pleasant Prairie, County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, Yeoman—Defendant.

This is an action of Assumpsit, to recover \$70.00, as by the writ on file, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ in this case. And it further appearing on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the defendant's personal estate was attached on said writ.

It is now ORDERED by the Court here, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said defendant, of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, a public newspaper printed at Palmer, in the County of Hampden, and State of Mass., once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear, and take upon himself the defence of said action.

And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

A true Copy—Attest.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

C. TORREY, Piff's Attorney. 3w.43

Guardian's Sale.

By license of the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the said County of Hampden: I shall sell at public vendue at the Nassawanno House, in the town of Palmer, in the County of Hampden at four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest, which George W. Stacy of Monson, in said County of Hampden, minor, has in certain Real Estate lying in Monson, in said County, and described as follows, to wit: one tract of land bounded Northerly on land of the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation, Southerly on the State highway lately was the estate in dower of said Mary Keep, widow, and Easterly and Westerly on land of said George W. Stacy, minor, it being a strip four rods wide more or less and twenty rods long more or less, also all the interest of said George W. Stacy, minor, has in a tract of land bounded Northerly on the tract aforesaid, Southerly on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation, Easterly and Westerly on the estate in dower of said Mary Stacy, the same being a strip of land seventy rods long and four rods wide more or less, said land tracts being the same taken by said New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation. Sale positive, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

RUFUS F. FAY,

Guardian of said George W. Stacy.

Monson, Jan. 22, 1851. 3w43

Keep your minds in Harmony!

LIVE UP TO NATURE'S LAWS AND BE HAPPY!

THE Subscriber has secured the services of Dr. M. D. C. Litchfield, Claryvont for the Examination of the sick and afflicted; and he is to be held to the most skeptical minds, he has been thoroughly tested and is not found wanting in any knowledge as relates to disease. His examinations so far have been truthful and correct.

Patients can be accommodated at all hours of the day for examinations.

The subscriber keeps on hand different compounds purely vegetable from the claryvont recipes, carefully compounded by the subscriber, among which may be found

Dropsy Syrup.

Rheumatism do.

Scorfula do.

Dyspepsia do.

Consumption do.

Cough Balsam.

Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

Full directions on each Bottle, and Regimen of diet, which must be strictly attended to, and in all cases where the Claryvont decides that the case is curable the Patient may be assured that these Medicines are what they want.

DOCT. R. BARRON. 38f

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DISCONTENTED DOVE.

The daughter of a poor, but good and sensible mother, was complaining to her, that, when she mixed with the girls of her own age, she felt ashamed of her plain attire. The mother, instead of remonstrating with her daughter, read to her the following fable:

The dove appealed to its guardian genius, to bestow upon it a gayer external. "Why is it," said she, "that I have only the plain feathers, this unadorned plumage, while the peacock and the parrot shine in such fine glittering apparel?"

"Thou shalt have what thou desirest, gentle dove," said the genius, "but remember, if thou wouldst shine like either the peacock or the parrot, thou must become like them in other respects. Art thou, then, willing to resign thine own character? Wouldest thou no longer be my timid, tender loving dove, that thou mightest become vain and noisy as the peacock—chattering and idle as the parrot?"

"No," said the dove, "oh! no! kind genius, I will not give up the characteristics which render me thy care, and contribute so much to my happiness."

The daughter looked up into her mother's face. "And I, too," said she, "will remain thy dove, dear mother, and be satisfied with the gifts with which my heavenly father has endowed me."

DEFINITION OF IMPORTANT CHARACTERS.—Tommy Tewksbury gives, in the *Yankee Blade* the following, as the correct definition of certain characters:—

Fine Fellows.—The man who advertises in our paper; the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

Independent Men.—A wood sawyer, a philosopher with no post at his back, a turn coat.

Gentle People.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spreading her hands. The miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

Industrious People.—The young lady who reads romances in bed. The friend who is engaged when you call, and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer your letters.

Unpopular Persons.—A fat man in an omnibus, a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on parade.

Timid people.—A lover about to pop the question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with a cholera case on board.

Dignified Men.—A cit in a country town, a midshipman on quarter deck, and a school committee on examination day.

Persecuted People.—Woman by thy tyrant man, boys by their parents and teachers, and all poor people by society at large.

Unhappy People.—All old bachelors, old maids, married people.

Ambitious Chaps.—The writer who pays the Magazines for inserting his communications—The politicians who quit his party because he cannot get an office. The boy who expects to be President.

Humble Persons.—The husband who does his wife's churning, the wife who blacks her husband's boots, and the man who says that he thinks you do him too much honor.

Sensible People.—You and I.

MISERS AND MISERY.—If some competent person would make a collection of the biographies of illustrious misers, it would form a volume of rare interest and instructiveness.

Two remarkable subjects for such a work have recently become notorious. We refer to McDonough, of Louisiana, and Strawn of Illinois. Another case, scarcely less remarkable than either of these, has recently attracted the attention of the people of Ohio.

An old beggar-woman, by the name of Elizabeth Morelock, lately died in the city of Cincinnati, as everybody supposed, in a state of extreme destitution. On the night of her death a lighted candle was placed upon a stand beside her bed, her idiot daughter, a faithful hunchback, being the only attendant—though a part of the time the physician was present. The old woman opened her eyes, and perceiving the burning candle, ordered it to be blown out, saying that she could not afford it. When she was taken sick, she ordered the chest, which was, after death, found to contain nearly four thousand dollars in gold, to be placed near her bed, and she kept it within reach of her arms during the whole of her sickness.

When the death struggle came on, and was told she must die, she flung herself upon the chest, and claved at it, in a frenzy of avarice, until she tore the very nails from her fingers; and while thus embracing her treasure, her spirit took its flight. An old stove in the room, was found, after her death, to contain a considerable amount of silver and copper coin, carefully stowed away. The money and effects have been placed in the hands of an executor, appointed by the court. 1840, when small change was scarce, this woman made a handsome speculation by selling the small coins accumulated by the beggary of herself and her idiot daughter. The latter was generally flogged upon her return at night, when she did not make a good day's work, and always whipped before she was sent out in the morning. The cries of the poor creature, while under the lash of her avaricious mother, have frequently excited the indignation of the neighborhood. The poor idiot herself was afterwards attacked by the cholera, and is now, probably, numbered with the dead.—*Evening Post.*

When a lady gives a splendid party and the evening is mild, she should make the room of the temperature of an oven, when the bread is taken out. This will destroy all coolness among formal friends, and make warm friends hot ones.

POETRY.

The Union.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the south's fair hand;
Dear the central mountain band;
Dear New England's rocky strand;
Dear the prairie west.

By our alters, pure and free;
By our laws' deep rooted tree;
By the past's dread memory;
By our Washington—

By our common kindred tongues;
By our hopes—bright, buoyant young;
By the tie of country strong;
We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages must ye droop again?
Maker, shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by Thee!

No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain, as now,
"Union—Liberty!"

The Spirit's Farewell.

BY CARLETON SEYMOUR M'KEE.

Farewell, farewell, I go
To a far-distant land,
Where fragrant waters flow
O'er a bright, pearly strand

I go, my struggle o'er,
To joyful day,
Beloved, adieu, no more
With thee I stay.

Oh! tearful hour, we part,
Death chills my throbbing heart,
Farewell, farewell.

Farewell, I would that thou
Couldst soar away with me,
Where care ne'er shades the brow,
And loving souls are free:

Oh! there we might forget
The griefs of earth,
Evil and sad regret
Have there no birth,

May we, our sorrows o'er,
Rest there forevermore,
Farewell, farewell.

Farewell, beyond the skies
I haste me now to dwell,
Where gladness never dies,
Nor sounds the dismal knell.

We part, but we shall meet,
Far, far from here,
'Mid peace and pleasure sweet,
In that blest sphere.

Adieu, my should I stay?
I rise to Heaven's fair day,
Farewell, farewell.

Temples not made with Hands.

'Tis not in temples made with hands
The great Creator dwells,
But on the mountain top he stands
And in the lowly dells;

Wherever fervent prayer is heard,
He stands recording every word;
In dells, on mountains, every where;
He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes—in the poor man's lowly stall,
In the prisoner's cell's,
And in the rich man's lordly hall,
The great Creator dwells;

Where two or three are joined in prayer,
His audience Hall, His House is there;
Wherever prays the child of grace,
Is his peculiar dwelling place.

Think not that temples built of stone,
And blessed by priestly hand,
Are more peculiarly his own.
More reverence demand?

Go to thy closet. Shut the door,
And all thy mercies ponder o'er;
Thine all pervading God is there
He loves to answer secret prayer.

The temple thy Creator owns,
That temple's the heart;
No towering pile of costly stones,
Nor any work of art:

The cloud cap'tain points on high,
May draw the lightning from the sky;
But 'tis the humble, modest flower,
That drinks the refreshing shower;

And in return for favor given,
It breathes its fragrance back to Heaven.

Some cling to prelates' surplice strings:
We bow to no created things;
One God we worship, one alone!
Earth is His footstool, Heaven His throne.

THE COW TREE.

This tree, scientifically termed *Gataolodendron*, and belonging to the family of *Sapotaceae*, flourishes on the rocky declivities of the Northern Andes. Its thick woody roots are scarcely covered with soil; for several months in the year, its fan-shaped leaves receive scarcely a drop of moisture; and its branches become apparently dry and dead: but when an incision is made in the stalk, there flows from it a sweet and nutritious fluid resembling milk. This vegetable milk exudes most freely at sunrise, at which time the natives flock from all parts to gather it. After standing a few hours it turns yellow, and thickens at the surface. It possesses all the properties of animal milk, with the exception that it is thicker, and does not curdle at the presence of acids.

"More trouble coming," said Mrs. Partridge, laying down the paper; "there's the State of Affairs: I suppose it'll soon be applying for addition to the Union," and the old lady resumed her darning with a look of patriotic anxiety.

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Arrangement Commencing Nov. 6, 1850.

THROUGH TRAINS

To Palmer, Springfield, Albany, New York and Boston.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AS FOLLOWS:—LEAVE

N. London for Palmer at 6.45 a.m. & 3.25 p.m.
Norwich " " at 7.15 a.m. & 3.55 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 8.15 a.m. & 4.45 p.m.
Stafford " " at 9.15 a.m. & 5.45 p.m.
Monson " " at 9.50 a.m. & 6.35 p.m.

Arriving at Palmer at 10.00 a.m. and at 6.45 p.m.

The 6.45 p.m. train connects at Palmer with the Morning Express Train of the Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and New York at 10.00 a.m. and with the train to Worcester at 10.30 a.m.

The 3.25 p.m. train connects at Norwich with the 5 p.m. train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at Palmer with the 9.10 p.m. train to Boston. The regular Passenger Trains connect at Willimantic with the Hartford, P. & F. Railroad for Hartford, New Haven and New York, at 3.30 a.m.; at 12.30 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m.

Returning,
THROUGH LINES FOR NEW LONDON, STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE & NEW YORK.—Leave

Palmer for N. L. at 2.40 p.m.
Monson " " at 10.30 a.m. & at 2.50 p.m.
Stafford " " at 11.00 a.m. & at 3.25 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 12.00 m. & at 4.35 p.m.
Norwich " " at 12.40 a.m. & at 5.20 p.m.

Arriving at New London at 1.40 p.m. and at 6.00 p.m.

The 10.30 a.m. train leaves Palmer after the arrival of the Morning Passenger Trains from Springfield and Boston and connect at Norwich with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at New London with the Boat for Stonington at 2 p.m.

The 2.40 p.m. train leaves Palmer on the arrival of the Express Trains from N. York, Albany and Springfield, connecting at New London with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker at 9 p.m. for New York.

THROUGH LINE TO STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The 10.30 a.m. train is the regular line from Palmer and all way stations to Stonington Providence via the Stonington Railroad running in connection with steamers Alice or Angelina from N. L. to Stonington.

Passengers for Providence and Stonington for Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford, Palmer, Springfield, and intermediate stations, will take the 3.25 p.m. train from N. L.

LAND ROUTE TO NEW YORK, VIA HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN.
Passengers leave New London at 6.45 A. M. and at 3.25 p.m.

SOUND ROUTE TO NEW YORK.
The 2.60 p.m. train is the regular line from Palmer, and all intermediate stations, in connection with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker for New York.

RETURNING.—Passengers will leave New York at 4 p.m. in the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, for New London or Norwich, take the Cars next morning for Palmer and all way stations. No charge for Berths on the Boats.

Stages.
Leave New London for Lyme, Mystic, Stonington, &c.
Leave Willimantic for Chaplin, Mansfield, Hampton, Danielsonville, &c.
Leave Tolland and all way stations to Tolland, Rockville, Ashford, Eastford and Willington.

Leave Palmer for Amherst, Belchertown, Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales, &c.

Freight Trains.
PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED FROM STAFFORD TO NEW LONDON.
Leave Palmer at 6 a.m. Monson 6.10; Stafford 6.45; Willimantic 6.40; Norwich 9.40, and arriving at New London at 10.30 a.m.

RETURNING.—(without Passenger Car attached)—Leave New London at 11.45 a.m.; Norwich at 1 p.m.; Willimantic 2.30 p.m.; Tolland 3.30 p.m.; Stafford 4 p.m.; and arriving at Palmer 5.20 p.m.

Freight taken in connection with the Western Railroad to Albany, Boston and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
The Steam Propellers Shetucket, Decatur and Quinbaug will leave the Rail Road wharf in New London, for New York, on the arrival of the Freight Trains from Palmer at Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, taking Freight in connection with the inland routes for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RETURNING.—Leave New York for New London on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Express Freight will be taken from New London to New York by the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, and by Steamer Alice via Stonington Rail Road to Providence.

Freight taken by the regular lines of Packets from New London to New York, Philadelphia, Providence and New Bedford, at reduced rates. Coal, Cotton Lumber, &c., may be loaded at New London, directly from vessels of largest class into the Rail Road Cars, without charge for wharfage.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. and Eng.
New London, Nov. 2d, 1850. 31

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR SALE low by the subscribers,
50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber
Scantling &c. of
30,000 " V. Pine Boards.
20,000 " V. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
December 14, 1850. VALENTINE & Co. 37

Ready Made Clothing
OF ALL kinds, for Men and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. Also, Broad Cloths, Heavy Outings, Coats, Cotton Lumber, &c., may be loaded at New London, directly from vessels of largest class into the Rail Road Cars, without charge for wharfage.

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J. N. PALMER, Supt. and Eng.
New London, Nov. 2d, 1850. 31

AT MONSON!

THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see. T. C. DENCKE.

Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Desiring to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.

He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawanno House.
Palmer, Nov. 2d, 1850. 31

Our Dry Goods
WE ARE BOUND TO SELL
THOSE in want will find our prices LOW.
NEWTON & Co. 34

Monson, Nov. 23.

New Goods,
For the Fall and Winter.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with one of the most extensive and splendid assortments of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
ever before offered in this market, and is prepared to make them up to order, in a style to suit the purchaser. Gentlemen in want of garments will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is enabled to offer them new and desirable goods, selected from the latest importations, and at very low prices.

Furnishing Goods.
A Good Assortment of Plain and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, and Suspenders.
L. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor,
No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.
Palmer Depot, Oct. 12th, 1850. 31

Ladies', Gentlemen's
AND Children's Boots and Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for Sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails.
Oct. 19th, 1850. 29

Patent Milled Buckwheat
Just received, another lot of that celebrated Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at the Flour and Grain store.
E. VALENTINE & Co. 33

Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850.

Live Geese Feathers.
1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices.
MILES & STEVENS.
McGilvray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 29

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SMILAX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards deteriorated in value, until the use of other varieties of Smilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompoanded Extract

Obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off, admitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass., and sold by Dr. Wm. Hallbrook, Palmer, Dr. George Brown & Co. Duckville: E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7

CRANE & KINGSBURY,
Stafford Springs,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the good people of Tolland County, that they have just returned from New York with a splendid and well selected stock of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy
Cassimeres,
SATINETS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;
a large stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
and a great variety of
Dry Goods,
De Laines, Dress Goods and Prints, &c., Bay State Shawls of all patterns, Alpacaes and Bombazines, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tick Cotton Batts.

A splendid assortment of White, Flowing, Blue and Mulberry Tea Sets, Liverpool and Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glasses, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Coffee Mills, White Wash Brushes, Hair and Colic Brushes, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses. A choice stock of Green and Black Teas, Flour, Limes, Nails, Meal, Corn and Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises every thing called for in a country store. We shall be happy to exhibit our goods and wait upon our customers. Our motto is "light prices and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We are determined to let none undersell. Please call and see us.
Stafford Springs, Nov. 23, 1850. 34

Buckwheat Flour,
AND Stuart's superior Syrup, for sale by
NEWTON & Co. 34

Monson, Nov. 23.

Boots and Shoes.
CASES of Thick, Kip, and Calfskin Boots of superior quality for Men and Boys' wear; also, Women's and Misses' Shoes of all kinds. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
NEWTON & Co. 34

Monson, Nov. 23, 1850.

T. F. SLACK,

STAFFORD SPRINGS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japaned Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.

N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing. Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BAILEY'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BAILEY'S ANTIDOTE entirely a cure of GONORRHOEA, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It is invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not appear for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BAILEY'S GONORRHOEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bailey's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BAILEY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bonaparte, opposite Court Square, Main at Springfield, by Wm. Hallbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot.

Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 40

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Boston and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON. 36

Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Con- necticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer, Care of Dr. Geo. W. Burdett, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 35

Bay State Shawls
In new Styles just received and for sale very low by
MILES & STEVENS. 29

Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

NOTICE.
ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y
July 13.

DALEY'S
Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUGGING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarg

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

NO. 44.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STRONG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
"New York, 10.14, 11.45, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
"Albany, 11.45, A. M., 7.39, P. M.
"The 10.14, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 oct 1f

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11oct

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25ctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
—ALSO—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1f 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale low, by
A. B. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30ctf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH WARNING.

A LEGEND OF SAGO ISLAND.

Of all the countries to which strange characters are attracted, Paris is perhaps the most remarkable, very much apparently, because of the encouragement given to it original talent. Clever and enterprising Americans are often met there.—One whom I lately encountered proved to be a pleasant and conversable man.—We chanced to get upon the same subject of superstition, or rather to speak more fairly, on matters pertaining to what has been called the night side of nature.

"I expect you love a yarn; I'll just give you one which is genuine. I'm not a superstitious man, but the contrary.—But I'll give you an item of new-country fancies which will amuse you."

I shall not preserve the energetic words of my American friend, as some of them would be difficult of comprehension in our part of the world; but I give you the facts of his narrative exactly as they were told.

Saco is a small town at a very short distance from the sea in the State of Maine, famous only within the circumference of a few miles, in connection with the Labrador fishery, and also as the nursery of an industrious and hard-working set of ship-wrights and fishermen. In the early history of the State of Maine, mention is made of Saco Island as the site of an Indian village; but local tradition gives more ample details relative to the ejection of the Red Skins from the place. But with this I have nothing to do, except incidentally, as will be seen in the course of my narrative.

Abel Jacks, my informant, was the son of a working ship-builder of Saco, a pushing, industrious man, who in times of thriving business and when a pressing job was on hand, would work eight days without taking off his clothes. He lived in a house just above the town, the front of which faced the Island which parted the river variously known as Cuth or Saco Island. Abel was the youngest son—at the time we speak of, a young man of twenty. About a dozen yards distance from their residence, was an old, tumble-down shanty, which had been abandoned for many years. A murder had been committed within its walls a long time ago, and people said that ever since noises were heard at midnight from the criminal. No man was ever found bold enough to reside in it again until a poor widow, Curtis by name, obtained leave to make it her home.

Widow Curtis was as superstitious and fearful as her neighbors, perhaps even more so, for she firmly believed in death warnings. The once glad mother of nine children, she had lost eight, and before the real news reached her, she always had a warning. It is true, that her signs and tokens came very much oftener even than bad news; but as bad news did sometimes follow her hints from the other world she had sufficient reason for her belief. She found herself at last with only one child, a daughter of eighteen, who was at service on Cuth Island, in the house of Squire Sheen; and to be near this beloved child, the widow took up her residence in the haunted shanty, which to her sacred heart had now no terror.

Mr Jacks was kind to the poor widow, gave her some furniture and assistance in various forms; and she was grateful. A great part of her time was spent in the house of the ship-wright, whose son Abel was warmly attached to her daughter Martha, who was induced to be his wife that very fall. For some months the widow had been quiet and happy; the thought of her child's advantageous marriage had driven gloomy ideas from her head, and her cheerful state of mind, the assiduous attention of the Jacks had also tended to promote.

One afternoon a tremendous storm started the good people of Saco, and filled them with alarm. Saco river was lined with saw mills, the owners of which floated their plank and timber down by its water. But just above the town a huge boom lay across the stream to check the rafts and to protect the bridges which

connected Cuth Island with the two shores. Once in the memory of a man a freshet had carried away the boom and gave passage to the vast weight of timber, which coming with terrible violence against the bridges had utterly destroyed them. The storm on this occasion was followed by the rapid swelling of the river, and about four o'clock the boom gave way; the mountain of planks and logs brought down by the inundation rushed madly through, and all communication between the Island and the town was cut off. The timber plunged with irresistible force over the falls below the Island, carrying the bridges away with it.

The roar of the blast, the rushing of the wild waters, the crush of logs, the plunging of masses of wood over the two cataracts, the running to and fro of the people, all roused in poor widow Curtis feelings of terror and alarm; and about sunset she went into the house of old Jacks and told him she had received a death-warning relative to her last child. Tears streamed down her cheeks—and her whole mein was that of a broken hearted woman. Both old Jacks and Abel sought to comfort her in every way.—They tried ridicule, they tried reason, but all in vain; the widow still declared that she heard the never failing death warning.

"And what was it like?" cried old Jacks.

"A low screech, like the cry of one in pain," replied the widow.

"Tush, woman, you heard the squaw of Cuth Island, she never fails to howl with the tempest."

"And who pray was the squaw of Cuth Island?"

Old Jacks drew the widow to the table, lit his pipe, poured out a glass of beer, and after a vigorous hem began his story. Before the settlement of white men round the borders of Saco river, the Island was inhabited by a whole tribe of Indians. An old fellow by the name of Cuth, wishing to establish a saw and flour mill in the place, bought the site of the Indians, and on the receipt of the money decamped in accordance with their word. Old Cuth then crossed over to the Island to select the spot whereupon he wished to build; but to his astonishment he found an aged squaw, who refused to depart. She declared that in the general distribution she had been left out and demanded a share of the purchase money of the white man himself. Cuth gave her a bottle of rum, which she eagerly tasted, and then leaping into her canoe, hurried across to join her tribe.—But whether the rum had affected her head, or whether age had rendered her limbs too weak to contend with the current, could not be known, but she was drawn into the rapids and over the falls, from where of course she was drowned.

From that day the Island point was believed to be haunted by the squaw's spirit; and there was scarcely a man, woman or child in Saco but would declare having heard the moaning of the old erone before and during the storms.

"May be," said the widow Curtis when old Jacks had concluded, "may be 'tis the squaw has given me every warning."

"Nonsense, mother Curtis; all nonsense and flummery. And yet I'm bound to believe in ghosts too. I ain't a superstitious man, nohow, but I've been tried, too. One night I was at work till late at the Lower Ferry, and after work joined a merry making. It was past twelve when I started home. Every thing was square and straight until I got near the church-yard; then I distinctly heard the rustling of a silk dress close beside me.

"Come out of that," said I, "and no poking fun at me!" I got no answer; and away I slashed in the bushes with a big hickory stick;—all to no good. The rustling of silk was still close to me as ever. I was in a precious rage with myself, I do own; but I heard it plainly enough. At last I came to the bridge; and you no the ends of the planks stick out beyond the rail to save sawing off.

"What did I see but an old fellow walking along the ends in an old silk morning gown." "Good morning to you Sam Jacks," said he. I returned his politeness; and then he began to ask news of Saco town, and of people dead and gone

these twenty years. He seemed surprised when I told him they had departed; and at the end of the bridge we separated.—Now Widow Curtis I know I did see all this, and old Sam Jacks knows precious well there was nobody there. It was nothing but fancy and deceit, and so was the cry you heard. Now cheer up old girl Martha!—All right!"

But the widow was not to be satisfied. The old man's stories rather excited her imagination and she declared that every instant she felt more sure that Martha was gone. About midnight she started towards home, and Abel went along the water side with her to say a few words of comfort.

"Did you hear that?" suddenly said the poor mother. "If that was not Martha's voice it was her spirit!"

Abel heard the cry; it was a shriek of despair so clear, so distinct, no man could hesitate or doubt. The night was now calm and still, and the moon shone brightly over the whole scene. A boat lay moored within an inundation of the river at the young man's feet. He gazed rapidly around. Just above the Island he saw a small canoe and a person standing upright in it—a woman with her hands clasped as if in prayer. The canoe was hurrying down the stream, though not in the rapids. A lover's glance is not easily deceived. It was Martha! To leap into the boat, to push out towards the canoe, and to commence rowing with the energy of mingled love and despair, was the work of a single instant. The widow sank down upon her knees on the bank.

The river was wide, and the current strong, while just below were the rapids. Abel was almost within their influence, and soon found it necessary to pull up stream to avoid being sucked in. When again he turned the bow of his boat across, the canoe was not more than fifty yards above the spot where he lay, and was coming with extreme velocity.

"Courage, dear Martha," cried the young man; "Abel is at hand."

"I dropped my paddles, Abel, while getting away from a snag."

"Check your canoe with your hands, dear girl. Put them in the water.—Every inch gained is valuable."

"I'm going to quickly, Abel. You can never save me. Is that my dear mother on the bank?"

"It is, Martha," replied Abel solemnly, at the same time pulling vigorously.—"But silent now."

The two boats were drawing near, while both were settling down with great velocity on the rapids. Martha was in a light bark canoe, which lay almost upon the surface of the water.—A few moments more, and Martha and Abel were parallel to each other, at a distance of about a dozen yards. Abel leaped to his feet and looked around.—They were within thirty feet of the rapids and two hundred of the falls in the middle of the stream. All hopes of Abel's catching the canoe was now gone. She, it seemed, could not be saved.—They could only be lost together.

The young man gazed at the moonlit Isle, the shore of his father's home, the aged mother kneeling on the shore, while old Jacks and his wife stood motionless near the threshold of their house. "Martha," cried Abel, in a voice calm and collected, though husky, "act with courage and spirit. One minute, and you part, perhaps, forever. Rouse all your courage, think of your mother and your future husband, and let the thought give you the energy of a man. Lie down quickly in the canoe, lie still and move not.—The fall is swelled by the rain, and the white rock is hidden. That's a dear girl! Move not for your life! Adieu!"

No more words were spoken. Martha, as she was bid, lay down at full length on the bottom of the slight bark canoe, and the next instant was sucked into the rapids. Round and round went the frail boat, and then entering the very centre of the quick flowing stream, darted along and was lost sight of over the falls. Abel pulled like a madman for the shore, guiding his boat slightly up stream.

"My child? My child?" cried the agonized mother, and Abel leaped from the boat upon the bank.

"Boy," said his father severely, "what have you done with Martha?"

"Father, stay me not! Martha is in the hands of Providence. Follow me, and a few minutes will decide her fate!"

The mother and Abel's whole family ran with the young man along the shore, following the portage of the falls. They all soon reached the nook in which lay the boat used by the Jacks for fishing under the falls. As Abel expected, the high tide and the great volume of water, considerably lessened the height of the fall, which was alone wider than usual.

"Where is my child?" cried widow Curtis once more.

Abel made no reply, but leaping into his boat, pulled across the stream. The falls, one on each side of Cuth Island, made of course a very strong current in this part of the river, but where the two currents met the one counteracted the other, and the water being very great three break-waters ensued one going back to the Island point, and the other two along the shore. Abel pulled for the still water in the centre, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing the frail bark canoe lying motionless on the very verge of the eddy.

"Martha!" he cried in an agonized voice.

No answer was given, and in a few minutes more he was alongside. There she lay in the pale moonlight as calm as an infant on its mother's bosom, but to all appearance lifeless. Abel lifted her hurriedly into his boat, and sprinkled her marble face with water. A deep sigh, a low wailing sound of pain, and then a burst of tears and laughter, proclaimed the victory of youth and nature over death.

"Oh Abel, how have I been saved?" said the trembling and agitated girl clasping her lover's hands.

"By thy courage and trust in Providence dear Martha," replied Abel in a low tone, and these two simple unsophisticated children of nature knelt, and with the roaring cataract on each side, and the placid sky above, prayed to the God of their hearts.

"Let us go to my mother," said Martha after an instant's pause; and Abel without another word struck out for the shore. The meeting formed an exciting scene. Tears and questions and laughter were strangely mingled with each other; then the whole party returned to old Jacks house. It appeared that Martha, knowing her mother's character, and aware of the influence of a storm upon her mind, had determined, as soon as the moon rose, to cross over, and reassure the widow as to her own safety. She took her master's bark canoe, and starting a good way above the site of the bridge, began to pull across. When well in the stream a beam of wood checked her progress. Eager to push it from her path, she let go of her paddles, which she had forgotten to fasten on the pollocks, and they fell into the stream. She then caught desperately at the snag, but in vain; and she then gave the wailing cry which mother and lover both heard.

Old Jacks warmly recommended Abel's presence of mind in giving the advice he did, but much more the calm courage of Martha in following it, while all felt that under any circumstances, the escape was next to miraculous. Old Jacks insisted on Martha returning no more to service; and taking upon himself the duties of patriarch, decided that the marriage should be celebrated two months sooner than was originally intended. A week later, Abel and Martha were man and wife; and to judge from their present solid affection and genuine happiness, they have never forgotten their one terrible trial. Abel loves to tell his story, but says now that it is in my hands he stands a good chance. "We have seen that in print; a prophecy which I hereby prove to be correct. Old Jacks and the widow are not dead, and Saco is a large place; but though our worthy couple have now been fourteen years married, and they remember as if it was yesterday, their own legend of Saco Island."—Chamber's Journal.

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SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week's last day is folding down its leaf, And night her sable drapery has drawn O'er all this earthly brood, and silence reigns At this sad, meditating, midnight hour.
The Village din has calmly died away, And slumber, sweetly breathed by angels fair, Steals softly on the weary, who may rest. No shuffling footsteps trace the side-walks now; Nor merry voices break upon my ear; Silence pervades, save the murmuring sound Of the deep river in its wintry flow, Which greets my ear, and wakes my moody verse.

One more short week has clapped its viewless wings, And took its near returning flight, and gone— Ah gone! How little men do prize their time, Which flies so swiftly yet so vainly spent. Days number weeks, and weeks assemble years And chained together with unbroken links, They shortly circle round the life of man. Time spent, is time forever spent; And which returning seasons cannot bring. This life, how fleeting, and how brief, compared To life immortal, that awaits us still. But ah! how is the mind in wandering lost, When in futurity it strives to rove; Unfathomed, boundless, and beyond idea, Is that eternal world awaiting man. Spirit Eternal, thou who guid'st the track Of plodding mortals on this earthly stage, O lead me as thy wisdom may direct, And when my weeks have sealed their last account, Let me be ushered in with glory's dawn, To the bright shining Sabbath of my God. M.

OLD MAIDS.

Blessings on them! We love to converse with a lady who has been denounced as an old maid, by the ignorant and the thoughtless. She is kind, substantial, intelligent and correct. We know of but few maiden ladies who have not superior intellects—beautiful to look upon they may not be—but they have a mental beauty that cannot fade, that will grow with more freshness, as Time dies the rosy flush of youth. What ladies set up business for themselves and make money? The unmarried. Who are our best female authors? Old maids. Few men appreciate them—few study their characters, and consequently, the most talented of the female sex remain in single state. They have more respect for themselves than to flatter or receive flattery. They will not put themselves forward to catch a beau, or do a mean thing—but they silence the ill-bred and the foppish, who denounce them as old maids, when for sparkling wit, for mental accomplishments and real worth, they far, far outstrip the butterfly belles, that hang so languidly on the arms of simple fops.

We repeat, blessings on the head of old maids. If there are women we should respect and love, they are these. You will find them beside the couch of pain and in the haunts of distress. They are moved by pity, and never withhold their sympathies and their aids. But for them how many a heart would be cheerless—how many an aching heart remain unsoothed. They go forth like God's ministering angels, wherever the footprints of poverty can be found, or consumption's fatal arrow has been sent, and light with joy the heavy heart and carry peace and consolation to the abode of sorrow.

Never speak a word of disrespect against an old maid. She is an honor to her sex. We could not spare her from our sin-polluted and afflicted world. Think of her virtues in your heart, and ever have a cheerful word and a pleasant smile for her.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

We might mention many instances of depravity arising mainly from a neglect to "take the papers," some of them so shocking, withal, that we dare not publish them.—A rare instance occurred on Sunday. A good old lady, who was always regularly in her place on the Sabbath, at church, was missed for two successive Sabbaths. In the afternoon of the second Sabbath, a friend called upon her, fearing she was sick, and found herself and two daughters up to their elbows in soap suds. "What?", said the visitor, "it can't be, Mrs. Jones, that you do up your washing on Sunday?" "Sunday!" said Mrs. Jones, "you don't go far to say it's Sunday?" "I do." "Oh! ere-a-ted endurance—I told my husband 'twould be so. He said he was too poor to take a paper, and stopped it, an since that time things have gone on badly. Lord forgive us for what's past, but I'll set my foot down that we shall have a paper after to-day."

If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap you on the knuckles.

NOTORIETY.

There is nothing like notoriety in this world. Wear a hat without a rim, or a coat with only one flap to it—live on pigs tails and salt, or keep a tame tiger—do something or other for notoriety, and if you don't get to Congress or some other place of worship, we are much mistaken.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

The adjourned Bank meeting was held last Monday evening, and was more fully attended than the previous one. The committee appointed at the former meeting to confer with other gentlemen of this and neighboring towns, made a very flattering report of their consultations and interviews with numerous monied individuals regarding a bank to be located in this place. They had also prepared a petition to the Legislature praying for a charter which they had procured to be signed by a large number of citizens interested in this town, Monson and Brimfield. They had also drawn up proper subscription papers to the stock, and about thirty thousand dollars were subscribed that evening. Another committee of five gentlemen was appointed to take charge of the matter and open the books for further subscription to the stock, and if the requisite amount should be raised (\$100,000), to take the necessary measures to obtain the charter. The committee will give public notice concerning the opening of the books, and every person will have an opportunity to subscribe a few shares. The books will of course be open for a limited time and probably not to exceed three weeks as it is necessary that the full amount should be subscribed before the charter will be granted, as the legislative session is fast advancing. Therefore, the matter having been commenced rather late, will have to be pursued by the committee with considerable energy.

We hope every citizen of Palmer and vicinity who has a surplus of funds will invest the same in a bank to be located in our midst. Here it will pay better interest than can be obtained by loan on bond and mortgage. All the banks in this part of the State pay eight per cent interest and with proper officers to manage such an institution (and eastern Hampden has got 'em) there is no earthly reason why a bank located here should not do the same.

Our people will bear in mind it is not like subscribing to stock in a railroad where the expense of constructing, and the amount of business that may be done on the road, is all uncertain, and where it is impossible to get any income from the investment under four or five years, if ever. In a bank well managed your money is safe, well invested, and your stock is not cried up and down by speculators like railroad stock at the brokers' board. You cannot at this moment buy a share of stock in the Agawam Bank at Springfield short of \$114. The Western Bank was considerably above par before it went into operation; and many have paid handsomely for the privilege of getting a few shares in the John Hancock Bank just gone into operation. From the indications we have seen, we are of the opinion that whoever wants any of the stock in the Palmer Bank has got to get his name on within two weeks or he is late.

NO SENATOR YET.—All efforts to elect a Senator by a coalition of the Democrats and Free Soilers, have thus far proved unsuccessful. There have been ten ballottings in the House; the last one showed a relative gain of one vote for Mr. Sumner. If the Coalition seize the opportunity offered by absent members from the Legislature they may yet secure the election of Mr. Sumner, but if each man of the Whig party stands firmly to his post we cannot see much chance for the coalition candidate. The Whigs like Belshazzar, tremble in their shoes at the aspect of things in the House, they have but small hope that the next Senator from Massachusetts will be one of their party. If they can prevent an election now is all they expect, and of course, all they seek to accomplish. This, however is no more than would be done by either of the other parties in the same situation; political parties like individuals are selfish, extremely so, and it is against the laws of nature as much as against one's disposition to relinquish a selfish right for the benefit of a competitor.

The Senate have got through with the matter, and are prepared to attend to other subjects, but the House on the contrary cannot accomplish much business so long as two or three days are spent every week, in balloting for a Senator. Friday of next week is appointed for another trial.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.—The Memphis, Tenn., *Eagle* publishes a long letter from a gentleman of high standing at Jackson, Miss., in which he asserts that a fixed and settled purpose exists there to drive the State from its loyalty and place it in an attitude of hostility to the Federal Government. The conspiracy is described as a most formidable one, as regards the talents, wealth and weight of character of the conspirators. At its head stand the Executive of the State, and others of the Legislative and Judicial departments.

U. S. SENATOR.—The House consummated the election of Robert Rantoul Jr., Democrat, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, on Thursday. The term of his Senatorship only extends to the 4th of next March.

THE ATLANTIC.—Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer Atlantic and fears increase that she is lost. She was well provided with life boats and life preservers. The weather at sea has been boisterous for the last sixty days.

Gen. Charles T. James, Democrat, was chosen U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Thursday, for the term of six years.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.—Nothing further has transpired in Congress in relation to the cheap postage bill which passed the House and was referred to the proper committee of the Senate. Numerous other subjects are talked about in the Senate, and talk is about all that is done; we can see no reason for delaying the matter, the nation wants a cheap postage law and wants it now.

This subject was brought up at the last session but was laid aside for the purpose of bartering away the rights of the North to the interests of slave-hunters. There is now no excuse for delay and the quicker the law goes into effect—the one which recently passed the House we mean—the better.

P. S. The Senate Post-office Committee have stricken out of the new Postage Bill, as passed by the House, the section taking away the right of free exchange from those papers refusing to publish the list of letters, and the section making newspapers free of postage within 30 miles of the place of publication. They have also stricken out the section making a deduction of 50 per cent on magazine postage when prepaid. We expect the Senate will spoil, if not utterly demolish the whole Bill.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Last week, in the Legislature, the House ordered a special committee to be appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishment. Messrs. Mason of Fitchburg, Gould of Ware, Pond of Boston, Gregory of Seekonk, and Lamson of Shelburne, were appointed to the committee. One of this committee we know to be favorable to the abolition of this barbarous law, and if the rest take the same view of the subject that we think he will, the committee will make a flattering report. We really hope for humanity's sake that a reform will be brought about in Massachusetts. Let a fair trial be had of a reform of the hanging law, and if the results do not equal all that the friends of reform anticipate, it is easy enough to adopt the old law again. It is no argument for us to stand back and say that we fear people will commit more crimes if the law is abolished; how are we to know what will be the effect unless we make the trial? Let the friends of Capital Punishment put their fingers upon an instance where murders have increased under a repeal of the odious law and we will show them three times as many instances where abolition of hanging proved to be an abolition of crime also.

CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The abstract by the Secretary of State of the annual returns made by the keepers of jails and houses of correction for the past year, shows that there have been imprisoned throughout the State 10,661 persons, of whom 9,180 were males, and 1,481 females; adults, 8,962; minors, 619; 535 were colored; 3,335 could not read or write; 3,145 have been intemperate, and 5,851, or over one half, were born in foreign countries. The crimes committed were larceny, 1,600; assault, 1,135; vagrancy, 245; burglary, 191; adultery and lewdness, 292; brothel keeping, 86; forgery, 24; counterfeiting, 243; murder, 15; arson, 25; highway robbery, 19; rape, 6; perjury, 1; other crimes, 1,757. Of these, 519 were sent to the State Prison. The number committed for intemperance is 334. Of the whole number, 204 are, or have been married.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.—At the late election in California, the citizens decided upon Vallego as the permanent seat of Government. The capital is a city laid out on the Bay of San Francisco, about twenty-five miles from the city of San Francisco. It is the proposition of a Spanish speculator, who consents to give to the Commonwealth 156 acres of land, divided into the necessary lots and ground for the Government buildings, University, Charitable Institutions, &c., and to expend in the erection of twenty-five public buildings, including \$125,000 for a State House, an aggregate of \$370,000, to be paid over within two years. His associates in the country are said to be General Thomas J. Greene and Hon. Robert J. Walker.

A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES!—A man in Philadelphia, possessed of \$40,000, advertises for a wife. He intends visiting the World's Fair, and travel over the greater part of Europe, and wishes his wife to accompany him. The lady must be thirty to thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and standing in society; good health and kind, cheerful disposition, and if a widow, without children. Education should, of course, be respectable. Fortune not indispensable, but no objection, and whatever she has will be settled upon herself. Address a note to A. R. C. Post Office, Philadelphia.

ON the day that the remains of Stephen Girard were disinterred at Philadelphia and conveyed to the undertaker's residence, previous to being deposited in Girard College, a curious circumstance occurred. The coffin was to be opened in the presence of several persons. As they were about removing the lid a slight explosion was heard, and combustible gas escaped from the inner case. No damage resulted, however, except a slight scorching of the coffin lid. It is not known whether the fear of ghosts had anything to do with it, but it is certain that the occurrence caused the room to be vacated in the shortest possible time.

Letters can be sent to the vessels in the American Arctic Expedition by the whale ship McLellan, to sail from New London on the 1st of February for Baffin's Bay. Letters should be directed to the Postmaster at New London, postage paid.

THE UNION.—Let those who continue to speculate on the probability of the dissolution of the Union read the following article: There are six millions of people North-west of the Ohio, brave, hardy, intelligent, and of a degree of all the physical requisites for military strength. They would certainly be a match in fight for any six millions of people on the face of the earth. The centre of population of the whole Union was West of the Alleghenies at the time of the last census. It is now continually receding towards the West, while the great valley of the Mississippi is filling up with a population to which that outlet is becoming daily more necessary. Every year adds to the tonnage upon its waters, and to the vast commerce which it floats up and down.

This is the section which is to control the future destinies of the country. Here are the men who are to dictate our future policy, to enact our laws, to regulate our system, foreign and domestic. Here is to be the political power of the country. And over all this great section prevails not merely the universal feeling of attachment to the union but the conviction that the union is essential to its prosperity and to its very existence. We hear little, it is true, from the men of this region. They have held no union meetings, nor do they appear to have been seized to the fanatics of the North or those of the South. The question has not yet assumed sufficient magnitude to seriously attract the consideration of the men who are to decide it. And while the Garrison of Massachusetts and the Quettlemans of South Carolina, are discussing the mode and time of destroying the government, the power which has only to raise an arm to crush the heads of one of their business, with very little regard to the fanatics of the North or those of the South. The question has not yet assumed sufficient magnitude to seriously attract the consideration of the men who are to decide it. And while the Garrison of Massachusetts and the Quettlemans of South Carolina, are discussing the mode and time of destroying the government, the power which has only to raise an arm to crush the heads of one of their business, with very little regard to the fanatics of the North or those of the South.

To any man who looks upon the map of the United States, the idea of a division by a line running East and West, is most absurd. The very geography of the country interdicts it. The people of the North-west will no more consent for the Mississippi to flow through a foreign country, than they would consent to return to colonial dependence; and without their consent South Carolina can no more secede than Gen. Quettlemann could entrench himself on his plantation and defy the power of the State. So far as all the demonstrations which have been made are indications of attachment to the union of the states, we are glad to see them; but as to their necessity, as to the danger of a civil war, and the possibility of a peaceful separation, we are not prepared to say. The federal government being overthrown by a handful of men in the North, who can hardly carry a township without coalescing with their most bitter enemies, and in the South who do nothing but talk, and so extravagantly that they might be taken for madmen, we are to dull to comprehend it.

GRAND SMASH-UP ON THE CHESHIRE RAILROAD.—Tuesday afternoon the down freight train on the Cheshire Railroad, while crossing a high embankment near Walpole, N. H., was thrown from the track by the breaking of one of the truck wheels. The train was very long, and heavily laden with produce and live stock. It was driven by two engines, one in front and the other in the rear of the train, and at the time of the accident the movements of the machines were being synchronous, five long cars were pushed down the embankment. The cars were badly broken, and it is reported that fifty sheep, two valuable horses and five oxen were killed. Two men were in a car laden with potatoes, the potatoes were smashed, but the men escaped. Several of the brakemen succeeded in saving themselves by jumping from the train, while others descended with the wreck but were not seriously injured. The train arrived in Keene about 9 o'clock the same evening.

A GOOD ONE.—The *Christian Register* of last week closes a very able article on the Spiritual Rappings, and the philosophy of faith in them, with the following anecdote.

We are tempted to draw from our College reminiscences a case, which we deem a worthy parallel to these audacious fooleries. Our co-vals at Cambridge cannot have forgotten a man of lively stable notoriety—his customers were often so oblivious as to the extent of their rides, that he contracted with the innholders of the surrounding country to secure their names on such of his vehicles as visited their respective taverns. He had also a horse who had been trained to lift his fore foot, as often as a slight signal from his master's finger was repeated. A stupid freshman once returned, as he said, from a ride to Watertown, but bearing him the youth persisted unblushingly in his lie. Says the man, "my horse knows, and will tell me, how many miles he has been driven." The signal was given and repeated. The horse lifted his foot fourteen times in succession. The astonished freshman paid his full stable fee, and retired firmly convinced of the preternatural endowments of the horse.

The following appointments have been made by the President, the Senate consenting: Hiland Hill of Vermont, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Elías S. Terry of Indiana, to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

Robert McAlpin of Louisiana, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

Edward De Buys of Louisiana, to be Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

Gideon S. Holmes of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States of America at the Cape of Good Hope.

Alexander M. Ross of New York, to be Consul of the United States of America at St. Catharines.

John Sloane of Ohio, to be Treasurer of the United States.

CASE OF FORGERY.—Jesse Porter of Waterbury, Conn., an old man aged 73, and his son Dennis Porter, a person of indifferent character, have been bound over for trial in \$5,000 on charges of forgery and perjury with the view of obtaining the property of a relative who died about two years ago. Their claim to the property is now before the Supreme Court on the faith of certain conveyances dated in 1837. A Mr. Judd, formerly a lawyer in Syracuse, testifies, however, that he drafted these documents in 1848, eleven years after their date. On this ground the old man and his son have been put under bonds.

OREGON.—A recent letter in the Peoria Register, says:

"Commissioners are here now negotiating for the purchase of the country west of the Cascade Mountains, from the Indians. It will be somewhat difficult to satisfy them, they are so much attached to the falls of the Willamette. Here has been their fishing ground all their lives. With them it will be like robbing a man of his farm; it is taking away their support. They live on salmon almost exclusively. In the spring, summer and fall they make use of the fresh, and during that time they dry and put up a scanty supply for winter, with a few nuts and berries, constitutes their food for winter. In some things they have adopted the customs of the whites; many of them dress like the whites, but few of them learn to read or write. Their principal employment is fishing and hunting."

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY—REPORTED!—The Germantown, Pa., Telegraph, says there has just been brought to light, the application of a power, which is to supersede entirely the present steam power of the world! The discovery has been made by an Eastern man, who has completed his models—one of which will be deposited at Washington as soon as patent rights shall be secured in the different European countries. The machinery is entirely perfected—the power is a motive one, and steam has no part in creating it. So simple and economical are the principle and application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship-of-the-line, around the world! The Telegraph is quite enthusiastic in its predictions. He would be a bold man who in this day of great inventions would say that this thing were impossible!

A NEW STATE.—The Henderson (Texas) Flag of the Union goes for the formation of a new State out of Eastern Texas, to be composed of the territory situated between the Sabine and Trinity rivers—bounded on the north-west by a line running from the Trinity river to the point where the 32° north latitude intersects 103° meridian west longitude—a corner of the boundary of the Texan cession to the United States; then pursuing said meridian to 36° 30' north latitude, said parallel of latitude, the Red River, &c., to the Sabine.

SOLAR PHENOMENON.—One day last month the people of St. Paul (Minnesota) witnessed a superb solar exhibition. From sunrise to sunset, three suns of equal brightness, and too dazzling for the naked eye, apparently arose at once in the horizon, and the ground being covered with snow, poured forth a deluge of light, greater than is usually seen.

A stream of powerful refracted rays was blazing down from the real sun in the centre, like the blazing heard of a fiery comet, while on each side of the sun, like the segments which form a parenthesis—thus, () hung a brilliant sun-dog, with a local point in the centre of each, intensely luminous; so that the two suns, the offering of the sun by refraction, shone in equal splendor.

RUM'S DOINGS.—At an inquest held upon the body of Mrs. Barrows, of Freetown, Mass., on Saturday the 25th ult., by coroner E. W. Peirce, the verdict of the jury was in substance—That the deceased came to her death in consequence of blows inflicted upon her person the evening previous, by the hands of Isaac Barrows, her husband, in a state of intoxication.

It appeared from the evidence given by the children, who alone saw the affray, that the only act of provocation received by the husband, was that his wife accidentally knocked off his cap while passing him. He struck her in the back, in the face, and in the chest. The last blow probably ruptured a blood vessel in the lungs, which caused her death in about 12 hours. She leaves 7 children.

THE REV. DR. FISK, of Wrentham Mass., died at his residence on the 11th ult., in his 82 year. He graduated at Brown University in 1795. After studying divinity three years with President Maxcy, he removed to Wrentham, which has since been his place of residence. He was one of the oldest Pastors in Massachusetts, having been for 50 years the pastor of the Congregational Church in Wrentham.

"MYSTERIOUS RAPPINGS"—Strange Death. Fall River, Jan. 27th.—The "mysterious rappings" and "tippings" for the last two or three weeks have produced so much excitement here that almost every street has its house where the "spirits" most do congregate. Last evening (Saturday) several persons were assembled at the house of a Mr. Gardner, on Anawan street, to witness the "tippings" and movements of a table; among whom was a young man by the name of Baylies Staples. When he entered the room where the company was assembled, in a somewhat excited manner he said (using some awful oaths), to Mr. Gardner, "I have broke two tables to-day and now I have come to break yours." He soon after commenced operating upon the table, and being a powerful "medium," he produced an unusual effect, and while in the act of producing the greatest movements in the table, he suddenly fell upon the floor and instantly expired, amidst the greatest consternation of those present. Mr. Staples was a healthy, robust man, about 25 years old, and his death can be attributed to no other cause but extreme excitement. A post mortem examination was to have taken place this afternoon, but is postponed until to-morrow, as some of his friends suppose he is in a trance! The previous excitement respecting the "knockings," and his dying under these singular circumstances has produced a complete furor of excitement here. Mr. Staples leaves a wife to mourn his mysterious death.—*B. Traveler.*

In the New York Legislature, last week, a proposition was submitted to exempt, "printrs with nine children" from taxation.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Monday in the Senate, Mr. Cazneau moved that Tuesday at 12 o'clock be assigned as the hour for filling the vacancy existed in the U. S. Senate arising from the resignation of Hon. Dan Webster.

On this order a long dispute sprung up, but it was finally passed with an amendment offered by Mr. Russell, that when the vote be taken it be by yeas and nays.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transpired.

On Tuesday a host of petitions were presented to the Senate among which was one by Mr. Beach of Hampden, of the New London and West Palmer Railroad, for an act confirming the mortgage by said Company of their rights and franchises in Massachusetts, to trustees, in trust for securing the payment of bonds of said Company, issued by the authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. Beach, it was ordered that the Committee on Prisons be authorized to visit the several Prisons and Houses of Correction in the Commonwealth, during the session of the Legislature.

Robert Rantoul Jr. was chosen U. S. Senator for the short term, by the Senate.

In the House, when the orders of the day were taken up, there was a long debate on the resolutions for the appointment of a Commissioner to attend the World's Fair in London.

Petitions were presented in favor of a law to compel Railroads to construct their bridges so as to afford better protection to human life, for Legislative action against the Fugitive Law, and from the Selectmen of Norwich for the establishment of the boundary line between Norwich and Chester.

Committees were instructed concerning further legislation for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and the expediency of requiring that Justices of the Peace shall be nominated to the Governor and Council by towns at legal meetings, and that none should be appointed except thus nominated.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a petition was presented from John N. Barbour and others for incorporation of the Springfield Fire and Water Proof Paint Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$50,000.

Bills were reported—to incorporate the Trustees of the Puncture Free School in Andover, and to incorporate the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Co. in New Bedford.

Mr. Griswold was sent down with a message announcing to the House the election of Robert Rantoul Jr. to the United States Senate for the short term.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session.

On Saturday in the Senate, the bill granting twenty millions acres of the public lands to new States for internal improvements, was taken up, debated and laid on the table.

The bill to pay Oregon the expenses of Indian wars, and creating collection districts in Oregon, passed.

Mr. Shields reported a bill making Gen. Scott for his gallantry, bravery, &c. a Lieut. General.

The bill to purchase the lands of the Sioux Indians was debated and laid upon the table.

The bill from the House extending the pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers was debated, and laid on the table.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the bill for the relief of Charlotte Lynch, and adjourned.

On Monday in the Senate, Mr. Seward presented several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Benton moved that the bill to refund to Missouri the two per cent fund reserved on sales of land in that State, be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Messrs. Ewing and Dickinson presented petitions for a line of steamers to Africa.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition for a line of steamers from Philadelphia to Brazil.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Berrien and Windup. Without coming to a vote, Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Johnson of Arkansas made an ineffectual motion to have the River and Harbor bill made the order for Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee on the Deficiency appropriation bill. Adjourned without conclusion.

On Tuesday in the Senate, Mr. Clay presented two petitions from Pennsylvania, for a modification of the Tariff.

Mr. Badger reported a bill providing discipline for the Navy instead of flogging.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up, and Mr. Benton moved to strike out part of the 13th section. After long debate, the motion was rejected, yeas 10, nays 37. Other amendments were agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Johnson's bill to give every man 100 acres of public land, on certain conditions, including occupancy and settlement, was taken up. Mr. Brown of Miss. advocated a substitute of his own, proposing to extend the preemption right until the occupant was able to pay for the land. Mr. Vinton moved that the bill be laid on the table; negatived, and bill referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hale petitioned for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Laid on the table. The bill from the House reducing rates of postage, was reported by the Post-Office Committee with sundry amendments.

Mr. Meade of Va. (the Chairman of the Committee) having decided that the Tariff amendment bill submitted yesterday by Mr. Strong of Pa., was not in order as an amendment to this bill, the question was, shall this decision be sustained? And being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided that the amendment was not in order, yeas 102, nays 87.

Various other unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the Tariff by amendments to this bill; after which the Committee rose, reported the deficiency bill to the House, and it was passed.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—Col. Henry S. Geyer, the new Senator from Missouri, is the first Whig that has been elected to the United States Senate from that State for several years. He has been but little in public life. Col. Benton has filled this office for thirty years, long enough for any man to retain such a position in this country, on the rotating principle. He has declared himself a candidate for election to the House from the St. Louis district. Old Bullion is hard to beat.

The execution of Bahain, for the murder of Nathan Adler, took place at East Auburn on Thursday last. He manifested great firmness and struggled but slightly. He has made no confession and that morning he protested again that he was innocent of the crime. His brother, who is under sentence of death, for murder, has lately made full confession of all he knows relative to the murder of Adler, to his counsel. The general opinion is that his sentence will be commuted.

Dunbar, who murdered the two boys a short time since at Albany, has made a full confession of his guilt to the Rev. Mr. Beecher, who publishes a letter in the *Evening Journal* on the subject. The details of the confession extend over nearly twenty letter sheet pages, and will be published after his death.

The bridge built the last season, and recently finished, across the Mohawk, at Tribes Hill, on the Remington plan, went down last week, being unable to sustain its weight from its immense length. We understand the cost to the company, so far in erecting this and another bridge that fell down last year, is \$12,000.

TIGHT BOOTS.—The Piscataquis (Me.) Observer states that Mr. J. Tibbets, of Brownville, had both of his feet badly frozen on the 24th ult., while teaming across Chesapeake Lake. His boots fitted so tightly that he could not move his feet in them, and he did not discover his injury until he took them off at night. His feet were so badly frozen that amputation was deemed indispensable which was effected so as to leave the heels.

The progress of the experiment in Lancashire, England, on the practicability of adopting flax to some extent as a substitute for cotton, has been watched with anxiety. In various parts of Ireland, district meetings are about to take place, and arrangements are in progress for the establishment of scutching mills and of local markets for the accommodation of the farmers in the sale of their flax.

Horrible Tragedy.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a young lady (named Everett) was found lying outside her door, dead, with her throat cut. Her brother-in-law, the murderer, was lying beside her in the agonies of death, from wounds inflicted by himself.

DOCTOR'S BILLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes an extract of a letter from a person in California, who had been sick four weeks with the dysentery, in which the writer states that the doctor's bill for attendance during that time amounted to only \$1200.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An old lady named Jane Brown, was killed in Fall River on Wednesday. She had been down to the wharf to see some of her friends off to N. Y., and on her return a car was backed down the track, ran over her, cutting off her feet and arms. She lived but a short time afterwards.

THE ASHUELOT RAILROAD.—The Connecticut River River Railroad Company have permanently recommenced operating the Ashuelot Road, and we hope they will "put it through" in a manner satisfactory to the traveling public.

THE MACON, GA. Messenger says: "We are indebted to the Deputy Marshall of Carroll county for a list of the twins reported to him while engaged in taking the census of the county. There are no less than fifty four sets! One lady has blessed her faithful spouse with no less than three sets, while sundry others have two sets each."

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Mary Edgerton, aged 43, committed suicide in this town, on Saturday afternoon, by hanging herself with a handkerchief. Her husband is a blacksmith, and works for Messrs. Taylor and Crane on Main St. The result of the examination by the Coroners Jury was that the act was committed while insane. We understand that she sent her son who had been left to look after her, to the Post-Office, and then seized the occasion to execute her purpose. *Springfield Republican.*

NEWSPAPER EDITING.—Hon. Mr. Palfrey, who commenced editing the new free soil organ at Boston, broke down in two days. Like a good many others who cut a figure in this world, they find that when they come to anything like newspaper editing, its no go. It is much easier for newspapers to make great men, than it is for them to make newspapers.—*Baltimore Sun.*

James Tanguay, a lad of 10 years of age fell through a scuttle, from the fourth story of Gilbert and Stevens' mill, at Ware, and died in two hours.

A simple country fellow has been seeking employment in Springfield, the last few days. A wag has given him a certificate that he possesses "a high degree of moral turpitude." Some one should send him home.

The Fremont mining bill causes complaint and murmuring among the miners, and adds to the unpopularity of the author.

THE ICE TRADE.—A company of fifteen gentlemen, with a capital of \$20,000, are preparing and have nearly finished, on the margin of Haggitt's Pond, Mass., along the line of the Lawrence Railroad, buildings of a capacity of holding ten thousand tons. They calculate upon a Southern market—ice being one of the things which cannot be manufactured in low latitudes, and therefore not coming under the ban against Northern productions. Last September, ice in the city of New Orleans, readily sold for \$6 a ton, nearly twice the average for years past.

A LARGE ORCHARD.—Mr. Bateman, of the Ohio Cultivator, owns an orchard extending over about fifty acres, and containing five thousand trees—3,000 peach, and 2,000 apple—the whole enclosed by a thick-proof Osage orange hedge. There are nearly forty varieties of fruit, some of which are not generally known, and all are the very best for market purposes.

FROM BOLIVIA.—Latest despatches state that the attempted insurrection by Ballivan had signally failed. Gen. Belzu, now restored to health, has completely re-established himself in power, while Ballivan, having obtained a passport for San Juan, is supposed to have fled towards Copiapo, in Chili.

BOLD ROBBERS IN CONNECTICUT.—During the night of Thursday last, the residence of Mr. Philo C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, Conn., was entered by burglars, and robbed of plate to the value of \$200. The robbers left the following laconic note on the table:—"Taking the Taxes for 1851.—You may thank God they are so light." No trace of the villains has been discovered.

A disgraceful fight took place in the Indiana Convention, on Friday last week, the question was on legal reform and a good many sharp things were said by lawyers—a personal dispute and encounter between Messrs. Hovey & Kent, members of the Convention followed. The billigerents were taken into custody but after mutual apologies the affair was hushed up as far as possible.

The Virginia medal soon to be given Gen. Scott, has on one side a splendid bust of the General, with the inscription. "The Commonwealth of Virginia presents this medal to Major General Winfield Scott, as a memorial of his admiration for the great and distinguished services of her son, whilst commander in chief of the American Armies in the war with Mexico, 1847."

OUTRAGE.—The printing office of the well known printer, George F. Nesbitt, of New York city, has been maliciously entered, and all his types and materials greatly injured. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the conviction of the miscreants.

ARREST OF A BLACK "PROPHET."—A tall athletic negro, calling himself "Eliza, the Prophet," has been arrested at Rochester. He has been in the habit of parading the streets of the city at night, dressed in a fantastic garb, armed with a sword, a short rifle, and other weapons, frightening ladies and children by his threatening gestures.

The schooner Emma Albertson, of New London, picked up a dead whale about 2 miles off Barnegat Shoals, and out in the Blubber and brought it into that port. It is estimated to make some fifteen or twenty barrels of oil.

The New York Sun has now in operation a printing press, which can work off nearly 21,000 papers per hour. It is probably the fastest printing machine in the world.

The ship Sarah and Eliza, with 101 passengers on board, is reported lost off Cape St. Lucas, on her way from San Francisco to Panama. All the passengers but two are reported lost.

Dr. J. M. Smith, of Saco, Me., was on Saturday convicted of murder—on producing an abortion on Miss Berninger Caswell, whose dead body he hid in a sluice way—and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

It is said the friends of the Troy and Boston Railway will apply to the Legislature of Mass. for a loan of the State's credit to the extent of one million of dollars.

Wild Cat, the Indian chief, has been appointed a Justice of the peace by the Mexican government.

VESSEL MISSING.—The brig Olive Thompson, Capt. J. M. Pettigill, which cleared from Portland, Me., on the 4th of November for Porto Rico, has never been heard of. She had five men on board.

The required subscription for the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Line was made up on Saturday, at a meeting held at the Philadelphia Exchange.

General Henderson's trial for being engaged in the Cuban expedition, has been concluded. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

It has been discovered that the paying teller of the Bank of Louisiana is a defaulter to the amount of \$80,000; he is missing, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The Bank offers a reward of \$500 for his apprehension.

There are large amounts of American dimes in the Sandwich Islands, which, as they are not current there, will soon be shipped to this country around Cape Horn.

Brown and Williams, convicted of the murder of a Mr. Hewitt, near Peoria Ill., were executed on the 15th inst.

A complete catalogue of the Great Exhibition in London will reach twenty-two volumes. A pleasant pocket library for the visitors.

An editor announces the birth of his ninth child under the head of "Distressing Casualty."

William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitive slaves, are now in England.

Jeany—It is stated that Jeany Lind will return to New York about the 1st of March.

THORNDIKE.—Several serious fights occurred among the Irish at the "Five Points," last Sunday. Rum was the chief cause of the fracas.

The sudden change of weather this week, froze up all local doings, so that we are obliged to omit our usual budget of home matters.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer John Adams, bound from New Orleans for Cincinnati, sunk on Wednesday last, when near Greenville. In five minutes afterwards her cabin parted from her hull and broke in two. All the deck passengers, numbering over 100, were lost; also the deck hands and firemen, excepting two. None of the cabin passengers were lost, though they did not save any of their baggage.

The Boston Commonwealth, in referring to the late fugitive slave case in New York, says it intends to show that no decent lawyer would have given up a horse on the evidence held in that case sufficient to justify the surrender of a man. We do not believe it will have a very hard job to do it.

James Miller of Westfield whose leg was broken by a collision on the Western Railroad in that place, last September, has been awarded \$1500 damages, besides expenses, by Referees to whom the Railroad Co., and he left out the matter.

There was a row at the New York Custom House on Saturday morning, between two colored persons during which one of them fired two loaded pistols at the other, without effect upon the individual, the ball making a deep indentation in an iron pillar.

The Marshal of one of the Census Districts in Pennsylvania reports that there is a woman living in Crawford County in that State named Vinc Davis, who is 89 years old, and who can see to pick up a needle in the dark, but in the day time she cannot see across the room.

John James Audubon, whose labors in the department of ornithology have had no equal in the history of the science, died in New York on Monday, at the age of 76.

The murderers of the German jeweler, Herkner, were brought up at Buffalo, on Wednesday, for examination, but the Court-room was so crowded and the excitement so great, that the case was postponed.

The St. Louis Republican, says the story that has gone the rounds, of a \$15,000 verdict against Frink & Co., Western stage proprietors, for a fatal injury to a young man by a stage accident, is altogether untrue, and that, indeed, no suit has ever been brought.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE.—By a correspondence published in the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Reporter, it appears that Lord Palmerston had given instructions to Consul Mathew to put the screws on the kingdom of South Carolina, and that he is urged thereto by the Anti Slavery Society.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, as Mellen Davis, a citizen of Naugatuck, was walking across the track of the Boston and Worcester railroad in that village, he was overtaken and torn in pieces by the Milford train from Boston. The deceased was about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and children.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No. 351 has been received from the publishers, E. Littell & Co. Boston. This valuable Weekly Magazine continues to be filled with the best selections from the best English periodicals.

A fight took place in a German Church at Chillicothe, Ohio, a few Sundays since. The clergyman's wife was badly wounded.

The owner of Lady Suffolk purchased her 13 years ago, for 112, out of a butcher's cart, and has netted \$40,000 by her racing. She is 18 years old, and is valued at \$5,000!

Two new steamships for the Cunard line, are about to be built in England. One is to be called Persia, and the other the Arabia.

RAPE.—At the Court of Common Pleas in Springfield, on Tuesday last week, Ashbel Miller was convicted of rape upon the persons of his own daughter.

Mr. Bradbury, of Galveston, Texas, has taken the contract for cutting the canal to the Brazos river, for \$65,000. This work is to begin immediately.

FROM PERU.—Latest dates are from Lima (by the Falcon) to the 7th ult. The race for the Presidency, between Generals Echegui and Don Ramon, engrossed public attention.

Greet damages were done at Ogdensburg, on Friday, by a tremendous gale. One hundred feet of the railroad freight house was blown away, and a vessel in the harbor capsized and sunk.

Ex-Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, has resumed the practice of the law at Pittsfield.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and that is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying.

MARRIAGES.

In Springfield, Jan. 25, Geo. Hancock of Suffield, Ct., to Helen M. Hitchcock of Springfield.

At Ware, 18th, Emerson Warren of New Braintree, and L. Angeline Cleveland of Hardwick; John Green, and Mrs. Eliza Ann Mulder; Maco F. Babbitt, and Maria Smith, all of Ware.

At Woodstock, Ct., 15th, Dr. G. F. Chamberlin of Hardwick, and Harriet A. Lyon of Vt. At Wilbraham, 15th, George C. Rand of Boston, and Mrs. Julia Roper, daughter of A. Avery of Vt.

DEATHS.

In Northampton, Jan. 26, Wm. Henry, only son of Wm. K. Wright, aged 9 years and 10 months.

In West Hawley, Dec. 25, Rebecca, wife of Benjamin Sears, aged 70.

In Montague, Jan. 15, Clarissa, wife of A. Loveland, aged 55.

In North Amherst, Jan. 12th, Hubbard Eaton aged 29.

Somebody has asked Mr. Greely, of the Tribune, what portion of the people of this country are Catholics, and what portion Protestants. He thinks three millions are Catholics, sixteen millions are attached to Protestant denominations, and one million care for neither Catholic nor Protestant.

Bank Meeting.

An adjourned Meeting of those interested in establishing a Bank in this Village will be held at the Vestry of the Church in this Village on Monday Evening Feb. 23d 1851, at 6 o'clock. Palmer, Feb. 1.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Val. I. I. I. (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Family Groceries. Among them may be found, Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugar. Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stoves, Chemical Eraser Do. Spices and Tallow Candles. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchoing, Oolong and Ningyoung

Java, Lagura and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All which I will exchange for Cash, Grain, &c. at the lowest prices. At all Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. J. A. HALL. 44tf. Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

THE Subscribers, inhabitants of the towns of Palmer, Ware, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Barre, Hubbardston, Phillipston, Templeton and Winchendon, respectfully represent, that the public good and convenience would be greatly promoted by the location and construction of a Railroad from the town of Palmer, connecting with the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, and crossing the Western Railroad in said Palmer, thence upon the valley of the Ware River, through the towns of Palmer, Ware, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Barre, and Oakham to the valley of said Brook, thence through Hubbardston, Phillipston and Templeton, to Otter River, thence by Baldwinville, crossing the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad near that place, thence through the town of Winchendon, crossing the Cheshire Rail Road in said Winchendon, to some point in the line of the State of New Hampshire, convenient to form a connection with the contemplated chartered line of the Monadnock Railroad in New Hampshire. And your subscribers respectfully petition that an act of Incorporation may be granted them with power to locate and construct a Railroad, commencing at Palmer, and running north and north-easterly through any or all of the towns aforesaid as may be convenient upon the valleys of the Ware River and the Brown Brook, crossing the Western Rail Road, the Vermont and Massachusetts Rail Road and the Cheshire Rail Road as aforesaid, to some point in the line of the State of New Hampshire, in the town of Winchendon, with power to connect with the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Rail Road at Palmer, and the Monadnock Rail Road in New Hampshire, as aforesaid, with all the powers and privileges usually granted to Rail Road Corporations.

And as it is their duty they will ever pray. F. MORGAN and others. Dec. 4, 1850.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In Senate, Jan. 25, 1851. On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners carry an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the town Clerks of Palmer, Ware, Hardwick, New Braintree, West Brookfield, Barre, Oakham, Hubbardston, Phillipston, Templeton and Winchendon, and upon the Clerks of New London, Willimantic and Palmer, the Western Railroad, the Barre and Palmer, the Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Cheshire Rail Road Companies, and be published three times in the Palmer Journal and three times in the Barre Patriot, the said service and publication to be one day, at least, before the 17th day of February next, and that all persons interested, may then appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence. C. L. KNAPP, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1851. Concurred. LEWIS JOSSELYN, Clerk.

A true Copy—Attest, C. L. KNAPP, Clerk of the Senate.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts: HAMPSHIRE COUNTY SS. Court of Common Pleas, October Term, A. D. 1850.

Holmes Ammidown, George B. Richards, Samuel L. Harding and Dexter N. Richards, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, under the firm of Ammidown & Co., Plaintiffs:

vs. Abel H. Calkins, of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, Defendant.

This is an act of assumpsit to recover \$1,500, as by the writ on file, dated the 13th day of April, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court, upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ in this case: And it further, appears on inspecting the officer's return, that the defendant's real estate was attached, and that a summons was left at his last and usual place of abode. It is now ordered by the Court, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said Defendant of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, a public newspaper printed in Palmer, and also in the Springfield Republican, printed in Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, and in the County of Massachusetts, once a week three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield, within and for the County of Hampshire, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March next, and take upon him the defence of said action. And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

A TRUE COPY—ATTEST, RICH. BLISS, Clerk. T. WALLACE, Pif's Attorney.

Wanted Immediately. TWO first rate Tailors to work on fine work. Good wages will be given of course. THEODORE C. DENECKE. 42 3wv Monson Jan. 18, 1851.

Trouble in the Camp!

WHO SHALL HAVE THE SPOILS?

Selling off at Cost!

WM. L. PARKER'S entire Stock of Goods is going to be sold at whatever sacrifice it may command, and you may be sure that you can get a bargain in you are in want of any of the Goods in my line, such as Prints and Dress Goods of all kinds, Domestic of all kinds, Groceries and Hosiery, Bay State and Cashmere Shawls, a nice article, Men's and Boys' Caps, Fine Fancy and coarse Shirts, and Boys' Ready Made Clothing, Crockery &c. &c. at wholesale and retail, for cash or grain. We mean what we say, that these Goods must be sold to raise money and now is your time. Sales to commence this day, to continue day and evening until all are sold. WM. L. PARKER. 43tf. Palmer, Jan. 25, 1851.

Interesting Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. L. Parker, either by note or account, are hereby notified that they can, if they will call at his Store and settle the same, within four weeks after which they will go into other hands for collection. Palmer, Jan. 23d 1851. 43tf.

Stoves. A GOOD assortment of Stoves, Furnaces, and Oven Mouths, Ash Pit and Kettle Doors, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware on hand and for sale by J. S. BAILEY. 41 tf. Palmer, Jan. 18th 1851.

N. SMITH & SONS, Palmer Depot Mass. Having constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere. N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. Palmer, Jan. 13, 1851. 42tf.

NOTICE I hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of Francis Curtis, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, and has taken upon herself the trust, and has taken upon herself the duty of settling the same as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to REBECCA CURTIS,—Administratrix. January, 7th 1851. 41 3wv

Strange Knockings! ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. And any one having demands against me, will do me a favor by calling and taking their pay.—It is to be hoped that none of either class will be backwards in calling for a settlement. J. S. BAILEY. 41 tf. Palmer, Jan. 13th, 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HAMPSHIRE SS. At a Probate Court, holden at Springfield, within and for said County, on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1851. A certain instrument, to-wit: the last Will and Testament of Solomon Webster, late of Palmer, in said County deceased, being now presented to me for Probate, by Susan Webster, the Executrix therein named, it is therefore ordered, that the said Probate Court next to be held at the Probate Office, in Springfield, in said County, on the first Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given by the said Executrix to the heirs of the said deceased, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should or should not be proved and allowed; by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, a newspaper printed in Palmer, three weeks successively, previous to the time of holding said last mentioned Court.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate. Copy—Attest, J. WILLARD Reg. of Pro. 41 3wv

HAMPSHIRE SS. JANUARY 11th 1851. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house called the Palmer Hotel, in Palmer, in said County, all the right in and to certain mortgaged real estate, lying in Palmer, Westernly of the centre, and for a more particular description of boundaries of said land, reference may be had to a deed given arvey U. Sherman to George W. Sherman.

ELISHA CONVERSE, Deputy Sheriff.

Second Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING of Thibet Cloths of all colors, Merinoes, Alpacaes and Silks. Also, Bay State, Waterford and Scotch Long & Square Shawls, Long and Square Cashmere, and Thibet Shawls, and every other kind. Flannels of all colors, Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery, Fringes, &c. &c.

A good variety, and for sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvary's Block, South side the Rails. 42 29 Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

The Subscriber having completely regained his health, is now receiving Goods almost daily, and in the way of selling, measuring and cutting, goes it with a perfect vengeance. Gentlemen please call in and see. Yours respectfully H. C. DENECKE. 42tf. Monson, Jan. 18 1851.

War! War!! WHEN I announced to the Public that war existed in the Boot and Shoe trade, at Palmer Depot, I did not anticipate that I should have to war with the elements, but such has been the case, that I have been obliged to retreat, but not conquered. We have retreated to more advantageous ground and arrayed our forces in hostile and undismayed front, to every thing in the shape of opposition in the Boot and Shoe business. We have now a large commodious store in Strong's Brick Block, fitted up with every variety of goods pertaining to the custom Shoe trade, which we will sell cheaper, than is the way to say it (for we will not be undersold) than can be bought in this vicinity. We have every variety of material and the best workmen in town to make to order every variety of work which may be wanted, at the shortest reasonable notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly, at about two thirds the usual price. P. S. Don't mistake the place, Strong's Brick Block, sign of the French Boot (the Stoga). A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 41tf. Palmer, Jan. 11th 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Court of Common Pleas, Oct. term, A. D. 1850. Ira Peck Jr., of Monson, in said County—Plaintiff.

vs. Thomas Ingalls of Monson, aforesaid, otherwise of Pleasant Prairie, County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, Yeoman—Defendant.

This is an action of Assumpsit, to recover \$70.00, as by the writ on file, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1850, will appear.

It now appearing to the Court upon the suggestion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ in this case. And it further appearing on the inspection of the Officer's return, that the defendant's personal estate was attached on said writ.

It is now ORDERED by the court here, that the Plaintiff give notice to the said defendant, of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed at Palmer, in the County of Hampden, and State of Mass., once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Springfield within and for the County of Hampden, aforesaid, on the second Monday of March next, that he may then and there appear, and take upon himself the defence of said action. And that this action be continued to the next term of this Court as aforesaid, and so from term to term until notice shall be given to the said Defendant agreeably to this order.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

A true Copy—Attest, RICH. BLISS, Clerk. C. TORREY, Pif's Attorney 3w. 43

Guardian's Sale. By license of the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for said County of Hampshire, I shall sell at public vendue at the Nassaranno House in the town of Palmer, in the County of Hampshire at four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which George W. Stacy of Monson, in said County of Hampshire, minor, in certain Real Estate lying in Monson, in said County, and described as follows, to-wit: one tract of land bounded Northerly on land of the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation, Southerly on the estate which lately was the estate in dower of Mary Keep, widow, and Easterly and Westerly on land of said George W. Stacy, minor, it being a strip four rods wide more or less, and twenty rods long more or less, also all the interest of said George W. Stacy minor, has in a tract of land bounded Northerly on the tract aforesaid, Southerly on the New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation, Easterly and Westerly on the estate in dower of said Mary Stacy, the same being a strip of land seventy rods long and four rods wide more or less, both of said tracts being the same taken by said New London Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Corporation. Sale positive, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

RUFUS F. FAY, Guardian of said George W. Stacy. Monson, Jan. 2d, 1851. 3w. 43

Keep your minds in Harmony! LIVE UP TO NATURE'S LAWS AND BE HAPPY!

THE Subscriber has secured the services of Mr. D. C. Litchfield, Chiropract for the Examination of the sick and afflicted; his examinations are satisfactory to the most skeptical minds, he has been thoroughly tested and is not deceived. His examinations so far have been truthful and correct.

Patients can be accommodated at all hours of the day for examinations. The subscriber keeps on hand different compounds purely vegetable from the climate of the country, carefully compounded by the subscriber, among which may be found Cancer Syrup. Dropsy Syrup. Scrophula do. Rheumatism do. Erysipelas do. Dyspepsia do. Consumption do. Asthma do. Cough Balsam. Hemorrhage of the Lungs. Full directions on each Bottle, and Regimen of diet, which must be strictly attended to, and in all cases where the Chiropract decides that the case is curable the Patient may be assured that these Medicines are what they want.

DOCT. R. BARRON. Palmer Depot, Dec. 25th, 1850. 39tf

Harness and Trunks Manufactured, AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

JAMES F. FOSTER, will Manufacture to order every description of the above named work of the most approved Stock, Workmanship and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.

Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles. Stafford Springs, Dec. 23, 1850. 39tf

Who can Sell A good water proof double bed, double windowed key kip Boot, for \$3.00; such as has formerly been sold for \$4? A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 39tf. December, 21.

Looking Glasses. THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash. J. S. LOOMIS. 41 tf. Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

Book Binding. All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Ready Made Clothing OF All kinds, for Men's and Boys' wear, now receiving, and for sale at extremely low prices. The Shirts, Broad Cloths, Heavy Coatings, Cusumers, Doe Skins, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale very low. Garments made to order, of any description at Short notice, and at very low prices.

ALSO—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Gloves and Mittens, &c. &c. MILES & STEVENS. 42 29 Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850.

Paper Hangings, CURTAINS and Borders in great varieties by MILES & STEVENS. 42 29 Oct. 19, 1850.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HAMPSHIRE SS.

In Insolvency: BEFORE George B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in the matter of Josiah Potter Insolvent Debtor.

Notice of meeting of the Creditors of said Insolvent Debtor, will be held on the fifth day of February, 1851, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said Commissioner, in Springfield.

LAMBERT ALLEN, Assignee. ELIJAH VALENTINE, 2w. 43tf.

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with the requisite and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 150 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the Legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He tenders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when called against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge. Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER. (Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

Jenny Lind Operas, AND patent Satin Franchise Gaiters, and Ladies patent Congress Shoes made to order, on short notice. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 39tf. December 21.

AT T. C. Denecke's FAMOUS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, very handsome Tweeds and Cassimeres, to be sold 25% Cheaper than can be bought at any other place in Yankeeedom. Monson, Dec. 14, 1850. 37tf

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Gaiters and Rubbers, of every variety of style, and price, all the way from 17 cts., to \$1. Also Misses' high boots, a nice article. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 39tf. December 21st.

FIVE DOLLARS, I can sell, either ready made, or make to measure, as good a fine French calf sew'd, or heavy double water proof sew'd Boot, as can be made in this village for \$6. Please call and look at the article. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. 39tf. December, 21.

Floor Mats. A large lot of floor Mats for sale low. Enquire of E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Who can Sell LAD

POETRY.

Happy Days.

BY C. MACKEY.

Come back—come back—thou youthful time,
When joy and innocence were ours,
When life was in its vernal prime,
And redolent of sweets and flowers.
Come back! and let us roam once more,
Free-hearted through life's pleasant ways,
And gather garlands as of yore.
Come back—come back—ye happy days!

Come back—come back!—'twas pleasant then
To cherish faith in Love and Truth,
For nothing in dispraise of men
Had soured the temper of our youth;
Come back! and let us still believe
The gorgeous dream romance displays,
Nor trust the tale that men deceive.
Come back—come back—ye happy days!

Come back, oh freshness of the past!
When every face seemed fair and kind,
When sunward every eye was cast,
And all the shadows fell behind.
Come back! 'twill come; true hearts can turn
Their own Decembers into Mayes,
The secret be it ours to learn,
They come—they come—those happy days!

The Mitten.

BY ONE OF THE CHAPS WHO GOT IT.

I knew a little girl, Tom,
With bright and curling hair,
The prettiest in the town, Tom,
And saucy as she's fair.

Her eyes are like bright rubies, rare,
Her voice like music, sweet—
But oh! with what shall I compare
Her tiny, fairy feet.

With love my heart was smitten, Tom,
Her hand I fondly sought,
Nor thought I of the mitten, Tom,
But oh! I should have thought!

For though I swore to keep my vow,
As true as line or plummet—
She placed her hand upon her nose,
And said, "you can't quite come it!"

With grief my heart was riven, Tom,
I humbly knelt again,
And pleaded as if for heaven, Tom,
But oh! I plead in vain!

For while the same bright smile was seen,
As at my first impulse,
She said that I was—rather green—
And wasn't nothing else.

The Mother's Last Song.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Sleep!—The ghostly winds are blowing:
No moon's abroad; no star is glowing:
The river's deep, and the tide is flowing
To the land where you and I are going!
We are going far,
Beyond moon or star,
To the land where the sinless angels are.

I lost my heart to your heartless air;
(Twas melted away by his looks of fire)
Forget my God, and my father's ire,
All for the sake of a man's desire:
But now we'll go
Where the waters flow,
And make us a bed where none shall know.

The world is cruel; the world's untrue;
Our foes are many; our friends are few:
No work, no bread, however we sue!
What is there left for us to do—
But fly—fly,
From the cruel sky,
And hide in the deepest depths—die!

We watched her Breathing.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

We watched her breathing through the night
Her breathing soft and low,
As on her breast a wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her being out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied;
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when her morn came dim and sad,
And chill with earthly showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

KISSING.

Among the ancient Romans, kissing was
an act of religion. The most intimate friend
of a dying person performed the rite of re-
ceiving his soul by a kiss, supposing it escap-
ed from its mortal habitation through the lips.
The sacredness of a kiss was held inviolable
for a long period, but it was at length de-
graded into the current form of salutation in
Rome, where men, like the gentler sex in their
own day testified their friendly feelings
for each other chiefly by the number of kisses
wasted upon meeting.

A GENEALOGY.—Old Williams, of Don-
castre, had, in the year 1730, two daughters by his
first wife, the eldest of whom was married to
John Wiley, the son, and the youngest was mar-
ried to John Wiley, the father; this Wiley had a
daughter by his first wife, whom old Williams
married, and by her had a son; therefore, Wiley
the father's second wife could say—"My father
is my son, and I am my mother's mother; my
sister is my daughter, and I am grandmother to
my brother."

A sailor dropped out of the mainport of a
man of war, and fell on a Lieutenant's head,
and knocked him down. "You rascal," said
the Lieutenant, "where did you come from?"
"From the North of Ireland," said the sailor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The
nineteenth century is certainly one of the
most important eras in the history of the
world. Not only does it stand unrivalled
in the number and brilliancy of its dis-
coveries, but it has witnessed the most
signal and beneficial changes in our entire
social system.

The spirit of improvement is abroad,
overturning in its rapid flight, all the bar-
riers that have hitherto impeded its way,
and enclosed the minds of men in a maze
of darkness and error. Like a slumbering
giant, just aroused from his lethargy,
mankind have begun to throw off the tor-
por which has so long paralyzed their fac-
ulties, and to struggle earnestly and cou-
rageously with the evils by which they
have been encompassed. Each year pre-
sents a new victory, and is but the pre-
cursor of greater and more enduring
triumphs. Let any one be at the pains
of contrasting the present condition of the
humble classes of society with what it
used to be some fifty—nay, some twenty
or thirty years ago, he will at once per-
ceive the marked improvement that has
taken place. It is certain that many evils
still prevail, and that there is still further
room for reform; but that must necessa-
rily be a work of time.

All radical changes are comparatively
slow. There are antagonistic forces, evil
passions and prejudices to combat, and
such a formidable phalanx of opponents
can only be successfully overcome by pa-
tience, perseverance and time. Men can-
not be compelled to embrace new doctrines
and opinions. It is impossible to force a
line of conduct upon them to which they
have not been accustomed, and whose
course of life, so far, has been so com-
pletely at variance with it. They must
not merely be told that by acting so and
so, and using such and such means, they
will become happier and better men than
before, but they must have the conviction
brought more directly home to their minds,
by experiencing the truth of the doctrine
propounded to them.

MATRIMONY.

When a young tradesman in Holland or
Germany goes a courting, the first question
the young woman asks of him is, "Are you
able to pay the charges?" This is to say in
English are you able to keep a wife when
you have got her? What a world of misery
it would prevent if the young women of all
countries would stick to the wisdom of that
question! "Marriage is not made of mush-
rooms, but of good round cakes," is one of
the pithy sayings by which our ancestors
conveyed the same rule of prudence.

It is decidedly in bad taste to attend the fu-
neral of a colored friend, and then inform
your friends you have been a black-berry-ing.
"Did I not give you a flogging the other
day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling ur-
chin.
"Yes sir," answered the boy.
"Well, what does the Scripture say on that
subject?"
"I don't know, sir," said the boy, "except
it is in that passage which says, 'It is more
blessed to give than to receive.'"

THE planet Saturn, which moves in its
orbit twenty-two thousand five hundred miles
an hour, is more than three hours in moving
the length of his diameter. A man moves
the length of his in a second.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never himself has said,
When 'gainst a post he's bumped his head,
"Thunder!"

Our Dry Goods.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL
THOSE in want will find our prices LOW.
NEWTON & CO.
Monson, Nov. 23. 34tf

CRANE & KINGSBURY,
Stafford Springs,
HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the
good people of Tolland County, that they
have just returned from New York with a splen-
did and well selected stock of Goods, consisting
in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy
Cassimeres,
SATINETTS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;
a large stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
and a great variety of
Dry Goods,
De Laines, Dress Goods and Prints, &c., Bay
State Shawls of all patterns, Alpacaes and Bom-
bazines, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tick-
ings, Drills, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp and
Cotton Batts.

Crockery.
A splendid assortment of White, Flowing,
Blue and Mulberry Tea Sets, Liverpool and
Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glass-
es, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea
Spoons, Cast-iron Stoves, Coffee Mills, White Ware
Brushes, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Spades,
Shovels and Forks.

Groceries,
Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Java,
Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico
and Cuba Molasses. A choice stock of Green and
Black Teas, Flour, Lime, Nails, Meat, Corn and
Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises
every thing called for in a country store.
We shall be happy to exhibit our goods and wait up-
on our customers. Our motto is "right profits
and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We are
determined to let none under-rell. Please
call and see us.
Stafford Springs, Nov. 23, 1850. 34tf

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, From the Infancy of Mankind to the present time.

BY C. C. HEBBE, L. L. D.

Now ready the first volume, bound in cloth.
Price, \$1.50—sent by mail, five numbers form-
ing a volume—25 cents per number.
The author of this work seems to have had in
view the celebrated treatise of Lactantius—"How a
history ought to be written." True in its severity
and reason in its main body, he has done obedience—
What a different view has he opened to us of the
state of the nations of bygone ages from which
has been presented to us by other historians!—
No wonder that the numbers already issued have
been met with a large sale, and of press, of which a few
hundred notices of the press, of which a few
hundred notices of the press, of which a few

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr.
Hebbe's Universal History—forms the primal
volume of a new and improved work devoted to
the history of the universe, based not merely on
the usually received data of former historians,
but derived from the best authorities and attested
by the revelations of modern discovery. The
recent researches in Phœnicia by Chevalier Bunsen,
and other learned investigators, among an-
cient monumental records, have not only re-
vealed the aspect of primitive times, and re-
vealed a more important new data, the wonder
has been, not that such a work as the present
should make its appearance, but rather that the
task should not have been before attempted in
Europe. From a somewhat careful examination
of the volume, however, we had no cause of re-
gret that the theme should have been reserved
for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe.
To such a cannot command the leisure for a
more systematic course of study, this work proves
eminently important and valuable, since, when
united with the clear and comprehensive library of
extant, and written up to the spirit of the age—
"Democratic Review."

In regard to the literary execution of the work,
we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits
deserve. Now, on re-examination, we locate
of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in
any similar work of universal history in the En-
glish language.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of the Universal History, now in
publication, judging from the portions already
published, is equal to his task. He comes
to it prepared by 20 years of study, and a fam-
iliar acquaintance with the necessary authorities,
not only those to whom we look for solid records
of facts, but those who have gone beneath the
surface of events and tracked the source of po-
litical convulsions by a thousand ways, back to
the heart of some great principle.—Graham's
Magazine.

Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light
which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other in-
vestigators of antiquity have shed on the earliest
history of man by means of authority, and by his
sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic
love for his favorite study, has produced what
may be termed in many respects an original his-
tory of the infant nations of the world. The
work is written in the most enlarged and liberal
spirit, and while it is clear and philosophical,
and the ancient Priesthood he is a stout de-
fender of the immortal and sublime truths of
Christianity.—Boston Transcript.

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a
tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and an-
imated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—
N. Y. Sun.

This work appears in monthly numbers. There
are some numbers ready now. [A liberal
discount to the trade.] Sent by mail to any
part of the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street N. Y.

[Papers inserting the above three times,
including this notice, and adding the name of
the publisher, will receive the back numbers sent
to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to
the publishers marked. Also receive the num-
bers as fast as published.]

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SMILAX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies
of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high re-
putation, but afterwards depreciated in value,
doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax,
resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of
Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its vir-
tues were lost. The uncomparative Extract
Obtained from the Green Root,
receives those ancient properties so long un-
known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original
reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off
and emitting a strong odor from the time the root
is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes
thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the
most valuable part of the medicine, and by a
chemical process is placed beyond the liability
of change or deterioration. It will remain un-
changed for years. No other Sarsaparilla is
prepared in the same way—few preparations of
that name come from the same root—of course
no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results,
meeting with astonishing success where all other
kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass.,
and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer De-
pot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E.
Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thordike;
O. P. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by
Agents throughout New England. 7 tf

Ladies', Gentlemen's
AND Children's Boots and Shoes
on hand, and for Sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Oct. 19, 1850. 29tf

Patent Milled Buckwheat
Just received, another lot of that celebrated
Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at
the Flour and Grain store.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Live Geese Feathers.
1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese
Feathers, recently received by the Sub-
scribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all
for sale at the lowest prices, by
MILES & STEVENS.
McGivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 19 tf

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
Dentist, has removed, respectfully offers
his services to the inhabitants of
this village, and surrounding places. Designing
to make this place his permanent abode, he
hopes by close application to his business to merit
the patronage of the public. Testimonials and
specimens of work will be shown to those who
will call at his office, or require.
He may be found for the present, at room No.
13, Nassau House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 41 tf

FLANNELED lined Polkas, a nice article, for
sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December. 38 tf

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Arrangement Commencing Nov. 6, 1850.

THROUGH TRAINS
To Palmer, Springfield, Albany,
New York and Boston.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EX-
CEPTED), AS FOLLOWS:—LEAVE
N. London for Palmer at 6.45 a.m. & 3.25 p.m.
Norwich " " at 7.15 a.m. & 3.55 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 8.15 a.m. & 4.45 p.m.
Stafford " " at 9.15 a.m. & 5.45 p.m.
Monson " " at 9.50 a.m. & 6.35 p.m.
Arriving at Palmer at 10.00 a.m. and at 6.45 p.m.

The 6.45 p.m. train connects at Palmer with the
Morning Express Train of the Western
Railroad for Springfield, Albany and New York
at 10.4 a.m. and with the train to Worcester
and Boston at 2 p.m. The 3.25 p.m. train
connects at Norwich with the 5 p.m. train of the
Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and at
Palmer with the 7.30 p.m. train for Springfield,
Albany and New York. The 9.10 a.m. train
connects at Hartford, P. and F. Railroad for
Hartford, New Haven and New York, at 8.30 a.m.;
at 12.30 p.m.; and at 4.30 p.m.

Returning,
THROUGH LINES FOR NEW LONDON,
STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE &
NEW YORK.—Leave

Palmer for N. L. at 10.20 a.m. & at 2.40 p.m.
Monson " " at 10.30 a.m. & at 2.50 p.m.
Stafford " " at 11.00 a.m. & at 3.25 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 12.00 m. & at 4.35 p.m.
Norwich " " at 12.40 a.m. & at 5.20 p.m.
Arriving at New London at 1.40 p.m. and at
6.00 p.m.

The 10.30 a.m. train leaves Palmer after the
arrival of the Morning Passenger Trains from
Springfield and Boston and connect at Norwich
with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at
New London with the Boat for Stonington at
2 p.m. N. L.

The 2.40 p.m. train leaves Palmer on the ar-
rival of the Express Trains from N. York, Al-
bany and Springfield, connecting at New London
with the Steamers Worcester and Knicker-
bocker at 9 p.m. for New York.

THROUGH LINE TO STONINGTON
AND PROVIDENCE.
The 10.30 a.m. train is the regular line
from Palmer and all way stations to Stonington,
Providence via the Stonington Railroad running
in connection with steamers Alice or Angelina
from N. L. to Stonington.

Passengers from Providence and Stonington
for Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford, Palmer,
Springfield, and intermediate stations, will take
the 3.25 p.m. train from N. L.

LAND ROUTE TO NEW YORK, VIA
HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN.
Passengers leave New London at 6.45 A. M.
and at 3.25 p.m.

SOUND ROUTE TO NEW YORK.
The 2.40 p.m. train is the regular line from
Palmer and all intermediate stations, in connection
with the Steamers Worcester and Knicker-
bocker for New York.

RETURNING—Passengers will leave New
York at 4 p.m. in the Steamers Worcester and
Knickerbocker, for New London at 11.45 a.m.;
at 12.30 p.m. for Palmer and all
way stations. No charge for Berths on the
Boats.

Stages.
Leave New London for Lyme, Mystic, Stoning-
ton, &c.
Leave Willimantic for Chaplin, Mansfield,
Hampton, Danielsonville, &c.
Leave Tolland and Willington station for Tol-
land, Rockville, Ashford, Eastford and
Willington.

Leave Palmer for Amherst, Belchertown, Ware,
Enfield, Brimfield, Wales, &c.

Freight Trains.
PASSENGER TRAINS ATTACHED FROM
STAFFORD TO NEW LONDON.
Leave Palmer at 6 a.m.; Monson 6.10; Staf-
ford 6.45; Willimantic 8.40; Norwich 9.40, and
arriving at New London at 10.30 a.m.

RETURNING—(without Passenger Car at-
tached)—Leave New London at 11.45 a.m.;
Norwich at 1 p.m.; Willimantic 2.30 p.m.;
Tolland 3.30 p.m.; Stafford 4 p.m.; and ar-
riving at Palmer 5.20 p.m.
Freight taken in connection with the Western
Rail Road to Albany, Boston and intermediate
stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO NEW
YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND
BALTIMORE.

The Steam Propellers Shetucket, Decatur and
Quinnabug will leave the Rail Road wharf in
New London, for New York, on the arrival of
the Freight Trains from Palmer on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays, taking Freight in con-
nection with the inland routes for Philadelphia
and Baltimore.

RETURNING—Leave New York for New
London on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Express Freight Trains will leave New London
for New York via the Steamers Worcester
and Knickerbocker, and by Steamer Alice via
Stonington Rail Road to Providence.

Freight taken by the regular lines of Packets
from New London to New York, Philadelphia,
Providence and New Bedford, at reduced rates.
Coal, Coke, Lumber, &c., may be landed at
New London, directly from vessels of largest
class into the Rail Road Cars, without charge
for wharfage.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. and Eng.
New London, Nov. 24, 1850. 19 31

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR Sale low by the subscribers,
50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber
Scantling &c.
30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
20,000 " Y. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
December 14, 1850. 37tf

Boots and Shoes.
CASES of Thick, Kip, and Calfskin Boots
of superior quality for Men and Boys wear
a Case of Kip-skin, expressly for Girls' wear;
also, Women's and Misses' Shoes of all kinds.
Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
NEWTON & CO.
Monson, Nov. 23, 1850. 34tf

AT MONSON!
THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made
Clothing within fifteen miles, going at
prices to suit every purchaser. Though the
proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go
for less than their real value. Call and see.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

Buckwheat Flour,
AND Stuart's superior Syrup, for sale by
NEWTON & CO.
Monson, Nov. 23. 34tf

T. F. SLACK, STAFFORD SPRINGS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japan- ned Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipes, &c. &c.

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various
Patterns which he will warrant as good as the
best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe,
Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of
any of the above articles, would do well to give
him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all ar-
ticles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—
Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and
neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

\$5,000 Reward!
M. BALLEE'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe,
speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in
the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness,
Affectations of the Kidneys, Irritation
of the Urethra, Gravel, and all
other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without
the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or
change in the application to business.

M. BALLEE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a
VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and is
powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE
LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTI-
TUTION. It was invented by one of the
first and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in
Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and
throughout Europe, and the United States with
the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations
to deceive the public. If the medicine does not
speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our
object is to notify where it can be had, and the
proprietor challenges a single case of either of the
above diseases which this preparation will not
effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions ac-
companying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bot-
tle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely
cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLEE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION

This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bal-
lee's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the
cure of Gonorrhœa (in its advanced state) now in
use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its op-
eration, than any other article ever offered to the
public. Invented by M. BALLEE, Physician
to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bon-
teton, opposite Court Square, Main St. Springfield,
by Wm. Holbrook and R. Baron Palmer Depot.

Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 40 tf

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Oct.
7, Stages will leave Enfield
for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving
in season for the Boston, New York and Albany
Morning Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival
of the Western and Southern Train. Express
business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 40 tf

Life Insurance.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Con-
necticut Mutual Life Insurance Company
for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Willimantic
and Belchertown. This Company is one of the
best in existence and insures on reasonable
terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C.
BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W.
Banks, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot.
Palmer, May 4, 1850. 45 5

Bay State Shawls
IN new Styles just received and for sale very
low by
MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer
Debt Church Collection, by calling at
my office and producing vouchers, or satisfac-
tory evidence of having paid their subscriptions,
can receive their share of the same.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing rem-
edy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the
worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruis-
es, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflam-
matory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor.

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged
size.
CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrap-
pers flood the market! Avoid them as you
would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.—Unscrupulous ven-
dors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious
genuine Dalley's in each dozen, under a well
imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size
and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price.
This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the
confiding who happen to use the counterfeit
and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!
—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity result-
ing from severe burns and wounds, and not un-
frequently loss of life itself are the awful conse-
quences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley's Extractor ONLY in the NEW
DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the
use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the gen-
uine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quan-
tity of the Ointment!

THE NEW CIRCULARS FOR 1850.
MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE
LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE
ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the
pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few min-
utes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR!
Emblems on the new ENVELOPE: THE SCAR!
Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who re-
present themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's
Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price.
I solemnly caution the public against

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

VOL. 1.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

NO. 45.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK.
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STORNG'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40 A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 8.55, P. M.
New York, 10.14, 11.43, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
Albany, 11.43, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Brimfield at 9. Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH,
(Successors to J. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7c 1st

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 1st

WM. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1000.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1st

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25c 1st

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
Also
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 1st 8

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Paupers, Visiting Cards, &c.
Printed in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market. Just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 1st 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30c 1st

Gems of Nature.

Beneath the wheeling wave there lies,
Treasure unseen by mortal eyes;
The emerald with light serene,
Is vanquished by the ocean's green:
The diamond sparkles not so bright;
As the swift spray in solar light;
The ruby glows with fainter ray,
Than the slow surge at break of day.
And opal cannot vie in hue,
With, at still night, the heaving "blue"
Dashing against the rushing prow,
In pearls and topaz mixed with snow.

Which gem can bear comparison,
With humming-bird in summer sun?
Or columbine upon the rocks,
Or modest daisy 'mong the flocks;
Or, the pond lily, breathing far
Its perfume, as it floats, a star.

But all must fade and pass away,
Like the first blush of summer day;
The hand that made them then lives for aye,
Filling with glory earth and sky;
Where every soul may catch a ray,
And sparkle in eternal day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. SWISSELMAN ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The New York Mirror, in an article upon "woman's rights," makes the following remark:
"Her offices are those of wife, mother, daughter, sister, friend. Good God, cannot they be content with these?"

Whereon Mrs. Swisselm, of the Pittsburg Visitor, replies in the following manner:—

"What unreasonable creatures these women are, but we are sorry to say that the men-folks have set them a bad example. His offices are those of husband, father, brother, friend, Goodness gracious! can they not be content with these? Don't we let them wear whiskers and cultivate moustaches—look 'divine' and often killing? Haven't we given them leave to wear straps on their pantaloons and wadding in their vests, to improve their plumpness? Didn't we make them false bosoms, plaited, starched and ironed, until they are as ribbed and stiff and smooth as the platform of a railroad station, with its innumerable tracks? Don't we allow them to wear white kid gloves, satin vests of the same color, rings, breastpins and chains? Don't we permit them to carry fans and parasols, and make them generally useful; and don't we listen to their declarations and say, 'O, la! Now Mr. Smith! I declare?' Haven't we encouraged the pretty darlings to utter soft nothings of mornings, when the blinds are down; and haven't our hearts gone into a delightful flutter, to respond to the pit-pat knockings inside the wadded vests? And yet the pretty dears are not content to make love and dress, the sole object of their lives! Why will they tangle their whiskers, soil their hands, and tarnish their boots, babbling and wading in politics, law and learning? What occasion can any of them have to vote himself a farm, when he has a wife? Why should they covet the legal power to protect their lives and property, or want remuneration for their labor! Are they not husbands, fathers, sons, brothers? What use can they have for bread and butter, beef and potatoes, when they fill all the encircling relations of life?"

A SLIGHT COLD.—The commencement of consumption is slow and insidious; there is seldom any pain in the part most affected, to direct the attention of the patient to his malady. After some slight exposure to cold, or other exciting cause, he feels an uneasiness at the back part of the throat, which induces a hard dry cough; without being very troublesome the cough continues, and is soon accompanied by a trifling expectoration of frothy mucus, without color and without consistence, as in common catarrh. Presently the cough becomes more frequent and decided, particularly in the morning on getting up, and at night soon after retiring to bed.—The expectoration is now transparent, but more tenacious almost ropy; any little exertion during the day, as walking fast, or going up stairs, is sufficient to bring on a fit of coughing, and with it quickness of breathing, attended with some degree of oppression at the chest. The patient soon becomes sensible of unusual languor; he is readily fatigued, and finds his respirations are shorter and quicker than usual; if he takes a deep inspiration he is con-

scious of uneasiness, scarcely a pain, immediately beneath the collar bone, and this more frequently is felt on the right side.

PREACHING TO THE POINT.—Passing along one Wednesday night—for evening at the South is our afternoon—in Montgomery, Ala., I stepped into the Presbyterian lecture-room, where a slave was preaching: "My brethren," said he "God bless your souls, 'ligion is like the Alabama river! In spring cum flesh, an bring in all de ole logs, slaps an stick, dat hab ben laying on de bank, and carry dem down in de current. Bynny de water go down, den a log catch ere on dis island, den a slab gits coctched on de shore, an de sticks on de bushes, an dare dey lay, with in an dryin till cum nother fresh. Jus so dare cum 'rival of 'ligion; dis ole sinna brot in, dat ole backslider brot back, an all de falk seems cummin, an mity good unes. But, brethren, God bress yure souls; bymby 'rivals gone; den dis ole sinna is stue on his ole sin; den dat ole backslider is cotch whar he was afore, on just such a rock; den wun alter nother that had got 'ligion lays all long de shore, an dare dey lay till nother 'rival. Belovid brethren, God bress yure souls, keep in de current." I thought his illustration, beautiful enough for a more elegant dress, and too true, alas! of others than his own race.—*Christian Herald.*

TOLERATION.—When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to enter in strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning upon his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was a hundred years of age. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down; but observing that the old man eat and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of Heaven.—The man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God; at which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and in an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was. He replied, "I thrust him away because he did not worship thee." God answered him, "I suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonored me; and could'st not thou endure him one night?"

A WOLF STORY.—The following is an extract of a letter from Col. W. H. Steeman, an officer of the British army in India:

"I must now tell you about about a poor boy, who was found in a wolf's den, with a wolf and three whelps. When dug into by some of my troops, they all bolted together and the boy ran so fast on all fours that he outstripped the whelps, and was with difficulty taken by a mounted trooper. The mother of the whelps had carried him off from his parents some years before, and brought him up as her own offspring in her den. I have more instances of the same kind, and had what they call a wild man of the woods brought to me yesterday, sent by the King of Oude. He was caught twenty-five years ago in a jungle in the woods, when about eighteen years of age. He has been brought up by a wolf, but she died, and was taken in a starving state by a hermit, who weaned him from eating raw flesh. One of the king's soldiers got him from the hermit and presented him to the king, by whom, and his successors, he has ever since been taken care of. It was many years before he could be made to wear clothing, and even now he dislikes the society of men. He speaks but only in reply to questions, and then it is with difficulty understood."

WATCHING THE OLD YEAR.—On Tuesday night, the 31st of December, the custom of passing the last hour of the expiring year in congregational devotion was observed at all the principal Wesleyan chapels in London. Just before twelve the assembled congregations knelt in prayer until the stroke of a clock announced that a new period of life and hope had commenced, when all, rising, joined in a hymn of praise. This practice has of late years been adopted by other denominations besides the Wesleyans.

We know of a carpenter's apprentice who, being too lazy to work, about once an hour bumps his nose against a post till it bleeds, and then sits down to have a good resting spell.

Patience forms a good family preserve—so does temper. Preserves, in general, are a woman's business, but husbands, as well as wives, should be able to preserve temper and patience.

God draweth straight lines but we think and call them crooked

THE COBBLER OF BRUSA.

A TURKISH TALE.

In the reign of Bajazet the First, there lived in Brusa, that city being then the capital of the Turkish empire, a poor cobbler, whose name was Eskigi Meimet Effendi. This worthy artizan inhabited a small house, containing but one apartment, situated at the foot of Mount Olympus. The chestnut and palm trees with which the sides of that snow-capped mountain are covered, overshadowed his humble dwelling, and offered a cool retreat during the sultry summer days.—Numerous streams and mineral springs, reflected in their translucent bosoms, the lofty scenery by which they were surrounded, and gave birth to plants and flowers of brilliant hue, aromatic odour. The shepherd, as if fearful of disturbing the crystal surface of these waters, drives his flock to some distant summit, from which he looks down at his ease upon the prospect beneath him; and the birds, whose nests are among the neighboring trees, hardly ruffle the mirror-like currents with the light dip of their wings.

It was in the midst of scenery like this that Eskigi Meimet Effendi had fixed his habitation. The routine of his life was simple and regular. Early in the morning, he would go one or two miles into the city, and bring home all the old shoes, that he could collect from his customers. He would then take his bench, with his awl and lap-stone, beneath some large tree, and there work merrily at his trade. In this way, he managed daily to earn a few paras, which were barely sufficient to support himself and his family, consisting of a wife and child. But being accustomed during the day to the beautiful sight around Mount Olympus, he could not remain content in his humble domicile at night without having a great number of lights burning in his presence. Consequently, after purchasing a few indispensable necessities of life, he would spend the remainder of his small pittance in oil.

After the prayer of sunset, which the Turks call axam names, the honest cobbler would prepare his illumination.—Then, having taken his supper, he would chat with his wife, smoke his chibouque, and thrum on his guitar, while his child danced to the sound. Sometimes he would sing to the full stretch of his lungs, according to the Turkish fashion. At the "lahi," or fifth prayer, which took place two hours after sunset, he would retire to bed.

In those times the Turkish emperors, accompanied by some officer of distinction, were often in the habit of walking in disguise, sometimes by day, and sometimes by night, so that seeing with their own eyes, and hearing with their own ears, they might truly know the wants and dispositions of their subjects, and take their measures accordingly. Now it happened that Bajazet the First, in passing the domicile of Eskigi Meimet Effendi, had often been amazed with the brilliant illuminations and the very loud songs of the patriotic cobbler. Consequently, one evening the Sultan and his Vizier having assumed the costume of dervishes, stopped before the house, in which many lights seemed to be burning, and knocked at the door. A voice from within asked "Who is there?" The two illustrious personages of the empire replied that they were dervishes, who in the name of God, desired hospitality. Eskigi Meimet Effendi answered by telling them to wait a few minutes, till he had found means of concealing his wife, it being, as every one knows, contrary to the custom of the Turks, to admit a man into the presence of their wives, unless he be a near relation. The poor cobbler having but one room, was puzzled how he should dispose of his better half. But being unwilling to refuse hospitality to his visitors, he thought it best to fix up the counterpane in one corner of the apartment, as a sort of screen, behind which his wife might retire. Having done this in the neatest manner he could, he opened the door to his two guests. After the "selam alekum," or usual salute of the Turks, he placed before them a piece of bread and cheese, the remnants of his scanty supper, and a bowl of pure water. Then succeeded the nargele or hubble-bubble, a

pipe of serpentine form and dimensions. The Grand Seigneur, after partaking lightly of the proffered civilities of his host, asked among other inquiries, the nature of his vocation. Eskigi Meimet Effendi replied fully to all his questions, adding, that his only pleasure after the labor of the day was over, was at night to have his house brilliantly illuminated, and to talk, dance, and to sing, with his wife and child, thanking the Almighty for all that he had done and was doing, and more particularly for having placated the head of the nation so wise and great an emperor, for whose life, continued the cobbler, "my wife and myself constantly pray, and under whose reign we hope to die."

After some further conversation, Eskigi Meimet Effendi retired to his harem, or, more literary speaking, behind the counterpane, and left the sofa for his two guests. At sunrise, after the sebah names, or prayer of the morning, the Grand Seigneur and his Vizier quitted the humble abode, where they had passed the night, for the palace. On their way Bajazet conversed on the subject of their visit, and remarked with how little a man might be happy, alluding to the example of the cobbler, who with a few paras, hardly sufficient to purchase necessary food, has his illuminations, his music and dances, and believed himself the very happiest of men.

"I wish," said the Vizier, "that your Highness would issue orders forbidding all cobblers' shops to be open—and all cobblers to mend shoes until further notice, under the penalty of death. By this means we can make the experiment, whether the happiness of Eskigi Meimet depends upon circumstances, or whether he would retain his good spirits under a reverse of fortune." The Grand Seigneur was pleased with the suggestion, and the jalals or public officers were immediately sent through the streets in the city, to proclaim, that, "By order of the sublime Porte, all cobbler's shops must be closed, and no cobbler must work at his trade until further notice."

Eskigi Meimet Effendi was in the bazaar of Brusa, collecting old shoes, when he heard this proclamation. Quitting his customers, he returned home hastily to his wife, and told her the order of the day, asking, in a tone of despair, what they were to do at night for their illumination! But the good woman thought it a more proper subject of inquiry, what they were to do for bread, and believed that the prospect of starvation was worse than being without lights during the evening.

After a brief consultation with his wife, the poor cobbler concluded the best thing he could do to obtain a little money, would be to take a basket and spade upon his shoulders, and seek employment in removing the dust from the houses and court-yards of the rich. In this occupation he succeeded beyond his hopes, making twice as much money as he could by cobbling old shoes; and he returned home with more oil than usual for his illumination, together with a leg of mutton, which had been roasted in a "kiabapsi," or cook shop. After lighting up his house in quite a brilliant manner, he took supper with his family, and then as usual, began to sing lustily.

The Grand Seigneur, wishing to see what effect his proclamation would have upon the cobbler, that evening again assumed the disguise of a dervish, and with his Vizier, appeared at the door of Eskigi Meimet Effendi, and requested hospitality. As soon as he had taken the same precaution with respect to his wife, that he had deemed necessary the night before, the cobbler admitted his visitors into the house. The usual salutations passed between them, and the host set before them the remaining piece of mutton and bread. On being asked the news of the day, he mentioned the proclamation of the emperor, his own new employment, his increased profits, and the splendor of his illumination.—The honest cobbler frankly owned that he could not exactly understand the object of the proclamation—perhaps it would soon be made known—but he conjectured that his highness, the emperor, had issued the order for some political end. Much more was said respecting

the events of the day, and at a late hour, the party separated and retired to rest.

The next morning, the Grand Seigneur and his Vizier returned home, somewhat amused with their visit. They immediately caused to be proclaimed throughout the city, "That no person or persons should follow the occupation of a removal of dust until further notice, under the penalty of death."

Eskigi Meimet Effendi, who was at that moment entering the city with his basket and spade, as soon as he heard the order proclaim this new decree, he ran home very much alarmed, and with tears in his eyes, made it known to his wife, exclaiming, "What shall we now do for our illumination?" "Say, rather, what shall we do for bread," was the reply.—At last the poor man bethought himself that he would take a basket and go up to Mount Olympus to gather asparagus. The idea was a good one, and that day he made four times as much as he used to when working at his trade. He now brought thence the usual quantity of oil, together with a number of tallow candles for his illumination. He also procured a bunch of onions, and a little fresh butter and rice to make a "pillau." With these he returned home more content than a king with his sceptre.

He made, that night, the most splendid illumination ever exhibited in his house, and not having candlesticks, he placed the candles in a row over the fireplace, or fixed them in the fissures in the walls. He clapped his hands with delight, when he had completed these arrangements. He had hardly finished his supper and commenced his usual singing, when the two dervishes again appeared at his door. As it is the custom of Turks to grant hospitality to strangers for three days, he thought it his duty to admit his two important visitors once more. Accordingly, having again arranged the counterpane so as to form a retreat for his wife, he opened the door, and his guests entered. During the conversation which now took place, Eskigi Meimet Effendi related how he had managed, by the assistance of God, to provide for his family a good supper, much of which still remained for his friends.—But his chief delight was in the magnificent illumination which he had found means of exhibiting. He thought that even the Sultan had never had so many lights burning in his palace; and finally he considered it pretty evident that he was the happiest mortal alive.

The Grand Seigneur was pleased, but at the same time a little piqued at the cobbler's pertinacious good humor. When arrived at his palace, the next morning, he remarked to the Vizier that some other method must be adopted, in order to effect their object, and that a man who was really determined to work, could always find employment. The Vizier replied, that he had thought of a plan, which was to give the cobbler an office, and having detained him all day in the palace, to send him home at night without any money. The Sultan approved of the plan, and immediately ordered one of his ministers to send for Eskigi Meimet Effendi, and on his arrival to invest him with the office and dignities of high sheriff, or "gelat bachi." Messengers were accordingly despatched to fulfil this imperial command.

On being summoned to attend them to the palace, the astonished cobbler began to shake in his shoes, believing he was about to be strangled or drowned in a sack on some false accusation. He kissed his child and took leave of his wife, who threw herself in wild dismay upon the sofa. As soon as he arrived at the palace, without waiting to be informed of the cause of his being brought there, he threw himself at the feet of the minister, and implored for mercy. But when the terrified supplicant was told that he had been appointed to the office of high sheriff, joy and astonishment took the place of consternation and grief. He was sent to the bath, and habited in a new and costly uniform, and with a Damascus sword.

Having remained at the palace all day, he rode home in the evening, on an Arabian horse, accompanied by a train of attendants. They left him at the door of his house, which he entered alone. He

found his wife in the position in which he had seen her last, the poor woman having lost all hopes of ever again seeing her husband. She started on beholding him standing over her, habited in a rich and beautiful dress. He soon satisfied her with respect to his visit to the palace, and consoled her for all her apprehensions. But after he had finished the account of his adventures, he began to look melancholy, and said to his wife: "Alas! what shall we do to night for our illumination? I have no money, and we have neither oil nor candles to burn."

"Nor bread to eat," added his spouse. Eskigim Meimet Effendi sat musing for some time upon the sofa. At last, striking his hand upon his knee, he exclaimed, "I have it;" and leaving the room, he hastened to a neighboring carpenter, to whom he sold the blade of his Damascus sword, for a considerable sum of money, on condition that he would make for him a blade of wood, to be fitted to the handle and be delivered early in the morning. He accordingly left the sword with the carpenter, and quitted the shop with his money. The worthy high sheriff now purchased a large quantity of oil and candles, and then turned his attention towards buying a variety of food for supper. Returning home he made a most brilliant illumination, while his wife performed the office of cook.

In a short time the Sultan and his Vizier, in their customary disguise, again knocked at the door. Eskigim Meimet Effendi hesitated for some time about admitting them. He considered that he was now a high officer of the empire, and a man of rank, and ought not to receive persons of low degree into his house. But they renewed their entreaties so pressingly, that he consented to grant them hospitality for the last time. On entering, they expressed their astonishment at his new dress, and asked him how he had come by it. His reply was, that the distributor of thrones, and the shadow of God upon earth, his majesty, the Sultan, had raised him to the office of high sheriff; and thereupon he described to them his adventures during the day. He begged them never again to take the liberty of knocking at his door, as he was no longer a cobbler, neither a remover of dust, nor a gatherer of asparagus, but an officer of the empire, and that he must be treated accordingly. In the midst of his boasting, the Grand Seigneur inquired how he had managed, without money to still keep up his illuminations—and the ex-cobbler, notwithstanding his lofty pretensions and his determination to stand upon his dignity, could not forbear telling them how he had contrived to raise money, by selling the blade of his Damascus sword. The Grand Seigneur laughed heartily at the circumstance, and soon after separated for the night.

The Sultan and his Vizier reached the palace at an early hour the next morning. The "mollah," or chief judge was immediately ordered into the imperial presence, and asked if there was any person to be executed that day. It was ascertained that there was one individual who was waiting the punishment of death, in consequence of having committed some strictures upon the government. The Grand Seigneur intimated his will that the new high sheriff should make his maiden attempt at decapitation on the head of the prisoner. Preparations for the execution were accordingly made in a large square near the palace. A vast multitude assembled to witness the spectacle.

The sentence of death was read in the presence of the people, who on tip-toe awaited the result. The high sheriff was ordered to come forward and perform his duty. That respectable officer approached the trembling victim, and ordered him to kneel and lay his head upon the block. Then grasping the hilt of his sword, he uttered the following prayer in the hearing of the crowd around the platform: "O thou, who art above all human wisdom and all human judgment, if the poor victim, whose head I am here ordered to sever from his body, be innocent, turn, I pray thee, the steel of my sword into wood, so that I may commit no injustice!"

He immediately unsheathed the blade, and, to the inexpressible amazement of the spectators, it was indeed turned into wood! The people shouted with one acclaim, "a miracle!" They looked with awe upon the man, whose faith, they believed, had brought it to pass. The prisoner was rescued amid cheers and congratulations. The high sheriff was borne along upon the shoulders of the multitude, into the imperial presence.

As soon as that exemplary executioner laid his eyes upon his sovereign, he recognized him for one of the dervishes, who had so often visited his house of late. He immediately began to tremble violently, and fear rendered him speechless, for he knew that the Grand Seigneur was well aware of the process by which this blade had been changed from steel into wood. But the Sultan soon reassured him, and ordering him to approach nearer, he signified to him his promotion to the office of aga, or governor of a small village near the capital, with a salary of five hundred Turkish piastres.

It is superfluous to describe the satisfaction

and delight of Eskigim Meimet Effendi, at this new accession of fortune. He prostrated himself before the distributor of thrones, kissing his feet, and exhibiting every mark of the most lively gratitude. On his return home, he cut so many capers and sung so merrily, that his wife began to suspect that his intellect was unbiassed. But she finally succeeded in obtaining from him an account of his good fortune. He explained to her his intentions respecting his future illuminations, which must have been rarely surpassed in splendor. In a few days he departed with his family for the seat of his government. If tradition may be trusted, he ruled wisely and well, equalling, doubtless, in honesty and acuteness, even the renowned Sancho Panza.

DEATH OF GENERAL BEM.—We find the following extraordinary statement in the London correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser:

Your readers will remember that about a year and a half ago I mentioned an explanation which had been given regarding the reckless daring of Gen Bem, to the effect that many years since, in a moment of alleged spontaneous chivalry, he had become impressed with the conviction that the year of his death would be in 1850, and that he would escape all perils to that time. He had seen distinctly, as he conceived, a tomb with his own name and the date 1850 as its inscription. The 10th of January, 1851, having arrived, those who remembered the story would have been apt to note it only as a failure, but advices have been received this morning from Turin which announce that the predicted event has taken place at Alloppe, and that the General died in the Turkish faith and was buried with military honors. The day of his decease is not mentioned, but the date of the advices from Turin is the 4th of January, it must have been at least a fortnight or three weeks before the time.

ROW AT SALEM.—As the train was starting from Salem to Boston, about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, some twenty men and boys riotously entered the cars, singing and shouting to the great discomfort of the passengers. As they would neither pay their fare nor be orderly, the conductor, after starting, stopped the train and ordered them out. On their refusing to go, he called on the brakemen for assistance, and a general scuffle ensued. By the aid of the passengers, the rowdies were at last put out, after a delay of thirty minutes. On board the ferry boat, the passengers passed a vote of thanks to the conductor for his good conduct in the affair. We understand this may be set down among the fruits of the Salem grog shops.—Commonwealth.

The State of Florida.
Few States in our Union present more charms than this young State. The climate of the Southern part of the peninsula is one of the most delightful that can be found.—South of Tampa Bay frost is never known, and the tropical fruits are cultivated with little trouble. The seasons are divided into the rainy and dry. The rainy season begins in May and ends in October, after the rainy season no more falls till the next May, but copious dews at night refresh the green pastures and the flowers are ever in bloom. The Surgeon General of the Army considers Tampa Bay two per cent, the healthiest post in the United States—and the wife of one of the officers of that post, who was herself a native of Southern Ala., could not reside there on account of the delicate state of her lungs, but at Tampa, enjoyed excellent health.

TALKING ON THE LAST DRESS.—A very much admired woman has lately died at Paris, and her courageous submission to the approach of death, has been the subject of general conversation. She was seized with a malady which left her no hope, though she was still young and beautiful. Several friends having called upon her one morning, she was sitting in her drawing room and conversing with them, when her maid entered and delivered a message in her ear.—The invalid smiled.—

"It is my dress maker!" she said, "who has called to try on a new dress. Will you come into my boudoir, and see me try it on?"

What was the surprise and distress of her visitors to see, on entering her boudoir, a shroud laid out upon the cushions! But it was a beautiful shroud of *bois de rose*, dotted with white satin. She tried it on, calmly approved its make, and was clad in it a fortnight afterwards, for her last sleep!—*Home Journal*.

FROM OREGON.—A letter from Oregon, dated Nov. 20, 1850, says the crop have been enormous, yet produce of every kind is high—potatoes 3 to \$4 bushel, onions \$5, butter \$1 per pound, and apples 8 to \$10 per bushel, and other things in proportion. It was estimated that there was 800,000 bushels of old and new wheat in the granaries of the farmers, yet none was sold for less than \$3 per bushel. One farmer sold his crop of potatoes, which he had raised with no other help than two small boys, for \$4,000. Immigrants were arriving in large numbers.—*The Letter says:*

Oregon will soon become a State; our towns are fast filling up, and the banks of our beautiful rivers are every where dotted with neat farm houses. Our people have long since become disgusted with mining, and have returned to their homes and are pursuing their various callings. Small as the population of this territory then was, 300 of her hardy sons have laid their bones in the sands of our sister State.

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A party of three young men went out to hunt, in Clinton, Mass., and while separated, one of the number fired at a rabbit upon a ledge of rocks, just as the head of one of his companions, named Mason H. Coolidge, appeared above the ledge upon the opposite side from that on which he was standing. The entire charge of shot struck Coolidge's face, entirely destroying the right eye, and mutilating his forehead in a frightful manner.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN TEXAS the 6th day of March.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—"The wheels of a heavy cart move slow," was the saying of a shrewdly-calculating farmer of our former acquaintance, and when we witness anything making slow progress, like our Legislature, the saying of our friend comes forcibly to mind, and we are instinctively prompted to make use of it.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, is proverbial for long sessions; it commences with the beginning of the year, and has for several years past, continued till green fields and the blazy air of approaching summer warned the husbandman-legislator that the laws of nature required his presence upon his own soil. Many who watch the progress of our General Court are not scrupulous in condemning its tardiness and inactivity, and very unceremoniously charge the whole body with utter neglect of duty. There is undoubtedly some ground for this accusation, but a man who studies the whole machinery of the Legislature, will not hastily denounce its acts and proceedings. Massachusetts is a large State; she is filled up with Railroads, Manufactories, Banks, Insurance companies &c., all of which have more or less business to transact with the Legislature. It would be difficult to name the vast variety of petitions which are annually sent to Boston from all parts of the State; they embody almost every whim and fancy that the inventive faculty of man can create. These petitions must have a hearing and of course take up a share of the session.

The present session is one of no uncommon interest, except the manner in which it is managed by its antagonistic members.—On the whole it is one of the most singular (not important) sessions we have ever known. The Legislature consists of three distinct political parties whose views and aims are so wide apart that the most successful efforts to effect a coalition between them have utterly failed. One of the most important topics now agitating that body is the election of U. S. Senator; the numerous trials that have been made show that party spirit is still awake and sensitive as ever. Coalitions fail, bargains are made in bad faith and the confidence which one member puts in another is accompanied with a doubt. Such being the state of affairs in our halls of legislation we cannot expect that business will progress with any degree of rapidity. There is no need of this session being a protracted one; two months, at least, is sufficient time for the members to do all that is necessary to be done—all the talking and speech-making that is needed, both for their own credit and the credit of the State. But if the Legislature adjourns by the middle of April or the first of May, we may be thankful for its early termination.

The practice of sending professional men to the Legislature instead of farmers and mechanics, is, probably, one great cause of protracted sessions. Men who love to talk for the sake of talking—the pay considered—are not backward in making long speeches on every subject, however trifling, that may arise. We have no particular objection, on our part, to sending lawyers, ministers and doctors to the legislature, but when we hear people complaining of long sessions, and the slow progress of legislative business, the idea very naturally occurs that if they employ dull servants they must be content with their labor. There is a habit of putting off business in the legislature, which, we think, might easily be dispensed with, to the great advantage of all parties concerned.—It frequently happens that business brought up at the commencement of the session is delayed being acted upon until near its close, to the no small inconvenience of those directly interested, out of the legislature. We believe the great mass of the people would be glad to see the legislature reformed, especially in this respect, and we know of no way in which it can be done except the people take the matter into their own hands, at the ballot box, and elect such men for representatives as will endeavor to comply with the wishes of the public.

T. DONOVAN AND CHAS. VIMESTER. have been arrested and committed to the Tombs in New York, for aiding in poisoning John Kelly, by alcohol. The coroner's jury, after a careful investigation, state that "the deceased came to his death by poisoning from alcohol, the same being advised to be taken by Thomas Donovan and Chas. Vimester. The accused were then arrested and committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await an examination. Vimester it appears was the bar tender in the rum hole, where the liquor causing death was drunk, and told deposed (who had previously drunk a pint of brandy presented by Donovan) that he would give another pint of brandy if he would drink it.—The offer was accepted and death followed."

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The New York Tribune states, that as the steamer Astoria was on her way from Astoria to New York, on Friday morning, she was run into by a large barge, which was just launched from one of the ship yards on the East River. The passengers, eighty in number, escaped to the barge and were towed ashore by the Suffolk and afterwards landed at Peck-slip, New York.

George Peckam, a respectable citizen of Madison, N. Y., hung himself from a beam in his barn, in the precise spot where, fifteen years before, a former husband of his wife committed suicide in the same way.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—Reuben A. Dunbar, who was executed at Albany, on the 31st ult., for the murder of the two Lester children, made his confession to the Rev. Mr. Beecher. We understand that in his confession he acknowledges the murder of both the boys. He noticed the youngest boy into a wood near a field, where he knocked him on the head, and then covered his body with leaves and stones. He then proceeded to entice the elder boy into the wood under the pretence of looking for bird's nests, and carried a rope in his hand. He induced the boy to climb a tree, and he climbed up after him; when fifteen or twenty feet up, he made the rope into a running noose, and adroitly threw it over the boy's neck; he then pushed him off the tree, which produced his death by hanging.

He states that he experienced no contrition or sorrow for his horrid deed, till some hours after it was committed. No one was on the farm but his mother at the time, whom, it appears, became alarmed about the children. A general search was commenced, and the boys were found just as he had left them.—He assigns no other motive for these atrocious murders than a hope of having a better chance to obtain possession of some property if they were put out of the way. He died apparently under great contrition for what he had done, and expressed a hope for mercy and forgiveness on the part of his Maker.

STILL IN EXISTENCE.—The Springfield Reporter says the charter for a city which the Springfield people obtained a few years since is "now in our Town Clerk's office, where it has lain ever since it passed the Legislature. Upon the "sober second thought" the Springfield people voted that they wouldn't have it, and it is therefore at the service of their more enterprising and ambitious neighbors of Palmer Depot.—Should they lose the Court House they might avail themselves of it still, as a sort of atonement for the loss."

The Palmer folks, Mr. Reporter, won't take up with any old charters; when they undertake to make this place a "city" they will put the thing through. We don't, however, aspire to any such dignity just at present—we feel pretty smart though, friend Reporter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THE FREETOWN MURDER.—FALL RIVER, Feb. 4th.—A Mr. Saunders who kept a store on the corner of Ferry and Canal-sts., was passing down Columbus-st. with a load of goods to-day, when his horse became restive, and Mr. S. jumped out. The wagon upset and was thrown upon him with such violence as to kill him almost instantly. Mr. S. was a respectable citizen of English birth, and leaves a large family and many friends.

Barrows, who was recently examined on a charge of murder committed on the person of his wife, at Freetown, and acquitted, has been tried this day before Mr. Trial Justice Williams, of this town, on a charge of assault and battery in the case of his wife, and was found guilty, in the sum of \$500, to appear at the March term of the Court of Common Pleas. His two children, a lad 12 years old, and a girl 10, were held to appear as witnesses.

A DOWN-CASTER. determined to cast Paine in the shade, has invented a new kind of light, which eclipses the light of the sun in the same manner as that luminary now renders the moon and stars invisible. Instead of costing anything, a common burner for a parlor yields a profit of sixpence an hour.

TRAGEDY IN EARNEST.—While the actors in the Providence Museum were rehearsing on Friday, a Mr. Lewis, an intemperate man attempted to kill his wife with a butcher knife, but by seizing the blade, she escaped with a severe cut. Lewis endeavored to cut his throat when arrested, inflicting a deep wound, though not very likely to prove mortal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The coal heaver in Richmond, near this city, have struck for higher wages. This morning the authorities applied to this city for assistance, when Marshal Keyser and posse proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. The riot was read and the mob ordered to disperse, which they refused to do. The Marshal threatened to fire upon them, but they still defied the police. Twenty-five arrests have been made.

Hoe's new mammoth printing press, at the Sun office, N. Y., was put in successful operation on Tuesday. It will print 20,000 impressions per hour. A dinner was given to Col. Hoe, by the sun proprietors, at which 500 persons were present. Mr. Hoe thinks he can manufacture a press that will give 25,000 impressions per hour.

FROM BERMUDA.—The steamer Merlin, at N. Y., brings dates from Bermuda to the 28th ult. The British steamer Clyde due from Europe had not arrived when the Merlin left. The steamers Monumental City and Sea Bird for San Francisco, sailed 17th of January.

An unknown man sent to the State Treasury of Michigan, on the 27, from "Mississippi River," \$35, and directed it to be paid into the Treasury, as he said, "on account of some work a friend of the writer done on the National Road, and it was not done as well as it might have been."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. J. Gaylord, of Bristol, Ct., a pall-bearer at the funeral of Mrs. Johnson, while in the act of lowering the corpse into the grave, suddenly fell back and expired. He was 44 years of age, and had always been a remarkably healthy individual.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Miss L. Dunlap, a maiden lady, aged 82, who resided at 93 Henry st. N. Y., was burned to death on Thursday night last, by her clothes taking fire, having caught from the grate while she was in the act of rising from her chair to retire for the night. When discovered her body was burned to a crisp, in which state she lived ten hours.

The Boston Transcript says that Mr. Boutwell is the sixteenth person who has filled the gubernatorial chair during the seventy years which have elapsed since the adoption of the State Constitution. He is the youngest person who has presided over the Commonwealth, and is the first candidate selected for the office who has not received the highest number of votes at the State election.

FIRE IN MONTGOMERY.—The barn of Mr. J. Squires was consumed by fire on Thursday night of last week, with all its contents, including 20 tons of hay, 150 bush. oats, and some 30 bush. of corn. Two horses and two calves perished in the flames.—Loss \$500; partly insured in the Empire State Company, N. Y.

The Postmaster General has withdrawn the privilege, which had been accorded to Postmasters entitled to frank their own private letters, or franking money to publishers. The right to frank other than official letters is restricted to Postmasters whose compensation for the last preceding fiscal year, ending 30th June, did not exceed \$200, and such can only send and receive written communications on their own private business.

George Thompson, of Milton, Mass., in traveling through one of the southern states last week, had a very narrow escape from lynching. As his name was seen registered on the book at one of the hotels, the notorious spread like wild-fire that the notorious abolition lecturer was in town. A large mob collected, but they at last were convinced that they had got on the wrong trail.—*Boston Post*.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—Henry M. Watson, alias "Governor Dort," was arrested in Boston, Wednesday, on a charge of obtaining by illegal means from a young man named Baker in Mexico, \$2,500, a splendid cloak, diamond studs and a gold watch. He was taken to N. Y.

SLAVERY IN UTAH.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, writes as follows:—

In a recent conversation with an intelligent person from Salt Lake, I learned that many of the emigrants from the South had brought slaves with them into the territory, still held them there, and entertained no fear whatever that they should be disturbed in what they called their property, before Utah should be ready for admission to the State, when she is just as likely to be a slave as a free State. The population is ascertained to be about twenty-five thousand. I presume the same statement of facts will apply to New Mexico, except as to population, which is more numerous than in Utah.

A STRANGE FRENCH TALE.—The Echo de Vaudouin says a woodman, engaged a few days back, cutting up some old trees, discovered in the body of one of them, a skeleton encased in rusty armor. The form and ornaments of the armor show that it goes back to the time of the religious wars. It is supposed that a wounded soldier had got into the tree as a place of refuge, and when in a state of exhaustion had fallen into a hollow.

Affidavits have been made before the mayor of Philadelphia that Edward Keel walked on a plank for the whole of the forty-eight hours from Monday at noon, without having slept, sat down, leaned against anything, or rested himself in any way.—The man should take out a patent to protect his invention.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The amount of Gold coined at the Mint during the past month amounts to \$2,620,000, consisting of Eagles, quarter Eagles, and double Eagles. The amount of Silver coined during the same time amounted to \$76,950. Copper \$7,270. The total amount of Gold deposited during the month was \$5,000,000, of which \$4,950,000 were from California.

The Washington Republic announces another voluntary contribution of \$500 on the part of a citizen of that city towards the erection of a house of refuge. Thirty-seven contributions of \$500 are yet needed to make up, with the noble sum of \$10,000 contributed by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the whole amount of \$31,000 required for that purpose.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Louisville, Feb. 1.—The steamer Mayflower, on her upward trip to Nashville, exploded her boilers in Cumberland river, while attempting to land, ten miles below Nashville. One cabin passenger and six deck hands were badly scalded—two, supposed fatally.

The editor of the Journal of Commerce has witnessed the generation of gas by Longbottom's portable gas illuminator.—The gas is generated by heat, from a carbonized liquid, and can be manufactured at a cost of \$1 per 1000 feet. An apparatus capable of feeding 500 burners costs \$2500.

The Southern Rights' Association of Richmond, are preparing a petition to the Virginia Legislature, to protect Southern industry by taxing Northern products.

At Rochester, N. Y., a young clerk embezzled \$600, was detected and therefore discarded by one of the fairest and wealthiest girls in the city, to whom he was about to have been married.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The doings in the House last Saturday, were of little importance. Mr. Earle of Worcester, made a comical speech in the House, on a pretended question of privilege.

In the Senate on Monday, the bills to incorporate the trustees of the Purchase of Free School, and to extend the time for the construction of the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad were passed. The Committee on Education was instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing the school committees of the several districts to raise money by taxation, for the purpose of maintaining or prolonging any school that is established, or may be established by law, in the same manner as they now raise money for the erection or repairing school houses and for other purposes, under such restrictions as the Committee may deem proper.

In the House, there were petitions for the abolition of capital punishment, and more of the same sort for an asylum for drunkards. Orders were adopted that the Committee on the Judiciary consider what further legislation is necessary for the more effectual suppression of willful and malicious injuries to personal property or real estate; also, of requiring Railroad Corporations to give public notice of all trucks, and other baggage, remaining uncalled for at their different stations.

In the Senate on Tuesday another flood of petitions made their appearance: Committees reported numerous bills which took up nearly the whole day.

The bill relating to the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad was ordered to be engrossed.

Leave to withdraw was granted on the petition of John Bowers.

The resolves authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money were passed to a third reading.

The House was occupied with hearing petitions, many of which were referred.

In the Senate on Wednesday, there was little done. Mr. Hyde presented a petition in aid of that of Franklin Morgan for a Railroad from Palmer North, and there was some dozen or twenty memorials for action against the Fugitive Slave Law.

In the House, the Committee on Public Expenditures reported the resolution for an appointment of a Commissioner to London, in connection with the great Fair, in a new draft, which cut down the appropriation from \$3000 \$1500. They were ordered to a second reading.

The orders of the day were taken up, and a bill passed to be engrossed to change the name of the Dorchester and Milton Bank to that of the Unquity Bank.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session.

No business was done in Congress on Monday, both houses having attended the funeral of the late Mr. Kaufman of Texas, which took place from the hall of the House, under the usual forms. There were present at the funeral, President Fillmore, the members of the Cabinet, and other high officials.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate, Sen. Dickinson presented a petition from the Post Office clerks at Albany, asking for increased compensation.

Senators Dayton and Clay presented petitions for a modification of the tariff. Senator Hale presented a petition from citizens of Danvers, Mass., asking that the petitioners be relieved from a liability to penalties for not aiding in carrying the fugitive slave law into execution. The petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the discussion to establish a branch mint. During the debate numerous propositions were objected to, and finally the bill was disposed of by striking out all the sections, and substituting a regulation carrying out the law of last session making it a penal offence to counterfeit bars and ingots. The assayer at California is required to test the gold, stamping it according to its value, of fifty, one hundred, five hundred dollars, or whatever amount it may be. The committee agreed to this as a substitute for the bill and arose. On the question being taken, of concurring in the substitute, Mr. Cabell moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was negatived by yeas 70, nays 105. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Foote reported a resolution in favor of the reference of national difficulties to arbitration before a resort to war.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill for carrying the mails by steamer to Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Butler from the Judiciary Committee made a report that Senators appointed by Governors to fill vacancies can hold their seats until their successors present their credentials.

HOUSE.—The bill establishing a board for the settlement of private claims against the United States was postponed to Friday. The substitute adopted in Committee of the whole for the New York and San Francisco mint bill—being simply a provision to punish the counterfeiting of the stamps and marks of the assayer's office in California established at the 1st of January, was rejected by the House, by 10 majority. Then an effort was made to get up the original bill establishing Mints in New York and San Francisco, but, on motion of Mr. Strong of P., it was laid on the table.

AMERICAN IRON.—The comparative durability of English and American iron has been thoroughly tested on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. For many years, a record has been kept of every bar removed, giving the time it had been in use, its condition when removed, and with statistics at hand to tell how many tons had passed over it to render its removal necessary. The result is that American rail, weighing fifty pounds to the yard, is more durable than English rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard, and is absolutely cheaper for use at a cost of \$8 a ton.

THE ATLANTIC.—Days and weeks pass, yet nothing is heard of the steamer Atlantic. Hope grows dim as the time since her departure advances, and the anxiety of the friends of those on board increase day by day. A vessel has been sent out from Liverpool in search of her but has returned without finding any traces of her.

An infant tragedian, only seven years old is announced to appear at the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, in the characters of Hamlet and Richard III.

Pio Nono has recently decreed the canonization of an American saint, the being a female, by the name of Jesus Parades, a native of Quito, 200 years ago.

In Springfield, 28, H. W. Freeman, both of S.
In Wilbraham, 15, Geo. C. Roper, daughter
to Mrs. Julia Roper, daughter
W.

Concurred,
LEWIS JOSSE
A true Copy---Attest,
C. L. KNAPP, Clerk

N, Clerk.

the Senate.

this order.

RICH. BLISS
A TRUE COPY—ATTEST. RICH.
F. T. WALLACE, Plf's Attor

lerk. field LAMBERT ALLEN. }
MISS, Clerk ELIJAH VALENTINE. }

Palmer, Jan. 18th, 1851.

POETRY.

From the Brooklyn Freeman.
A Winter Scene.

BY MISS JESS L. BRUCE.

An Ambassador comes from the frigid North,
With pallid and ghastly brow,
Like the spirit of rapine he wanders forth,
Unmolested 'mid the sunny glow;
And his hoary locks move in crystal threads,
By no fettering bond confined,
On wings of the glazing wind.

And folly looks out on his frosty mein,
And smiles on the shivering wight,
As she joins in the laugh, the song and dance,
Where the fires are blazing bright;
But Mersey then folding her ample robe,
Flies out thro' the piercing air,
And she halts, and shrieks, where a widow weeps,
Starving in mad despair.

While an infant clings to her milkless breast,
With feeble and plaintive moan,
And the screaming blast, as hurrying past,
Replies to its dying groan.

And she parts the hair on his pallid brow,
And looks in its pleading eyes,
Oh! she wails, as stretching its slender limbs,
Her shuddering infant dies.

But she stirs, by day, by night,
But wildly, and vain she stoves,
Still tolling and fanning the spark of life,
With the might of a mother's love.

The sun waxes his torch o'er the waking world
But still d'rs not his marble rest,
Where the mother lay with her frozen babe,
Clasped to her pulseless breast!

Disappointed Love.

I'll tell you of a nice young man,
Whose name was Peter Gray,
The state where Peter Gray was born,
Was Pennsylvania.

This Peter he did fall in love
All with a nice young girl,
The name of her, I'm positive,
Was Lizzyanny Quirl.

When they were going to be wed,
Her father he said "No!"
And brutally did send her off
Beyond the O-hio.

When Peter heard his love was lost
He knew not what to say,
He'd half a mind to jump into
The Susquehanna.

But he went trading to the west,
For furs and other skins,
And there was caught and killed and drest
By bloody In-gians.

When Lizzyanny heard the news
She straightway went to bed
And never did get up again
Until she died.

Ye fathers all a warning take,
Each one 's a girl,
And think upon Peter Gray
And Lizzyanny Quirl.

To the Snow Drop.

What to thee may I compare,
Modest flower,
Looking lovely 'mid despair?
Thou art like a snow-queen fair
In her bow!

Pure as childhood's sinless prayer,
Wafted on the morning air,
Like a nun that bends her low
At a shrine,

Where no beaming tapers glow
And around no censurs throe
Sweets divine—
Looking like a statue there,
Carved in attitude of prayer.

Like a maiden, from whose cheek
Love hath stole
Every bright and rosy streak,
That might hope and joy bespeak
In her soul;

Looking fair, and living on,
Though the sweets of life are gone.

Flow 'st fairest! thou art dear
Unto me,
And I love to see the here,
Though thy path by many a tear
Sadden'd be;

Thou'rt too dear for words to tell—
Peerless snow-drop—fare thee well!

The Rich and the Poor.
Few, save the poor, feel for the poor;
The rich know not how hard
It is to be of useful food
And needful rest debarred.

Their paths are paths of plentitude,
They sleep on silk and down;
And never think how heavily
The weary head lies down.

They know not of the scanty meal,
With small pale faces round;
No fire on the cold damp earth,
When snow is on the ground.

They never by the window lean,
And see the gray pass by;
Then take their weary task again,
But with a sadder eye.

The Ruling Passion.

An editor lay in mortal strain—
In sooth he was near to death—
About to exchange his earthly state,
He spoke with a troubled breath:
I do not fear the cold, cold grave,
I am not dreading it, I gloom,
I've been too long but a gaily slave
To dread a lighter doom.

But one thought gives me a darksome dread
As wanes life's flickering taper—
Who is there left when I am dead
That can read proof for the paper.

THE DECENCIES OF LIFE.

There are some persons in the world, says the Cincinnati Nonpareil, who in order to screen themselves from the charge of extravagance and folly, try to do it under the plea of decency. These persons will commit many acts, which, if they had true ideas of decency, they would hesitate to perpetrate. We think the following are a few of the many practices that can come under the cognomen of not decent:

It is not decent for a person to make a show above his or her means.

It is not decent for a man to run in debt when he does not intend to pay.

It is not decent for persons to be always talking ill of their neighbors.

It is not decent to ascribe improper motives to every one we come in contact with.

It is not decent for one to appropriate other pecuniary means for their own, or other persons' gratification.

It is not decent for young people to show no respect to age.

It is not decent to be praising your own self always.

It is not decent to keep yourself as a show for others to look at.

It is not decent in persons going to church to incommode others by making a noise.

It is not decent to spend your money in foolishness, when you have debts that ought to be paid.

It is not decent to starve your family by spending your money for liquor.

It is not decent to cheat your neighbor, because you happen to have a little more knowledge than he is possessed of.

It is not decent to put the bottle to your neighbor's mouth, and make him drunk.

The "Extraordinary" Number 7.

On the 7th of the 7th month, a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel who feasted seven days and remained 7 days, in tents; the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things, and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th year there was a great release from all debts, and bondsmen were set free. From this law might have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years. Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At three 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and a man becomes legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 a man is in fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time decays; in eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at nine times 7, or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or years of danger and ten times 7, or three score years and ten, was by the royal prophet pronounced the period of human life.

CERIOUS BILL.—The following items are stated by a celebrated tourist, to have actually been presented in a bill of work done in repairing the Lutheran church at Hamburg, Germany:—
For mending the ten commandments.
For a nose and three fingers to one of the robbers on the cross.
For scouring and cleaning Pontius Pilate.
For gilding and painting the wings of the angel Gabriel.
For half a breast to Mary Magdalen.
For cleansing the sky in the east, and adding sundry stars.
For cleansing and painting the hell priest's maid, and adding color to her cheeks.
For putting a new feather in the cockade of St. Peter.
For brushing and brightening hell fire and providing tails and horns for two devils.
For ornamenting and strengthening their back-frames.
For supplying one of the apostles.

Our Dry Goods
WE ARE BOUND TO SELL
THOSE IN want will find our prices LOW.
Monson, Nov. 23. 341f

CRANE & KINGSBURY,
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HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the good people of Tolland County, that they have just returned from New York with a splendid and well selected stock of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy
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SATINETS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;
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and a great variety of

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A splendid assortment of White, Flowing, Blue and Mulberry Tea Sets, Liverpool and Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glasses, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Handkerchiefs, Coffee Mills, White Wash Brushes, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Groceries,
Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses. A choice stock of Green and Black Teas, Flour, Lime, Nails, Meal, Corn and Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises every thing called for in a country store. We shall be happy to exhibit our goods and wait upon our customers. Our motto is "light profit and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We are determined to let none under-sell. Please call and see us.
Stafford Springs, Nov. 23, 1850. 341f

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, From the Infancy of Mankind to the present time.

BY C. C. HEBBE, L. L. D.

NOW ready for the first volume, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.75—and to be continued in monthly parts until finished, five numbers forming a volume—25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in view the celebrated treatise of Lichen—"How a history ought to be written." True in its severity and reason in its main state are the chief Muses and Graces to which he has done obedience—What a different view he has opened to us of the state of the nations of bygone ages from which has been presented to us by other historians!—No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and been hailed frequently laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are given.

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the principal volume of a series of works, devoted to the history of the universe, based not merely on the usually received data of former historians, but derived from the best authorities and attested by the revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in Thénia by Chevalier Dugues, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, the wonder has been, not that such a work as the present should make its appearance, but rather that the task should have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we had no cause of regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe. To such a cannot command the leisure for a more extended course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age—Democratic Review.

In regard to the literary execution of the work, we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any similar work of universal history in the English language.—Y. Tribune.

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion of it already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by 23 years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events and tracked the source of political convulsions by a thousand ways, back to the heart of some great principle.—Graham's Magazine.

Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other investigations have shed on the earliest history of man by means of authority, and by his acute judgment, his clear philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced what may be termed an original and original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—Boston Transcript.

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—N. Y. Sun.

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Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street N. Y.

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THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncomposed Extract

Obtained from the Green Root, receives these ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A reliable oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7 f

Ladies', Gentlemen's
AND Children's Boots and Shoes
Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for Sale very low, by
MILES & STEVENS,
McGivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Oct. 19, 1850. 241f

Patent Milled Buckwheat
Just received, another lot of the celebrated Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at the Flour and Grain store.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 331f

Live Geese Feathers.
1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices, by
MILES & STEVENS,
McGivray's Block, South side the Rails.
Palmer, Oct. 19th, 1850. 1f 29

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.
He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassau Street, New York.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 4f 31

LANE lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD,
December. 38 f

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!

Arrangement Commencing Nov. 6, 1850.

THROUGH TRAINS
To Palmer, Springfield, Albany,
New York and Boston.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AS FOLLOWS:—LEAVE
N. London for Palmer at 6.45 a.m. & 3.25 p.m.
Norwich " " at 7.15 a.m. & 3.55 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 8.15 a.m. & 4.45 p.m.
Stafford " " at 9.15 a.m. & 5.45 p.m.
Monson " " at 9.50 a.m. & 6.35 p.m.
Arriving at Palmer at 10.00 a.m. and at 6.45 p.m.

The 6.45 p.m. train connects at Palmer with the Morning Express Train of the Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and New York at 10.14 a.m. and with the train to Worcester and Boston at 2 p.m. The 3.25 p.m. train connects at Norwich with the 5 p.m. train of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at Palmer with the 7.30 p.m. train for Springfield, and with the 9.10 p.m. train to Boston. The regular Passenger Trains connect at Willimantic with the Hartford, P. & F. Railroad for Hartford, New Haven and New York, at 8.30 a.m.; at 12.30 p.m.; and at 4.30 p.m.

Returning,
THROUGH LINES FOR NEW LONDON,
STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE &
NEW YORK.
Palmer for N. L. at 10.20 a.m. & at 2.40 p.m.
Monson " " at 10.30 a.m. & at 2.50 p.m.
Stafford " " at 11.00 a.m. & at 3.25 p.m.
Willimantic " " at 12.00 m. & at 4.35 p.m.
Norwich " " at 12.40 a.m. & at 5.20 p.m.
Arriving at New London at 1.40 p.m. and at 6.00 p.m.

The 10.30 a.m. train leaves Palmer after the arrival of the Morning Passenger Trains from Springfield and Boston and connects at Norwich with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and at New London with the Boat for Stonington at 2 p.m.

The 2.40 p.m. train leaves Palmer on the arrival of the Express Trains from N. York, Albany and Springfield, connecting at New London with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker at 9 p.m. for New York.

THROUGH LINE TO STONINGTON
AND PROVIDENCE.
The 10.30 a.m. train is the regular line from Palmer and all way stations to Stonington, Providence via the Stonington Railroad running in connection with steamers Alice or Angelina from N. L. to Stonington.

Passengers from Providence and Stonington for Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford, Palmer, Springfield, and intermediate stations, will take the 3.25 p.m. train from N. L.

LAND ROUTE TO NEW YORK, VIA
HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN.
Passengers Leave New London at 6.45 A. M. and at 3.25 p.m.

SOUND ROUTE TO NEW YORK.
The 2.40 p.m. train is the regular line from Palmer, and all intermediate stations, in connection with the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker for New York.

RETURNING—Passengers will Leave New York at 4 p.m. in the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, for New London or Norwich, take the Cars next morning for Palmer and all way stations. No charge for Berths on the Boats.

Stages.
Leave New London for Lyme, Mystic, Stonington, Willimantic for Chaplin, Mansfield, Hampton, Danielsonville, &c.
Leave Tolland and Willington station for Tolland, Rockville, Ashford, Eastford and Middletown.

Freight Trains.
PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED FROM STAFFORD TO NEW LONDON.
Leave Palmer at 6 a.m.; Monson 6.10; Stafford 6.45; Willimantic 8.40; Norwich 9.40, and arriving at New London at 10.30 a.m.

RETURNING—(without Passenger Car attached)—Leave New London at 11.45 a.m.; Norwich at 1 p.m.; Willimantic 2.30 p.m.; Stafford 3.30 p.m.; Stafford 4 p.m.; and arriving at Palmer 5.20 p.m.

Freight taken in connection with the Western Railroad to Albany, Boston and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
The Steam Propellers Shetucket, Decatur and Quinabug will leave the Rail Road wharf in New London, for New York, on the arrival of the Freight Trains from Palmer on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, taking freight in connection with the inland routes for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RETURNING—Leave New York for New London on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Express Freight will be taken from New London to New York by the Steamers Worcester and Knickerbocker, and by the Steamer Alice via Stonington Rail Road to Providence.

Freight taken by the regular lines of Packets from New London to New York, Philadelphia, Providence and New Bedford, at reduced rates.

Coal, Cotton, Lumber, &c., may be landed at New London directly from vessels of largest class into the Rail Road Cars, without charge for wharfage.

J. N. PALMER, Supt. and Eng.
New London, Nov. 24, 1850. 1f 31

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR Sale low by the subscribers,
50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber
Scantling &c.
30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
20,000 " Y. Pine Do.
10,000 " Hemlock Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
December 14, 1850. 371f

Boots and Shoes.
CASES of Thick Kip, and California Boots of superior quality for Men and Boys' wear. 1 case of Kip-skin, expressly for Girls' wear; also, Women's and Misses' Shoes of all kinds. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
NEWTON & Co.
Monson, Nov. 23, 1850. 341f

AT MONSON!
THE LARGEST and best lot of Ready Made Clothing, with fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

Buckwheat Flour,
AND Stuart's superior Syrup, for sale by
NEWTON & Co.
Monson, Nov. 23, 1850. 31f

T. F. SLACK, STAFFORD SPRINGS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.

Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Store Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing.—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 371f

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself, no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000. It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION

This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bontecou, apothecary to Court Square, Main st. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot. 40 f

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Oct. 1st, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 1f 26

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Willimantic and the surrounding country. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.
Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BERT, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f 5

Bay State Shawls
IN new styles just received and for sale very low by
MILES & STEVENS.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 251f

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Important Announcement.
THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!
CAUTION—Counterfeits in the Old Wrap pers hold the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley Salve in each dozen under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper, the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confounding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unaccountably deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley Salve ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine Dalley Salve in each dozen under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper, the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confounding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unaccountably deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

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At Denecke's in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.
Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

NO. 46.

VOL. 1.

PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK,
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

OFFICE IN STROCK'S BRICK BLOCK.
TERMS.—\$1.25, per year in advance; \$1.50, in three months; \$2.00, if payment be delayed till the close of the year.
Advertisements inserted at customary prices.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.
CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1, 49, 2, 25, 8, 55, P. M.
"New York, 10, 14, 11, 48, A. M., and 5, 14, P. M.
"Albany, 11, 48, A. M., 7, 30, P. M.
"The 10, 14, A. M., and 2, 25, 5, 14, 8, 55, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 37 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10, 30 A. M., and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES
Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Enfield, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 2, 33 P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.
S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

CHAPMAN & FRENCH.
(Successors to A. Allen & Brothers.)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN &c.
A. P. CHAPMAN, M. W. FRENCH.
Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11f

W. M. HOLBROOK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11ooc

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25bctf

School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS,
ENVELOPES, &c.
Also—
Hair Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale at Reduced Prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, May 25th, 1850. 11f

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Fine Anchor Escapement,
—AND—
English Lever Watches,
WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale Low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f 9

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.
400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THRILLING SCENE.

Captain Chamier, in his last novel—"The most Unfortunate Man in the World"—describes the following butchery of an English crew that actually befell the St. Helena schooner, when taken by the Spanish pirates. The narrator, then a lad, with Waters, a sailor, was providentially concealed in the main-top; from whence they watched the progress of the pirates on deck, as they proceeded in the work of cold blooded murder.

"I saw one remaining Spaniard, who was left dead on the deck, and I beheld one of our men—it was the cooper—goaded on at the point of the pirates daggers to where the corpse was lying; they lifted the dead to an erect position, and enfolded the neck of our man in the still supple arms of the Spaniard, lashed the hands of the cooper around the back of the Spaniard, and goading the victim with their swords, shouting a maddening yell; they laughing and singing as they turned them around, they conveyed the unresisting cooper to the gangway, and calling out, "Abios, amigo, mio," pushed him towards the side; his foot caught a coil of rope, which in the scuffle had been kicked to that situation, the balance was lost, and the living and the dead fell head foremost into the ocean. Not a cloud darkened the sun when such a ruffian murder was committed; no thunder roared, to manifest God's awful displeasure at this infernal deed; but a shout of joy followed the consummation of the act, and a hellish laugh was the burial service of the dead.

I looked up at Waters; his blanched face, his pale lips, his trembling figure, indicated his worst apprehensions; he did not dare articulate a word, but kept his trembling finger on his mouth, to warn me of my danger, and the necessity of silence. It was now a dead calm; and the sun went down in all its glory, as if it smiled upon the deed; there was scarcely a cloud to darken the heavens, and already in the east, the stars had begun to shine; above us all was still and hushed, all nature seemed to smile; below, the drunken riots of the murderous pirates broke the silence of the evening, and the ineffectual struggle of some of our men, as they resisted the endeavors of the Spaniards to force them on deck, was the prelude to other deeds of murder.

Two more victims were brought up and lashed together; these were tied back to back; one seemed anxious to close his career and jump overboard; the other, still clinging to the remnant of a miserable existence, or fearful from his numerous crimes to meet his fate, strenuously opposed the efforts of his comrades. The Spaniards laughed at the struggle; and as either party came near, wounded them with their swords, and goaded them towards the gangway; at last he that was most resolute gave a sudden plunge, and both were in the water. Then it was that the diabolical feelings of the pirates were most excited; both endeavored to swim, and for a few minutes they succeeded; but as they neared the ship, the rope which an apparently friendly hand had offered to their succor was withdrawn and only the wet end allowed to touch their hands, when it was jerked from their hold, and they were again left to the grave—into which they ultimately descended, after a more than human exertion to cling to the faithless succor.

The next that was brought on deck was Captain Smith. His son leaped up immediately and clung to him with all the strong hold of affection. The Captain knew his end was come, and looked at the Captain of the felucca, who had nearly fallen under his arm, and who was now unconcernedly smoking a segar, appealing for pity in regard to his son; as for himself, he seemed quite prepared to meet his fate, and approached the gangway with a fearless unconcern. The youth riveted his arms round his father's neck, and cried out with all the excited feelings of a boy who could not reconcile himself to inevitable death. "Oh, save me! father!" cried the poor half distracted creature; "save me from these men!

what are the ruffians going to do with us?" At this moment some of the pirates tore young Smith from his father, and walked him to the Captain of the felucca, who running his quick eye over the pale face of the youngster, shook his head, puffed out a long line of the smoke, and on giving a glance at one of his men the youngster was released, and again ran into his father's arms. Smith made no resistance as the pirates lashed his son to him; the affrighted boy screamed most violently, imploring his father to save him for his mother's sake; he endeavored to kneel down, and held his hands, which were left free, in the manner of supplication. The father never shed a tear, but looked undaunted and undismayed; and yet he seemed to linger on the deck, like one who would willingly have lived, if only for his son's sake—the lashing being completed, the pirates, who were anxious to finish their work of destruction, said, "Via usted condios," and gave the victim a push towards that ill fated gangway.

"Oh, father! father! stop, stop, stop—only for one minute—father! only for one minute. Oh, look at me! I will not be drowned; oh, my poor mother! oh, save me, save me!" This seemed to concert the Captain, for he stopped and seemed actually insensible to the pain he must have experienced from the application of a sword; he looked down upon his son's face, and I thought I saw; indistinctly as I could see, a tear fall. His son looked imploringly upon the countenance of his father, his eye seemed to read a hope of escape even when it was most useless and unpromising. Ah, how long we cling to hope, even when its rainbow has lost its brightest colors! how fondly we cling to the last tint although the eye may see it gradually fading from the view! and fervently, even at death's gaping door, we imagine an escape, and hope glimmers even in the darkest adversity.

The Captain having bent his head forward and kissed the forehead of his son, who was screaming with the worst anticipation, lifted him from the deck, and walking steadily to the gangway, jumped into the water and sunk to rise no more, but as he fell we heard one loud scream, which the sea of eternity hushed for ever.

GOLDEN RULES OF LIFE.

All the air and exercise in the universe and the most generous and liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain human stamina, if we neglect their co-operatives—namely, the obedience to the laws abstinence and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with the head ache, and we set about puzzling ourselves to find out the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day's fag, or that we feasted over bounteously, or that we staid up very late; at all events we are inclined to find out the fault, and then we accuse ourselves of folly for falling into it. Let any one individual review his past life, how instantaneously the blush will cover his face when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—say unknowingly, because it never occurred to him that they were errors, until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments mainly depend on ourselves. There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasant cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed; the intemperate his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarative and exquisite mood; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delight imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face how much we are to blame.

Our Or.—The words out of are the worst in the language when one is out of patience and out of money; when his wife tells him she is out of sugar one day, out of coffee the next, out of tea the next, out of flour the next, and finally out of spirits. The words are very good when one is out of debt, out of trouble, and out of jail. If a man has a smoky house and a scolding wife, out of doors is no bad place.

To avoid bad dreams—pay the Printer.

GOING TO BIRMINGHAM FOR A WIFE.

AN AMERICAN PLANTER AND HIS BRIDE.

Often has it been said and written that "truth is stranger than fiction." We believe it. And here is an illustration, in a tale from the Birmingham (Eng.) Advocate:—

A young American planter, named De Costa, of immense fortune, recently came over to this country, in search of a wife, and, after visiting some of the most fashionable cities, and "spending his money like a prince" without meeting the object of his search, he paid a visit to Birmingham, and was standing one day at the door of the "Hen and Chickens," when, as old wives would say, (and circumstances in this case proved the truth of the saying), the very person he came to England to look for walked across New St., nearly opposite where he stood. Struck with her appearance, he followed the lady, and with much politeness expressed a wish for a better acquaintance, and a desire to see her home. The young lady, a Miss Rimmer, of Alcester, was at that time, on a visit to Mr. Heely's Bristol Road, to whose house the stranger accompanied her, but his partner in the walk not quite liking such a romantic visitor, referred him to her parents. The traveller was not to be diverted from an object in search of which he had traversed so far, and the little town of Alcester was shortly after well nigh frightened from its propriety by a carriage and four driving up at full speed to the house of Mr. Rimmer. After many wonderings among the inhabitants who it could be, it turned out that it was Mr. De Costa, come to request of the parents permission to pay his addresses to their daughter. Advice was asked of those with whom they usually advised, and consent was given; and the stranger gave such evidence of the strength of his attachment, that he was not long in finding his way to the heart of Miss Rimmer; and though many tales were afloat of what the modern "Blue Beard" would do, he married her at Alcester Church on Saturday, three carriages and four conveying the parties who graced the nuptial ceremony with their presence.

The people, whose daughter has thus become a wife, are worthy people, in moderate circumstances, the lady possesses good sense as well as personal attractions, and the stranger has shown himself, by his munificent presents, to be really what he passes for, a man of vast wealth, and a gentleman. We understand that the eldest brother of Miss Rimmer is to accompany her to her new home across the Atlantic, when his fortune, as well as hers, will be made.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

For myself I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man.—When a boy I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand on my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embraces are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood.—T. S. Arthur.

Under a system of "white slavery in London," a dress-maker occupies a palace, employs in fifty women, keeps them at work during fifteen or twenty hours of each day, crowds a dozen into one sleeping, and the whole into one working apartment, feeds them well or ill at her discretion, pays wages totally insufficient for any future provision, and makes a fortune in a few years from the profits of their labor.

A ship in the Persian Gulf in the course of 20 months, had her copper increased with living coral to the thickness of two feet.

A GENTLEMAN.

'Be very gentle with her, my son' said Mrs. Butler, as she tied on her little girl's bonnet, and sent her out to play with her elder brother.

They had not been out very long before a cry was heard, and presently Julius came in and threw down his hat, saying:

'I hate playing with girls! There's no fun with them; They cry in a minute.'

'What have you been doing to your sister? I see her lying there on the gravel walk; you have torn her frock and pushed her down. I am afraid you forgot my caution to be gentle.'

'Gentle! Boys can't be gentle, mother: it's their nature to be rough, and hardy, and boisterous. They are the stuff soldiers and sailors are made of. It's very well to talk of a gentle girl, but a gentle boy—it sounds ridiculous! I should be ready to knock a fellow down for calling me so!'

'And yet, Julius, a few years hence, you would be very angry if any one were to say you were not a gentle man.'

'A gentle man. I had never thought of dividing the word that way before.—Being gentle always seems to me like being weak and womanish.'

'This is so far from being the case, my son, that you will always find that the bravest men are the most gentle. The spirit of chivalry that you so much admire was a spirit of the noblest courage and the utmost gentleness combined. Still I dare say you had rather be called a manly than a gentle boy?'

'Yes indeed, mother.'

'Well, then, my son, it is my great wish that you should endeavor to unite the two. Show yourself manly when you are exposed to danger or see others in peril: be manly when called upon to speak the truth, though the speaking of it may bring reproach upon you; be manly when you are in sickness and pain. At the same time be gentle, whether you be with females or men; be gentle towards all men. By putting the two spirits together, you will observe a name which, perhaps, you will not greatly object to.'

'I see what you mean, dear mother, and I will endeavor to be what you wish—a gentle-manly boy.'

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

It is a remarkable, and most interesting fact, that the first use to which the discovery of Printing was applied was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz between the years 1450 and 1455. Gutenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual, and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished, and offered for sale, not a single human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Greenville collection. One is in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies, ten are in England—there being a copy in the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as \$1,000.

Thus, as if to mark the noblest purpose to which the art would ever be applied, the first book printed with moveable metal type, was the Bible.

It is a remarkable fact that every man that has filled the gubernatorial chair of the State of N. Y., from the days of George Clinton down to Washington Hunt, have been lawyers.

There are seven words in this line!

THE MINERS' SOLILOQUY.

To dig, or not to dig, that is the question; whether 'tis better to stand in knee-deep water, suffer a broiling sun, and dig, and sweat, and swear, and sweat, for a few paltry ounces—or to place one's animated duds upon some neighboring mule and travel homeward. Hold on!—to dig—to find one pile—and by that pile to say we end our poverty, and pay the thousand little natural debts we owe; 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished for. To be in luck—reach San Francisco *flush*—to visit *monte*—ay, there's the rub; for in that game of chance, what luck may come?—When we have shuffled off this pile of ours—must give the blues—there's the calamity that makes one stay from home so long; for who could hear the fierce reproaches—the insolence of riches—the spurs and scoffs that the unworthy takes of patient merit, while he, himself, might be in luck the same? Who would bear to dig and sweat under a weary life, but that the dread of returning home without the dust—that slippery treasure—puzzles the brain and makes us rather stay and await our better luck, than "go to hum" poorer than we came? Thus California makes beggars of us.—[*Alta Californian*.]

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

Night after night the poor wife sits alone, waiting the return of her truant husband.—Each knock at the door, each jar of the bell alarms her, until she becomes nervous from solitude and watchfulness. The chirping of the cricket on the hearth, or the moaning of the wind through the casement, serve only to make night hideous. Sometimes it is three in the morning, ere his step is heard; and then he enters, haggard, tormented with passion and despair, wild with disappointment, without a kind word, a soft look, or an endearing caress for her whose love he should prize above all earthly jewels. For every pang thus wantonly inflicted on a tender wife and mother, a whole life of penance can scarcely atone.

A LOUD ANNOUNCEMENT.

An editor out west thus acknowledges the receipt of an heir—a fourteen pounder, and a boy at that:

"I am this day multiplied by two—I am a duplicate—I am number one of an indefinite series; and there is my continuation! And you observe it is not a block, nor a block head, nor a painting, nor a bust, nor a fragment of anything, however beautiful, but a combination of all the arts and sciences in one—painting, sculpture, music, (hear him cry!) mineralogy, mechanics, (see him kick!) geography and the use of globes, (see him nurse!) And wital, he is a perpetual motion—a time-piece that will never run down! And who wound it up?"

THE DARKEST SHADE.

A gentleman who traveled the "Carson route" to California, kept a daily journal of the disasters and of death's doings on his journey. He counted dead oxen and cows, 3,750. This and other property abandoned on the route, was worth, at least, one million of dollars, he says. The same journal records on the route, 963 graves, and computes 5,000 as the number of persons that must have perished during the past season. His journal asserts that the writer saw fifteen dollars paid for a glass of water, and he conversed with many who had paid one hundred dollars for a pint of water.

Coral is immensely various and exceedingly beautiful. In the vicinity of Bermuda is an immense field of corals, some 25 miles by 10 in extent, which, seen through water several feet deep, and perfectly transparent, presents an object of great beauty.—The prisoners at that English establishment are frequently employed to procure, by diving, specimens of coral, which are sent to numerous cities and individuals upon both continents, for ornaments on mantel-pieces. It is more difficult to shatter by cannon balls, than any other rock. Though not hard it is tough.

FOR SPAVIN.—Take 1 gill aquafortis, 1 gill quicksilver; put in to 1 quart of small beer, and let it stand for two days before using.—The manner of using is to tie a rag around the end of a stick, saturating it with the mixture and applying it to the part affected two or three times a day. If it cracks the skin do not use it so often. A little exercise is necessary.

In 1774 an apparently deserted ship was met in the polar seas incumbered with snow and ice. On boarding her, a solitary man was found in the cabin, his fingers holding a pen, while before him laid the record which he had traced twelve years before.—No appearance of decay was visible, except a little green mould upon his forehead.

Not a single death occurred at Atkinson, N. H., last year.

PALMER JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

The millions of dollars that are monthly pouring into the country from California, cause many people to wonder why the effects are not immediately felt by all communities and by every individual. Something, of course, must be done with the heaps of gold dust brought by almost every steamer from El Dorado, but before we can, to any extent, realize the benefits arising from a sudden influx of wealth, the low state to which the financial affairs of the country had been reduced by a protracted war and fluctuating tariffs, must be overcome and restored to a healthy, prosperous condition.

The gold regions were discovered at a time highly advantageous to our country, at a time when fears were entertained of a general debility of national power, a stagnation of every branch of business and at a time when a heavy debt pressed like the incubus upon the breast of the nation. The news of a bounteous supply of gold in California aroused the energy of our whole land; it was a sound of joy that inspired every heart with a desire for wealth. Homesteads were mortgaged, and all the means that could be made available, by thousands, were ventured to secure their journey to the land of gold.

Millions of dollars were in this way carried out of the country, to be returned again we know not when. The probability is that ninety out of every hundred that went out to California will return poorer than they went away. The heaps of gold brought by our steamers mostly belong to wealthy companies, who have by a shrewd mode of speculation obtained it from the pockets of the poor hard-working miners. The effects, however, of golden harvests are beginning to be felt in the business circles of every part of the country; confidence in commercial and financial concerns is restored, and the bright prospect of an adequate reward for labor encourages individual enterprise in every quarter. We cannot better express our views in relation to California, and the influence it will exert upon the world than by making the following extracts from the Boston Commonwealth:

"It is very likely that all, or nearly all, the gold costs more than it comes to, to the immediate recipients of it. By far the greater part of those who meddle with California, either by gold digging or trade, are destined to ruin. And yet we believe the world will be benefited by the gold mines of California. We believe the mines of Mexico and Peru did as much for the march of civilization from the 16th to the 19th century, as the Reformation, the revival of letters, or the birth of true science. The influx of gold was the grand stimulus of industry which turned the thinking powers of the race to some practical account.

While money is on the increase, prices rise—industry is stimulated, and civilization—the conquest of mind over matter—the diffusion of knowledge and power—marches forward with vastly accelerated velocity. On the contrary, when from any cause the circulating medium contracts, as it did by the failure of the mines of Mexico and Peru from the revolutionary struggles in those countries, prices fall, industry collapses, property tends to the hands of a few, great distress falls upon the operative classes, and civilization, if not brought to a stand, is seriously retarded.

For some years back the Russian product of gold on one side, and the Alleghany gold and our western furs and peltries on the other, have tended to counteract the failure of the Mexican and Peruvian mines and Sir Robert Peel's Currency Restriction Act, but not with marked success. California has turned the tide very decidedly. The Bank of England is again flush with bullion and at ease. She has increased her circulation about £5,000,000 during the last year. This is acknowledged to be almost entirely due to California. This has reinvigorated the entire industry of Great Britain, and will result in perhaps the duplication or triplication in a few years of her entire material wealth.

So in our own country, more immediately connected with the El Dorado, the addition to the circulation of the country of some \$40,000,000 of gold coin already has not only saved us from the frightful revulsion due about this time, but has laid a basis for a career of physical conquest such as the world has never seen.

Like all great public blessings, this increase of the vital circulation will cost some individual suffering. Myriads of little individual fortunes, as well as precious lives, will be sacrificed in California, that the world at large may be benefited. And benefited it will be. More than one kind of slavery will have to yield to California gold, even if the slaveholders should succeed in establishing their peculiar institution for a time in California. Whatever excites and rewards industry must favor freedom more than slavery, and increase the preponderance of the free over the slave States. It is thus that in the grand system of things to which we have the happiness to belong good grows out of evil.

No SENATOR.—The House balloted again for Senator last Wednesday, making in all fourteen trials, without effecting a choice. Snider lacked nine votes of an election. Wednesday the 26th day of February, has been designated for another trial.

Mexican dollars are worth five per cent premium in Boston.

Congress.—Congress will continue in session but about three weeks longer, and if it transacts any business of importance it will have to do it soon. Thus far it has been a stupid session; the slave question has become stale and inept, and the many efforts made to revive the storm of the last session utterly fail of producing the least effect. It is a hard matter to rack the Constitution of the Union, and southern demagogues and northern fanatics have found it so. Firey words may be breathed in the halls of Congress; the cry of disunion may be raised by the slave owners, but the Union will remain unshaken. It is a lamentable fact that the most important subjects, those in which the whole country is interested, are put off to make room for minor matters. The Pacific Railroad is scarcely mentioned, and the Cheap Postage Bill, though somewhat advanced, is likely, if it becomes a law, to be short of its best features and made as bad if not worse than the present system. Have the people no remedy for such inactivity of their servants? Must the dissemination of knowledge among a free people be retarded and the facilities for communication and traveling be hindered by men who fatten upon public bounty? There should be a cry raised against such proceedings in Congress. Let the members know they should attend to the immediate wants of the country before they squander away the session in making long speeches about matters of minor importance. We expect that more business will be completed the week before adjournment than during all the rest of the session. Such legislation is wrong and liable to egregious error; sound and wholesome laws are not the offspring of hasty action on the part of those who form them, on the contrary they are the result of profound discrimination, careful investigation and wise decision. Cannot our modern statesmen make use of such estimable virtues?

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—The Victoria Advocate of the 9th inst., furnishes the following intelligence:

Some Comanche Indians paid a flying visit to Arkansas county a few weeks ago for the purpose of stealing, it is supposed. Captain McCulloch's Rangers fell upon their trail, and after following it closely for several days, they came upon the party, whom they speedily routed, capturing all the horses of the Indians, together with many of their trappings, but unfortunately the Indians succeeded in getting away, with perhaps one of their number killed and one or two wounded. Their loss would doubtless have been much greater, had not the weather been so bad and rainy as to render the guns of the Rangers almost useless. We regret to learn that one of Capt. McCulloch's lieutenants was slightly wounded.

We are gratified to learn that the German girl captured by the Indians some months since, in the neighborhood of Black Point, has been delivered up, and has returned home safe and sound. We understand she was tolerably well treated by the Indians, but did not relish horse meat for food as well as she did good beefsteaks.

We also learn that the Indians have agreed to deliver up several more American and Mexican prisoners, whom they have had in bondage for some time back. The Americans captured the son of an Indian chief somewhere in the neighborhood of Laredo, and to obtain his liberation the Indians are now delivering up all American prisoners among them.

A SAD WARNING!—Two apparently respectable men subscribed for our paper last spring, and after taking and reading it to their own benefit, for three or four months, went away without paying for it. The next we heard of those two men, one had committed an outrage for which he was sentenced to the House of Correction for several months, and the other had committed a theft for which he was sent to the State Prison for three years! Hard is the fate of those who cheat the Printer.

WE were so nearly blind with the sick head ache when our last paper went to press, we have not dared to look into it since, for fear of the many errors that crept upon our notice in proof reading.—Springfield Reporter.

None of your apologies, Mr. Reporter; do you think that people are such dolls as to believe that an editor can be sick? Why, it is expected that an editor must furnish just as good a paper one week as another, let the circumstances be what they may—his paper, too, must come out just such a time, sick or well, dead or alive. There is no excuse for an editor.

A NIGHT SESSION.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives continued in session from last Monday morning till near four o'clock on Tuesday morning. This was occasioned by a contention between the Whigs and Coalition concerning Mr. Nye, a representative from Plymouth, who, owing to some mismanagement at the November election was declared illegally elected, and he was unseated by the House last week. The reconsideration of the vote came up on Monday, and the matter hung on till Tuesday morning without bringing about a decision.

Among the several dailies which exchange with us even, is the Manchester Mirror, published at the city of spindles in New Hampshire. It exhibits a degree of talent which our Boston dailies would be proud of, and its cheerful tone is indicative of many friends and a prosperous life. Success to the spirited sheet say we.

LOCUST YEAR.—Dr. Gideon R. Smith, shows by calculation, that the seventeen year locusts will appear this year in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, making their usual havoc upon most kinds of shrubbery.

Loss of the John Adams.

The terrible loss of life on this ill fated steamer was telegraphed some time since.—The Western mails have brought full particulars of the frightful catastrophe, which occurred on a part of the Mississippi where no such thing was expected. The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account.

The circumstances as we obtained them from Mr. Leonard, the pilot, who was on the watch at the time, are, in brief, as follows: During the evening, and up to 10 o'clock the weather was misty, with indications of a fog; but it cleared up, and everything was fine and fair for a run—so much so, that the Captain, Henry A. Jones, left the deck with the certainty that all was safe, and that there was nothing to indicate even a possibility of danger. But about 3 o'clock in the morning at a distance of some 150 miles above Vicksburg, she struck a "sawyer," or snag, and immediately commenced filling. The boat was heavily loaded, and was drawing about ten feet of water at the time. She became unmanageable, and notwithstanding the efforts of the pilot to run her on the bar, under a full head of steam, she sunk in less than ten seconds, in over sixty feet of water! She went down with a plunge, bow foremost, and at such an angle that when the pilot ran from his place, he took a position upon the curve of the wheel house next the deck, which was in almost a horizontal line! After the bow struck the bottom, the upper works of the boat were detached, and the engine and two chimneys passed down through the casing and disappeared! The two sections of the cabin floated round and formed a V, but finally drifted together, and those who were upon them, and those only, were saved. The cabin drifted some eight miles before it was landed.

When the boat struck, the alarm was immediately given, and numbers of persons, men, women and children, made their way to the deck, and thus were saved; but as the warning was short, numbers doubtless perished their beds, or struggled for life to meet death at last between the decks. The engine was heard to work and the paddles to beat after the boat had gone down, and they continued until the water, by passing through the escape pipes, stopped them.

The loss of life is estimated at 130 to 135 souls, of which number about 30 were cabin passengers, 60 deck passengers, and the remainder belonging to the crew. We could not ascertain the names of any of the passengers. The books and papers as well as the money in the clerk's office, were saved, however, and the officer, who staid with the wreck, will probably give the names of the persons drowned. Some of the Californians had deposited their money with the clerk; others retained it in their own possession.

The Boston Commonwealth of Wednesday says:—Certain circles in Springfield were agitated on Sunday evening last, by the intelligence that a gentleman from Connecticut, named Gordon, a visitor in town, was suddenly overcome by a trance, with an entire suspension of sensation and voluntary motion. Yesterday afternoon it was stated he had not recovered in the slightest degree. The patient has long been a contented and happy victim of tappings, rappings and mysterious visitations, and is also a clairvoyant acknowledged in the trade of semi-omniscience. The good-time-coming folks in Springfield and thereabouts are awaiting with intense anxiety for the trance to be lifted, when they hope to hear things not as yet laid down in anybody's philosophy.

AMBASSADOR FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Senor Gomez, late Envoy to Rome, has assumed provisionally the duties of Charge from Guatemala and San Salvador. He has addressed a long letter to Mr. Webster on the subject of Central American affairs, which has been answered at length. Senor Gomez has been treated with marked distinction by Mr. Webster and Sir H. Bulwer. It is said he accepts the important office he holds at the express suggestion of the Administration.

A sled of wood got "stuck" on the track of Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad near Ervingville, and a train coming along at a high speed assisted it off in a somewhat more expeditious and summary manner than was agreeable to the owner. One of the oxen constituting the team was killed, the other had a leg broken, the sled was smashed into kindling stuff, and the wood split about in shocking confusion.

HENRY LONG IN GEORGIA.—This notorious fugitive is advertised for sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Mr. Clouton, who purchased him at Richmond. Some of the Georgia papers appear quite indignant that that and other Southern States should be made "the receptacles for all the vicious and unruly negroes of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina." The Atlanta Journal says:—

We are assured that the number of this class sent South, the present year, has unusually large. One thing is certain, they are not calculated to the security of our fire-sides or the value of our present negro property.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Warren of Boston, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts general hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm forty-one feet and 11 in. in length. The operation was performed while the sufferer was under the influence of ether. The wound was dressed with great care, and she scarcely complained of pain from the operation. This, it is said, is the only case on record where tape worm has been literally cut from the human stomach.

A New Haven paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$25,000, and engaged a first class vessel for a trip to the World's Fair at London.—During their stay there, they intend to make their home on board their ship, which is to be superbly furnished and used for entertainments, parties, &c.

No news of the Atlantic yet.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.—SUSPECTED CASE OF LOVE AND SUICIDE.—On Friday two young men on a hunting excursion, came upon two dead bodies, both dressed in male attire, and lying side by side in a bush.—The discoverers supposing that the persons might have come to their death by being frozen, without further investigation started for Coroner Bass of Quincy. The Coroner upon reaching the spot soon ascertained that their deaths were the result of pistol shots. The bodies were, one of them that of a rather tall person, the other being stunted and short. In the hand of the taller figure was a single-barrelled pistol that had been discharged, and on the ground was strewn a quantity of shot and percussion caps.—The bodies were taken by the Coroner to Quincy, and in order to thaw them sufficiently to investigate the cause of their death, were placed in a brook where they remained till next morning.

On removing their clothing it was discovered that the shorter of the two was a female. The bodies were at once recognized as the remains of two strangers who disappeared from Quincy in the first week of November last. About ten days previous to that time, they came to the town and gave their names, the man as John Green, aged 26, and the female as George Sands, aged 18. Green stated that he was a shoemaker by trade, and was from Ohio with his half-brother. He was obtained work at bookmaking at the store of Dr. Fisher where he remained eight days. Sands assumed to be an artist, and was in the habit of reading to Green while he was at the work bench. They always appeared cheerful and happy, although one or two expressions they let fall indicated that some hidden mystery rested on their lives. They seemed deeply interested in the development of the "spirit world," and used to converse of it, and read a great deal on the subject.—Their conversation, according to the testimony of all who were acquainted with them, was quite intelligent, especially that of Sands, who evidently had been well brought up.—Their intention, they said, was to remain at the North for six months, and then to return to Ohio via New Orleans.

On the morning after the election in November, Greene complained of being unwell, and did not go to his work. He invited his companion to go to walk, who complied with evident reluctance, telling a female in the family that it was only to oblige John.—They stopped at the Union store in the village, where Green went in and bought some powder and percussion caps. After they left the store, they were seen passing along with hands joined and swinging. They were again seen as they mounted the hill in the direction where their bodies were found. This is all that is known of the affair. A little money was found on their bodies, but nothing that revealed their names or history.

We understand that a quantity of baggage belonging to them has remained unclaimed at the Worcester Depot. It is also said that some of the female's hand writing has been discovered in which she stated that she had no wish to live. There can be no doubt that the unfortunate beings, in an unhealthy state of mind induced probably by misfortune or imprudence, committed suicide—the man shooting the woman through the heart and then blowing his brains out. The jury have returned a verdict in accordance with this supposition.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—The London Times, in a recent article upon America, says:

"No government can be either durable or prosperous without the submission of individual conceit to the resolutions of the nation as legally declared. There exists in the United States, no less than under absolute monarchies, a party discontented with the established order of affairs, and the violence of political dissent has lately been carried to such pitch as to elicit suggestions for the abrogation of the constitution itself. But the great body of Americans are sound in their convictions and clear sighted in their views. They have had their 10th of April, like ourselves, and, after a short struggle and a great deal of noise, they declared in the theatrical riots that the magistracy should rule the mobs, and in slavery agitation that the constitution should rule the country."

The six members who composed Gen. Harrison's Cabinet are all now assembled in Washington, and in the enjoyment of perfect health. Ten years have rolled by since they were called to the Capital to form a Whig Administration, and yet the time has made little, if any serious impression on any one of this number. There are few more remarkable examples of any equal number of men, who became connected together at the same period of life, being in such a state of preservation now. Two of the six, Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, are members of the present administration.

WILD CAT SHOT.—Mr. James L. Allen of this town, brought to our office on Friday last, a large Wild Cat, which was shot on the previous Wednesday on the East Grandville hills. The cat weighed about 15 pounds, was some 3-1/2 feet long, (although a young one) and was a savage looking beast. The bounty on her head is \$5.—Westfield News Letter.

In one of the factories at Newmarket, N. H. John Blondell, fell from the dressing to the card room, through an open scuttle, a distance of about 40 feet. He struck upon some spindles, two of which entered his back, one breaking off there. It was pulled out by means of a vice. He must die.

Col. French, the leader of a party of Californians overland, through Mexico, and the conqueror of the unlucky redmen on the route by forged drafts on Howland & Aspinwall, has met his deserts. After having swindled the band of emigrants, who had trusted to his guidance, out of everything that he could, they left him and cast him off, but he followed them with a band of hired ruffians, and a battle was the consequence in which French received what was supposed to be a mortal wound, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Nelson of the company, were killed. A party of half a dozen Vermonters did the fighting, and after French was shot the banditti scattered. The company, it will be remembered, arrived in California December last. The fight occurred in Carolinas, Mexico.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session

Saturday, in the Senate, Petitions were presented for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, also the laws authorizing slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the modification of the tariff; laid on the table.

The Bill for better discipline of the Navy—a substitute for the abolished flogging—was ordered engrossed.

The bill to distribute lands for State improvement, was considered and its engrossment ordered.

Bills granting land to the Missouri Railroad to pay Oregon the expenses of the Cayas (Ludian) war; passed.

A joint resolution authorizing Treasurers of Minis to appoint their own clerks was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, after amendment was rejected.

The House spent the day in committee, on the bill to establish a board of accounts or private claims, but without disposing of the first section.

Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Hale presented petitions, signed by several thousand citizens of Massachusetts, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bright presented petitions from Indiana, for a line of steamers to Africa.

The bills which were ordered to be engrossed on Saturday were passed.

The Deficiency Bill was taken up, amended debated and ordered to be engrossed. The Senate adjourned.

The most valuable item of government printing was obtained by Mr. Rivers by an under bid on work. It was for printing the census.

Tuesday, in the Senate, The Deficiency Appropriation Bill passed, as amended, after Messrs. Evans and Thurman had an explanation concerning some Indian payment while the former was Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Douglass presented a petition of the corporate authorities of free negroes for a line of steamers to Africa.

Mr. Seward presented a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of reducing the standard of silver coins. Adopted.

The bill granting ten millions acres of public land to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane, was debated, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Evans of Maryland asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the act of last year as appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for the extension of the Federal Penitentiary. Objection made.

The bill to establish a Board of Account to settle private claims against the government, was taken up by the House, the question being on the substitute bill that was agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The House decided against the substitute bill by 85 to 106. A motion to lay the original bill on the table was then decided in the affirmative.

Wednesday in the Senate, Messrs. Hamlin and Chase presented petitions for repeal of the fugitive slave law—tabled.

Mr. Cooper of Pa. presented ten petitions from Pennsylvania for the modification of the Tariff.

The bill granting ten millions acres of public land for the poor insane of the several States, passed, 35 to 16.

The joint resolution to relieve Wm. M. Bell from his printing contract, thereby relieving Mr. Ritchie, the real contractor, and to allow half the price allowed by joint resolution in 1819 for Congressional printing was read twice.

After talking on the subject for some time the House adjourned without committing to any definite conclusion.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Saturday Feb. 8.

Dr. John Spence Jr., a member of the House from Boston, died this morning. He has been sick a long time, and has never taken his seat in the House. His death creates a vacancy which will probably be filled by a new election as speedily as possible and thus the Whig force in the House will be increased one vote.

The business of the day was of but little moment.

Monday, in the Senate there were petitions for repeal of the act requiring towns to support High Schools.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the Trial Justice Law, and the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions the expediency of authorizing the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to continue pupils in the American Deaf and Dumb Asylum for a longer period than five years, in such cases as he may think it desirable.

The order offered Saturday fixing the 20th inst. as the last date for issuing an order of notice on a petition the object being to hasten the close of the session, was amended by Coalitionists by substituting March 20, and in that form passed.

In the House, the Speaker was directed to issue a precept to the City of Boston for the election of a member in place of Dr. Spence Jr., deceased.

The proceedings of the House were protracted till four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday in the Senate Mr. Hawley presented the petition of Samuel L. Hinkley and others to be incorporated as the Nonotuck Silk Co. James L. Davis and 32 others of Warren petitioned for a Mutual Banking Law. A bill was reported to confirm certain doings of the New London and Palmer Railroad.

The bill incorporating the Georgetown and Danvers Railroad was ordered to a third reading with an amendment providing that no share of said Railroad shall be issued for a less sum than the par value.

The Senate adjourned without a vote upon the bill. The road it incorporates is only half a mile long, connecting Quapowit Lake in South Reading with the Boston & Maine Railroad.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hyde presented the petitions of Otis Lane and 121 others of Ware and of Jacob C. Merrick and others, in aid of that of Franklin Morgan and others for a Railroad North from Palmer. The Quapowit Railroad Bill was recommended with instructions to issue order of notice.

The bill concerning the taxation of mortgaged property was debated at length the rest of the session without a decision.

Mr. Yulee, the Florida Senator, is a Jew, and when a member of the House, was known as Mr. Levy. He subsequently had his name changed by the legislature. The Sunday Atlas says, he is of African origin.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—According to the Report of the Directors, the receipts of this road for the past year have been \$1,417,571 25; expenditures \$907,549 36.

Thomas H. Ringgold, a mulatto, barber, of Chicopee well known here, being a fugitive slave, recently raised the money for the purchase of the right of ownership which other people had in him and sent it on to them at Washington. They returned a receipt and a release, but at the same time informed him that in order to procure thoroughly legal free papers it was important or necessary for him to come on there. Accordingly, he started a fortnight since, intending to return quickly, and not to be absent over a week. His prolonged absence, with no explanatory word from him, gave occasion for anxiety to his family and friends here, as it provokes the suspicion that he may have been kidnapped and returned again to slavery. Ringgold is an intelligent, smart fellow, and has a wife and three children, who are all free. We believe his friends and advisers here counselled him to go to Washington, and though we cannot understand the necessity or importance of such a journey to the attainment of the object named, we are loth to believe that those who have received the price they set upon him and signed a release, should be guilty of the damnable deed of enticing him South under a false pretence, and then enslaving him.—Springfield Republican.

P. S. Mr. Ringgold has been heard from and is safe.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Springfield Republican states that an Irish woman was found frozen to death on the track of the Western Railroad near the Shaker Depot in Pittsfield, last Friday morning. A train of cars had also passed over the body. She is supposed to have been walking on the track, and stopping to rest, because chilled and frozen; but whether life was extinct when the train ran over her is a matter of uncertainty. She was a stranger and unknown.

Tuesday, in the Supreme Judicial Court the jury in the case of the Boston and Worcester Railroad vs. Amos W. Dana and Trustees, returned a verdict against the defendant, assessing damages in the sum of \$6841—which of course carries costs with it. The amount claimed by the prosecution was \$20,000, for moneys received for the sale of tickets by default, and not accounted for by him during a period of six years; and also \$1819 additional for freight money, season tickets, sleepers, &c. Mr. Dana had been in the employ of the Corporation for a long time, in the several capacities of conductor, clerk, and depot master. Chas. G. Loring and Geo. Bemis for the plaintiff; S. Bartlett and A. B. Ely for the defendants.

THE POSTAGE BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Feb. 6, writes:—

I am afraid that the House Postage Bill will not pass the Senate, or any substitute for it. A memorial was presented to-day from Mr. Bates, of the New York Cheap Postage Association, to contract for carrying the mails on all the routes now existing or to be established, at rates now reduced from the present ones, and to give security therefor and to pay the Government, for the privilege, a million of dollars for the first ten years.—The memorial was referred, and I have no doubt the plan is feasible. It is, at all events, an argument in favor of the reduction of postage rates.

MURDER.—A man named Johnson was shot dead near the village of Belfast, N. Y., on Wednesday last week, he was going to a mill with a load of grain, and when within a short distance of it he overtook an Irishman, who asked permission to ride, which was refused by Johnson. He had gone but a few rods when the Irishman fired upon him with a rifle, the ball passing through the arm of a man who was on the load with Johnson, and then through Johnson's heart. The Irishman was then arrested.

The steamship Atlantic had provisions on board for ninety days. It would require 10 or 12 days for such a ship as the Atlantic to coal at the Azores by means of lighters. She may be safe.

MURDERER OF HUGHES (THE SLAVE-CATCHER) SENTENCED.—Knight, brother of the Knight who was in Boston with Hughes, in quest of William and Ellen Crafts, has been found guilty of manslaughter of the said Hughes, at Macon, Ga., and has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The Hampshire County Temperance Union holds its annual meeting at the Northampton Town Hall on Thursday, Feb. 20, when Gov. Briggs, Rev. Thomas Laurie of South Hadley, and Mr. Bowdoin of South Hadley Canal will be present to speak.

GOV. QUITMAN ARRESTED.—Governor Quitman of Mississippi has arrived at New Orleans in charge of the U. S. Marshal, who arrested him upon the warrant issued by Judge Gholson, for participation in the Cuba business. He resigned his office as Governor, and Mr. Gwinne, President of the Senate, was inducted into office immediately.

The County Commissioners of Hampden County, have appointed Elijah Blake, Esq., of Springfield, one of the Overseers of the House of Correction, and Mr. Calvin Stebbins, messenger at the Court House, the latter in place of Amasa Parsons.

A FREE VERSION OF THE BIBLE.—The Governor of Texas, in his late proclamation for Thanksgiving gives the following quotation from the Bible, which may be new to some, if not all our readers:

In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: "The winter of our discontent is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of flowers is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Adams & Co's freight car on the Philadelphia road caught fire on Saturday night, on its way to Baltimore, and was nearly burnt up with its contents. The goods lost were valued from \$3000 to \$4000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—A little after 10 o'clock last Saturday evening, the shop owned by Maj. Blanchard, situated in the edge of Monson, about two miles from here, and occupied by Miles & Stevens for manufacturing Powder Kegs, was consumed by fire with all its contents. The loss on machinery, tools and stock, is estimated at \$1000, which falls upon Miles & Stevens, T. H. Knight and P. W. Webster, of this place. The building was valued at \$500. No insurance. The fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in or about the building for nearly a fortnight.

THE BANK.—Only about \$20,000 remain to be subscribed to the stock of the Palmer Bank. It is now pretty certain that we shall have a Bank in this village before many months. The Legislature has already been petitioned for a Charter, notwithstanding it was represented at one of the Bank meetings that the entire \$100,000, must be subscribed before a petition would be sent to the Legislature.

MONSON.—The Monson people held a meeting last week to ascertain the practicability of locating a Bank in that town. The Cotton Mill, owned by the Brimfield and Monson Corporation, and which has been stopped since last October, is to resume operations again in a week or two.

AT a meeting last Wednesday evening, of those interested in the organization of a Parish in accordance with the canons of the Prot. Episcopal Church, a Parish was duly formed, under the name of St. Paul's Church. Rev. Mr. Littlejohn of Springfield presided; it is expected that he will continue his labors here until the Parish can be provided with a permanent clergyman.

SMALL POX.—There is a case of small pox just in the edge of War, about 4 miles from here. Daniel Dunbar, aged about 40, died of the disease last Wednesday, and his father is now afflicted with the same disorder.

J. L. Morgan of New London, has been appointed Mail Agent on the N. L. W. & P. R. R.

Frederick T. Wallace Esq., of this place has been appointed Notary Public, by Gov. Boutwell.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The Election today, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Spence, resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate, with scarcely any opposition. Thomas J. Stevenson, Whig, had 2,761 votes, and all other 163. Stevenson will take his seat to-morrow.

MILLS.—The Social Mill in Woonsocket, R. I. which has been idle for several months, recommenced operations on Monday. Three or four other mills are still closed.

It is stated that A. D. Lockwood of Slater'sville, in company with other gentlemen, is about to enter largely into the manufacture of De Laines, in Eastern Connecticut.

The Kennebec Factory have decided to continue about 230 looms in operation for some months longer at least. A reduction of 8 per cent. is made from the wages of the operatives.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature for chartering a company to construct steamships and establish a line of steamers to run from Norfolk to some point in Europe.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—Capt. F. Bernassee, of bark Francis Watts, at Boston, from Rio de Janeiro, in lat. 15 N., lon. 55, reports that he saw a serpent that passed within thirty or forty feet of his vessel, and appeared to be about sixty feet on the water. It was heading towards its old haunts at Nahant.

A New Locomotive is said to have been invented by Mr. James S. French a citizen of Virginia, which will run on a grade of 200 feet to the mile. It was tried at Richmond and though weighing but three tons and a half, carried a car containing 150 persons up such a grade.

RETAINING FEE TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Second Municipality of New Orleans have voted \$2500 as a retaining fee to Daniel Webster, to secure his services in maintaining the rights of the city to the legacy left by the late John McDonough.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Holbrook's Mills, Northbridge, Feb. 11th, a young man by the name of Bernard Monegan, aged about 25 years, was caught on a bolt of the coupling shaft, and wound around it while it was running at the rate of a hundred turns in a minute. He was shockingly crushed, and died in about an hour after receiving the injury.

TEXAS dates to the 23d ult., are received. Capt McCullough's rangers have had a brush with Indians, and Lieutenant King was wounded in the breast with an arrow.

THE INDIAN giant boy exhibiting in New York, died suddenly on Friday night, and Dr. T. J. Latham was committed to prison by the coroner for improper medical treatment of him. The infant was 18 years old, weighed 400 lbs. and drank more than four gallons of water a day.

FROM OREGON.—Latest advices have been received. A new Whig paper, called the Oregonian, had made its appearance. The people were planning for a railroad to connect Willamette Valley with the Columbia River, with its terminus at some port approachable by large vessels. The estimated cost is \$500,000. Large quantities of rain had fallen, and on the 23d still continued.

FROM JAMAICA.—Letters and papers to the latest date state that the cholera had decreased throughout the island. The city of Kingston was healthy when the steamer sailed. A riot had occurred at St. David's, in which some lives were lost, and several persons were wounded. The cause of the outbreak is not stated.

STEAMER CHEROKEE.—PAINFUL SURMISES.—Philadelphia Feb. 9th.—The captain of the steamer America, previously reported wrecked, says the fragments of a steamer seen by Captain Rhodes, off Cape Hatteras, could not have belonged to the America, as he saw her go down bodily. He also says she had no timepiece with stars around it, such as Capt Rhodes picked up. Serious fears are entertained that it may prove to be the Cherokee, bound to Chagres, as she would have been about that vicinity at the date reported.

SMASH-UP ON THE PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.—On Saturday forenoon about 10 o'clock the Taunton and New Bedford freight train, inward bound, consisting of twenty-seven cars, was thrown from the track when near the plain on what is called the "Fowl Meadow," in Canton. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel of one of the forward cars. Thirteen cars were thrown entirely off the track, five of which were precipitated down a slight bank and entirely broken up. The remainder of the train thrown off contained a horse, which animal received no injury.

Benjamin Downing and his son, two brave fellows who risked their own lives in attempting to save the crew of a shipwrecked schooner, have been presented by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York City, with an equivalent for their services in the shape of two silver medals, worth possibly a dollar each.

The *Pianyne* says a vessel is fitting out at New Orleans for Liberia, to convey 150 free people of color from several of the western States and Louisiana. They are sent out by the American and Louisiana State Agricultural Society.

A bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment has passed the Senate of Wisconsin, and is now before the House. A similar measure was lost by one majority while Wisconsin was a Territory.

It is understood that some of the felons at Huntsville, Texas, are greatly enraged because a negro has been sentenced to the penitentiary. They regard this as a gross insult to the white convicts there, and complain loudly of the legislators who have thus placed the white felon upon the same level with negroes!!

The Whigs of the Indiana Convention have recommended Gen Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The beauty of buying Boots and Shoes at BUTTERFIELD'S is that he has but one price, and is lower than any other man's price, and marked in plain figures on the bottom of the article, and no jockeying. entf

DEATHS.

In this town the 14th inst. of Cancer, Mr. John McVillage, aged 81 years and 9 months. In this village, Feb. 7th, Ellen M., daughter of J. M. and Rachel S. Goodell, 14. In Monson, 9th, Miss Fanny Merrick, 47. At Holyoke, 3d, Charles Francis, 27, son of Charles Ingalls. At Longmeadow, 11th, L. W. Colton, 33. At Northampton, 6th, J. Fenner, 73. At Easthampton, 7th, Tryphena, 36, wife of Q. P. Lyman.

Quabog Seminary.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 26th of February, and continue eleven weeks. Particular attention will be given to all in the Classics and higher Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, &c. Board can be obtained in private families from \$1.75, to \$2.00 per week. D. M. KIMBALL, Principal. Warren Feb. 15th, 1851. 46 if

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the fifth day of February, 1851.

Whereas, upon the petition of Calvin B. Brown and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience require the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the present highway leading from the house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, to the house of Simon Coy in said Brimfield, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Coy's house in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested in the petition, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Ferre, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of April, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said new highway and making said petitioners, and directing specific repairs by publication, an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said 23d day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said highway and alterations, and direct said specific repairs, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road, and of said alterations and specific repairs.

RICH. BLISS Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon. ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

Daguerreotypes! Daguerreotypes!!

J. M. PARKHURST, respectfully gives notice, that he has returned to Palmer Depot, and taken rooms in Strong's Brick Block, where he will remain for a few days only. All those who wish to secure a beautiful and correct likeness, may do so by calling at his Rooms immediately.

N. B. Perfect Satisfaction, given or no charge.

In Insolvency:

HAMPDEN SS. Warrant has been duly issued by Geo. B. Morris Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Hampden, requiring the subscriber as messenger, to take possession of the estate of Andrew J. White of Palmer, of said County of Hampden, an insolvent debtor, excepting such as is by law exempt from attachment. The payment of any debts in the delivery of any property of said insolvent to him and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said insolvent will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Springfield on the 25th day of Feb. inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to prove debts, and choose an Assignee or Assignees. **ELISHA CONVERSE, D. Sheriff.** Feb. 15.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS. At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and by adjournment on the 5th day of February, 1851.

Whereas, upon the petition of Austin Fuller and others, heretofore presented, representing that public necessity and convenience require the grading, straightening and otherwise improving the present highway leading from the house of Hiram Converse and others, in said County, to the house of Adams Staunton and others, in said County, and from thence laying out a new highway in a north-easterly direction from said Staunton and others, in the most feasible place to intersect the Warren road, so called, leading from Brimfield centre, to the Ben Miller hill, so called, in said Brimfield, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of said petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel N. Ward, in Monson, on Wednesday, the second day of April, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said alterations and discontinuing the present highway laid out on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said second day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Monson with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Monson fourteen days at least before the said second day of April, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to establish said alterations and order said discontinuing the present highway laid out on the petition of Sullivan Staunton and others, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said second day of April.

RICH. BLISS, Clerk. An abstract of the petition and order thereon. ATTEST.—RICH. BLISS, Clerk.

Bank Meeting.

A adjourned meeting of those interested in establishing a Bank in this Village will be held at the Vestry of the Church in this village on Monday Evening Feb. 17, 1851, at 6 o'clock. Palmer, Feb. 8. 1w

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old corner of Hall & Valen's Store, lately occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of **Family Groceries.**

Among them may be found, Crushed, Powdered and Brown Sugars, Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap. Stoves' Chemical Eraser Do. Spices and Tallow Candles. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong, Oolong and Ningyong Java, Lagaira and St. Domingo Coffee. Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which will be exchanged for **Cash, Grain, &c.**

At the lowest prices. All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale. **J. A. HALL.** Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851. 44if

New London, Willamantic and Palmer Railroad!

Leave Palmer FOR WILLAMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON. At 6.00 A. M. Freight train, with passenger Car, connecting at Hartford and New York.

At 10.20 A. M. On the arrival of the Morning Train from Boston and Springfield connecting at Norwich for Worcester, and at New London by Stage to Stonington and Providence.

At 2.40 P. M. After arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connect at Willamantic for Hartford and New York, and at New London with the evening Boats for N. Y.

Leave New London FOR NORWICH, WILLAMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER. Connecting at Willamantic with Hartford, P. and Fishkill R. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

At 6.45 A. M. Freight Train, with Passenger Car connecting at Norwich with the N. Y. & W. R. R. for Worcester.

At 11.45 A. M. Connecting at Willamantic for Hartford and N. Y., and at Palmer for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity. **J. N. PALMER, Supt.** New London, Feb. 8th 1851. 45 if

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity, and a due regard to the interest of the people on the route, justly require that a Railroad should be located and constructed from some point on or near the Western Railroad, in the town of Palmer to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, on the Railroad from Grafton's corner to Greenfield, passing through the towns of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, Belchertown and Amherst, in the County of Hampshire and Leverett, in the State of Vermont, and the Canada and Maine, and through the towns of Belchertown, Amherst, Leverett, Sunderland and Montague, in the County of Franklin, that a continuous line of Railroad in a very direct course, would be made from New London, in the State of Connecticut, to Burlington, in the State of Vermont, and the Canada and Maine, and through the towns of Belchertown, Amherst, Leverett, Sunderland and Montague, in the County of Franklin, that a continuous line of Railroad in a very 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The Charge and the Promise.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

What the princess of Egypt, walking by the river's brink, said to the mother of the babe that wept in its Nile-rocked cradle of bulrushes, the voice of the Almighty addresses to every parent on whose bosom is laid, or under whose protection is placed, a bud of immortality: "Take this child, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

"Take this child!" Take it to thy heart of hearts; not give it to others, not turn it away, and leave it to hirelings or strangers, making its care by-business at all. Take it as a second self, regard it as the apple of your eye, as a most precious loan from the glorious Former of the body, Father of the Spirit.

"Nurse it for Me." Nurse it, not neglect it. Watch over it, nourish it, instruct it, lead its infant footsteps in the way everlasting—Labor for its welfare day and night, in the dew of the morning or amid the wintry storm, with tireless patience and a sleepless prayer.

"Nurse it for Me." For the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God—Solemn charge! Amazing honors! Are you able to accept the commission? Will you engage to train it as a loyal subject of Him before whom angels bow, and archangels veil their faces?

Listen then; "I will give thee thy wages." Do you believe the promise? Years may pass, and you receive no wages, no fruit from the seed sown, no harvest but tears. Yet still, go forth, weeping if you will, but bearing precious seed, for unless the treasury of Heaven is empty, or the truth of God can fail, your toil shall be repaid.

You must be faithful to the articles of agreement. "Nurse it for Me." Not for the world. The world hath wages too. Yes, and it will doubtless pay, if you train up the child according to her liking, after her fashion letting it run in the broad way, where thousands go. Yes, it hath a variety of wages suited to the service that may be rendered. Apples of Sodom, wood, hay, stubble, the whirlwind, the worm that never dies, and the fire that is never quenched.

FARMERS.

1. When a farmer is seen marrying young it shows that Providence helps them that help themselves, and that in future he will have "helps" of more kinds than one.

2. When lights are seen burning in his house before break of day, in winter especially, it shows that he will never break on his "breakings" in the winter of adversity.

3. When you see his barn larger than his house it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

4. When you see him driving his work, instead of his work driving him it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

5. When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest improvements in agriculture, and that he will never get his "walking papers" to the land of poverty.

THE HEARTLESSNESS OF THE WORLD.

This is evinced in no more striking way, than in the never ending persecution of the fallen portion of poor woman kind. True, the jewel, virtue, once given by a woman, can never be replaced, but should the woman be condemned to eternal persecution for having fallen? We have in our minds, two or three cases in point. In this city, several gentlemen of good standing and pious pecuniary resources, have married courtesans, and thus placed them in positions of respectability. This is nobody's business but their own, yet whenever these ladies appear with their husbands in public, by tongue of scandal it is set going at once, repeating them. We honor a man who can sacrifice himself to reclaim from degradation a woman whom he loves, but the man who stigmatizes him for it, or pursues the wife with the breath of calumny for becoming honorable again, is far below him in our opinion.

Bachelors do not appear to have been looked upon with favor in the "golden time." In 1698, the town of Eatham passed an order, that every unmarried man in the township should kill six blackbirds or three crows while he remains single; as a penalty for not doing it, should not be married till he obeyed the order.

There is no safer protection against burglars, than to feed your baby, before going to bed, with green apples. It will begin to bellow before midnight, and it is sure thing that it can't be stopped before morning. A friend of ours has tried it, and recommends the remedy.

Formerly it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married till she had spun herself a full set of linen. Hence, all unmarried women were called spinsters; an appellation they still retain in certain deeds and law proceedings though many are not entitled to it.

A little girl inquired of her friend, who had passed her eighth year, "What causes the rain?" to which this beautiful reply was given: "The drops of rain are the tears shed by angels over the sins of the world."

The children are so dirty in a place on Cape Cod, that a mother frequently goes in to the street and washes the faces of half a dozen children before she finds her own!

If you would be rich think of saving as well as getting.

POETRY.

The Union of the States.

God bless the good old thirteen States;
God bless the young ones too,
Who cares for musty birth day dates?
God bless them, old and new.

The old ones first our freedom gained,
In bloody fights of yore;
The young ones have their rights maintained
As the young ones did before.

Or South, or North, or East or West,
Twin Sisters all they be,
One mother nursed them at the breast,
And that was Liberty.

And may the wretch whose hand shall strive
To cut their vital thread,
Be scorned while in this world alive,
And scorned when he is dead.

Now fill the bowl with Nature's wine,
Let's drink "God save the king,"
The only King by right divine,
The Sovereign People King.

For they're the only King I own;
All others I despise;
The King that towers above the throne—
The King that never dies.

Oh! may the sceptre wide extend
O'er every land and sea,
Without beginning, without end,
And conquer to set free.

'Till Freedom's Banner floats,
A beacon in the sky,
And men no longer Lord shall own,
But he who rules on high.

The Coral Grove.

BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

Deep in the waves is a coral grove,
Where the purple mullet and gold fish rove,
Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue,
That never are wet with the falling dew,
But in bright and changeable beauty shine,
Far down in the green and glassy brine.

The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift,
And the pearl-shells spangle the flinty snow;
From coral rocks the sea-plants lift
Their boughs where the tides and billows flow;
The water is calm and still below,
For the winds and waves are absent there.

And the sands are bright as the stars that glow
In the motionless fields of upper air:
There with its waving blade of green,
The sea-flag waves through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush like a banner bathed in slaughter.

Then with a light and easy motion
The fan-coral sweeps through the clear deep sea;
And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean
Are bending like corn on the upland lea;
And life in rare and beautiful forms
Is sporting amidst these bowers of stone.

And is safe, when the wrathful Spirit of storms
Has made the top of the waves his own.

Time's Watch-Word.

BY C. CHAUNCEY BURR.

"On, on, forever!" hear it roll
The cry of man's impatient soul—
The brave old battle-word sublime,
Still ringing in the ear of time,
"On, on, forever!"

Up with the fire-thoughts that blaze
Like suns along life's ancient ways,
It comes—as some great world at prayer—
Like God's old thunder in the air,
"On, on, forever!"

Man builds him shrines for endless wear;
But through the lofty windows there,
Eternal destinies look out,
Over the crumbling walls, and shout,
"On, on, forever!"

The red man through these forests strayed,
In these old brooks his children played,
And all things seemed as nature fast,
But he has heard the cry at last,
"On, on, forever!"

Delirious white men proudly stand,
And shout "tis ours, the Indian land!"
Their revels will soon be past,
They'll hear it like a thunder-blast,
"On, on, forever!"

Nations shall fall to rise no more!
Yet sounding on old ocean's shore,
Amid the dark infinitude,
Is God's eternal interlude—
"On, on, forever!"

A Thought.

I've seen at early morning's hour
The dew-drop sparkling on the flower,
And mark'd the sunbeam o'er it play
Then snatch it to the skies away.

And thus I've thought is Pity's tear
Shed by our erring mortals here,
Then borne to heaven and treasured there,
With Faith, and Hope, and Love and Prayer.

If you transpire what ladie: wear—Veil,
'Twill plainly show what b d folks are—Vile.
Again if you transpire the same,
You'll see an ancient Hebrew name, Levi.
Change it again and it will show
What all on earth desires to do, Live.

Transpire the letter yet once more,
What bad men do, you'll then explore, Evil.

Life.

This life, what is it? say—
A peevish April day,
A little sun, a little rain,
And night sweeps along the plain,
And all things fade away.

Error.—Error is the cause of men's misery,
The corrupt principle that has produced evil in the world; 'tis this which begets and cherishes in our soul all the evils that afflict us, and we can never expect a true and solid happiness, but by a serious endeavor to avoid it.

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to the registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the same. Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge.

Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER, (Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

Floor Mats.

superior plain leaf mats for sale low. Enquire of E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Patent Milled Buckwheat

Just received, another lot of that celebrated Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at the Flour and Grain Store. E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required. He may be found for the present, at room No. 13, Nassawanno House. Palmer, Nov. 2d, 1850. 31tf

Live Geese Feathers.

1000 LBS. Best White Live Geese Feathers just received by the Subscribers. Also, a variety of lower grades, all for sale at the lowest prices, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the R.R. Palmer, Oct. 10th, 1850. 29tf

AT MONSIEUR!

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Ladies' Gentlemen's

AND Children's Boots and Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds Constantly on hand, and for Sale very low, by MILES & STEVENS. McGilvray's Block, South side the R.R. Oct. 19, 1850. 29tf

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers

THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, notice that the Vth Volume of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

The aim of the publishers has always been to render it the most thorough and useful scientific journal in the country; and to judge of this by comparing its circulation and influence with other publications of the same class, they have the unequivocal evidence of its value as the leading exponent of the Arts and Sciences.

It will be published weekly as heretofore, in quarto form, on one paper, affording at the end of the year an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA of over four hundred pages, with an index, and from five hundred to six hundred original Engravings described by letters of reference, besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany—in short it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz: an Official List of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office, thus constituting it the "American Repository of Inventions."

In connection with the publishing department, the proprietors transact the most extensive Home and Foreign Patent business done in this country; consequently their facilities must be correspondingly superior.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE; \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS; and 50 CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS. All letters must be post paid and directed to MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, No. 128 Fulton-Street, New York.

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Southern and Western money taken at par for subscription; or post office stamps taken at their full value. PREMIUM.—Any person sending us three subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," published in book form, and in press, to be ready about the first of October. It will be one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued and will contain about ninety engravings.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, From the Infancy of Mankind to the present time.

BY C. C. HEBBE, L. L. D.

NOW ready the first volume, bound in cloth. Price, \$1 75—and to be continued in monthly parts until finished, five numbers forming a volume—25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in view the celebrated treatise of Lactantius—"How a history ought to be written." True in its severity and reason in its many state are the chief Muses and Graces to which he has done obedience.—What a different view has he opened to us of the state of the nations of by gone ages from which has been presented to us by other Historians! No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and been hailed frequently laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are given.

This beautiful octavo, the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the primal volume of a new and improved work devoted to the history of the universe, based not merely on the usually received data of former historians, but derived from the best authorities and attested by the revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in Phœnicia by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records have so entirely changed the aspect of primitive times, and revealed so many important new data, the wonder should make its appearance, but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however, we had no cause of regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure for a more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since when completed, it will form a compendious library of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age.—*Democratic Review.*

In regard to the literary execution of the work, we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any similar work of universal history in the English language.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the portion of it already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by 29 years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events and tracked the source of political convulsions by a thousand ways, back to the heart of some great principal.—*Graham's Magazine.*

Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other investigators of antiquity have shed on the earliest history of man by means of authority, and by his acute judgment, his clear philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced a work that may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient Priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—*Boston Transcript.*

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—*N. Y. Sun.*

This work appears in monthly numbers—there are some numbers ready now. A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to any part of the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, Nassau Street N. Y. Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice, and noticing the numbers as they appear, will have the back numbers sent to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as they are published.

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Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On Monday and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Trains.

Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to. SETH A. STIMPSON. Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 36tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 35tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate. July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor,

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FLANNEL lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD. December. 38tf

At Denecke's in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.

Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains. Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.

THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will effect Insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks. J. E. WESTGATE. Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m 4

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Martin's improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

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JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry. Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 31f

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished. J. S. LOOMIS. Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 32f

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c. 30,000 " W. Pine Boards. 20,000 " Y. Pine. Do. 10,000 " Hemlock. Do. 10,000 " Lath. 50,000 White Chestnut Shingles. Bills of Timber furnished at short notice. E. VALENTINE & Co. December 14, 1850. 37tf

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PALMER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE AND THE ARTS.

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PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
—FOR THE—
PALMER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BY G. M. FISK.
To whom all Letters and Remittances must be addressed.

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"Albany, 11.43, A. M., 7.30, P. M.

The 10.14, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M., trains do not stop at small-way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.37 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.20 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Brimfield at 9, Ware at 10, Belchertown and Amherst at 12, A. M.
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Palmer, May, 18, 1850. 7 o'clock

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PALMER DEPOT MASS.

April 6, 1850. 11f

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN HALL & VALENTINE'S BUILDING.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11o.

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Fine Anchor Escapement,

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WARRANTED equal to any in market just received, "per order," direct from the best manufacturers, and for sale low, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer, June 1st, 1850. 11f

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Winter Apples.

400 BARRELS prime Winter Apples, for sale by
MERRILL LADD, at the N. L. W. & P. R. R. Office.
Palmer, Nov. 30, 1850. 30f

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMBITION.

BY FREDERICK WEST.

To the Convent of — in fair Florence, a short time since, came a young lady and her attendant. The lady was called sister Clara, and the attendant Ursula.

Great curiosity was evinced by the sisterhood to know who the interesting stranger could be; but the lady Abbess knew as little as themselves, and Ursula's tone and glance to the first querist who addressed her, effectually silenced all further appeals. One thing, however, could not be concealed—the situation of the beautiful Clara. Care and sorrow had wrinkled her young clear brow—Misery had stolen the rosy bloom—the blushing tint of southern skies had failed to restore it to them again—desolation had built his throne in her innocent heart, and madness had glazed her once beaming eyes. But beauty still despite of care, sorrow, misery, desolation and madness, was stamped upon her sweet and delicate countenance, and upon her feeble and attenuated form. She seemed, indeed, scarcely of this earth; there was something altogether so ethereal in the whole appearance of the unconscious sufferer, that a very little portion of romance would have sufficed for the imagination to have converted her into a disembodied spirit.

There is something particularly awful in madness at any time, in any mood, but in one so young, so beautiful, so gentle and so lovely, it was most heart-rending.

She would wander from her companions, who with that kindness, and gentleness for which woman has ever been so proverbial, vainly sought to cheer and comfort her. It was a long time before, finding their efforts altogether unavailing, they gave up the humane attempt.

When quite alone, or with Ursula, whose presence only she endured, she would retire to a corner and knock against the wall, as though to arouse the attention of some one beyond, and then in a high, sharp, unnatural and unearthly tone, commence a conversation with the imaginary being she had conjured up, until Ursula wringing her hands in agony, whilst the burning tears forced themselves in rapid succession down her cheeks, would beg of her to desist; when Clara would reply impatiently,

"Hush! hush!—he will be angry!"—and then change the conversation. At other times she would stand gazing on the walls for hours together without speech or motion, looking as cold and lifeless as the stone upon which she gazed.

What were the forms that peopled the thin small space before her, none could tell, only one could imagine; that one was Ursula—the broken-hearted Ursula, the guilty and despairing Ursula.

How much has love, that sweet and gentle flower, to contend against! How many passions rise up in their power, and might, and array themselves against it!—Pride, envy, and the rest, each striving to destroy the innocent; but none so cruel, heartless and remorseless, as ambition—which, trampling it to death, builds its foundation upon the ruin it has made.

The Count De Longueville was a proud, haughty and poor noble, to whom the wars afforded a meagre support. He had married young, and his wife died in presenting him with his daughter Clara, his only child. He left her at a very early age in an old and romantically situated Chateau, to pursue his fortune on the "embattled plain," "seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth," with his early and old friend Baron de Stirum, an officer of great prowess, who was allied to him by congeniality of sentiment and situation.

But in all his campaigns—in the heat of battle—in the toilsome march, and in the lonely midnight hour, the Count's thoughts would wander to the old Chateau, and Clara the keystone of them all, would stand before him.

It was strange, but even from the infancy of his child, he dreamed "golden dreams" of wealth and power to be in-

herited through her; but when, upon making some stay at the Chateau, in the fifteenth year from the birth of Clara, he beheld her exquisite loveliness, now fully developed, his joy, like his ambition, knew no bounds—and in his high and haughty bearing he already seemed invested with the stately distinction he so much coveted.

It was immediately after this interview, upon joining the forces, at the close of a hot and desperate engagement, that his early and beloved friend, received his mortal wound. He fell fighting by his side—he died in his arms—not, however, until he had bequeathed his son to the care and fosterage of the Count, who swore sacredly to fulfil the trust, and to do by the child as if it were his own.

A faint smile played round the mouth of the Baron—his hand grasped more fervently, for a moment his friend's and then relaxed its hold—his lips trembled an instant as in the act of prayer, his eyes, upturned to heaven, became fixed, and his gallant spirit fled.

Henry, the Baron's son, was removed at once to the Chateau, whilst the Count continued his career of glory—raising up bright and beautiful structures of greatness, while he was moving down and trampling upon the enemy.

We will leave him to take a peep at the Chateau; it contains three inmates, Henry, Clara, and Ursula. Ursula is busily employed in the domestic arrangements of the house. Henry and Clara, like two young fawns, are bounding through the antiquated apartments, now reading old legends in the Gothic library—now surveying the grim and awful looking ancestors, who frown from the walls beneath a weight of armour more than sufficient to crush the effeminate beings of modern degeneracy. Now, they are sailing over the sweet lake, whose unruffled bosom mirrors their forms, with the cloudless heaven, which they and their lives so much resemble.—Now, they are administering to the wants of the poor cottager, who is invoking blessings on their heads. Now, they have "climbed" the mountain's height, and surveying the sweet valley below, them, are adoring that power which called such loveliness into light, and wondering whether Eden were so fair as their own loved inheritance.

Now, in all these hours, gentle reader, you will not fail to have noted, one very important circumstance, viz. that they are always together. And thus the orphan and the motherless grew up—

"Twin roses on a stalk."

Of the world in which they were destined to play so important a part they often spoke, it was to them fair as their own thoughts—they could not imagine that in the paradise of their conception, meagre want could apply in vain to stony hearted malevolence—that smiling faces veiled mourning hearts—that treacherous lurked beneath seeming affection—that the cup of life was too often a poisoned chalice, and that where a paradise appeared a hell could be.

All is now activity and bustle in the Chateau. A letter has been received from the Count, in which he desires Clara to be in readiness to accompany him to the Capital. Ursula is in a perfect pucker, swelling, like the frog in the fable, with the importance which she alone deems attached to herself, in being appointed directress of the necessary arrangements. She is hurrying here, there and every where—scolding the servants, fidgetting herself, annoying every one who approaches her, and showing all these traits of pride and arrogance which little minds invariably evince upon being dressed in "brief authority."

The appointed day comes. The Count Longueville arrives, and hearing that Clara with Henry has wandered out to take her first farewell of the scenes so dear to her, he goes to seek her in the garden.

Painful indeed, was that day to the young friends. Clara was almost heart-broken. What to her were gaieties and pleasures that Henry was not to participate in—and then to leave all her beloved haunts—each impressed upon her memory by some fond and endearing tie, from which it was agony to part. Her dear birds—her sweet flowers—her pet

fawn—and her HOME. She was all tears.

The sun had gone down—the twilight had disappeared. The moon—the poet's God, the lover's friend, had risen in its chaste glory, and shining down the long gravel walk of the garden—cast the couched shadows of the two lovers into a beautiful bower formed of lattice work, through which roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle intertwined; and the dark green creeping ivy clung—looking out in bold relief from its more sweet and lovely, but more perishing compeers.—They had left the arbor for the last of their leave-takings, for it was the saddest of their haunts. In it they had passed many and many a joyous hour—but now, no more—they must part.

A thousand emotions filled their breasts; the quiet loveliness of the evening inspired Henry to reveal feelings long germed in his bosom, till then unknown to himself. "Dearest Clara," said he, "you will forget me in the gaieties of Paris, and these sweet scenes will only appear to you as a passing dream."

"Never, Henry, never"—and her sobs choked further utterance.

"It was the custom Clara, if those tales we have read with such delight speak truth, for those who loved as I now feel that I love you on parting, to bind themselves to each other by a solemn promise. Is the affection you feel for me, of a nature to warrant such an obligation on your part; or is it a slighter and more evanescent passion?"

"Oh, no, the affection I feel for you is of my life. You are interwoven with my being; none other could efface your image from my heart; nothing but death could part us."

"Nothing but death shall part us," exclaimed the joyous youth, entering the bower with his beloved.

At the instant a shriek was heard, and the form of Henry rolled lifeless into the moonlight, stabbed by an unseen hand.

Painful and lingering was the illness of Henry; upon being stabbed he had fainted; and upon recovering from the fit had managed to crawl to an old cottage, by whom he was strictly concealed and carefully attended. As soon as he was able to move he left the humble abode, and was heard of by its inmates no more.

In Paris, Clara, by her father's command, mingled in all its multitudinous fashionable festivities. She had gained one great point by mixing in the world; the heart to hide her emotions. She had learnt to veil her feelings from the prying and pitiless eye of the curious. None saw the undying "worm within," consuming her health, and banqueting on her misery. But she would return from the gay circle of which she had been the ornament and delight, to indulge in the scalding tears that oppressed her and to mourn over the affection of her infancy.

The Count was delighted. The "serpent" in his ambitious path was forever removed, and his daughter, so he declared, no longer indulged in the childish remembrance. His wishes, his hopes, his dreams of ambition were on the eve of consummation. The Duke de — expressed to him his wish to make the lovely Clara a Duchess.

At this critical juncture he was despatched by his sovereign to Warsaw.—He left his child under the guardianship of a female relative to mix as usual in the gay scenes of the capital. She was attended constantly by the duke, and strange to say, the roses which had so long forsaken her fair cheeks, returned again in their pristine beauty to the envy of half the belles, and to the delight and admiration of all the beaux of the metropolis.

There were some who hinted that a certain Captain Delaisse, a young and elegant officer, who was observed to be at all the parties Clara frequented, was mainly instrumental in restoring them.—Certe, were match-making mothers and aunts ever on the qui vive. Such things as heightened color, watchful eyes, and soft emotions, evinced on the approach of any particular individual, are not thrown away nor suffered to pass without comment, and each and all of these were said to have been observed in the fair Clara.

It was on an evening after one of those elegant parties in which the captain had been most agreeably assiduously annoying, that Clara sat in the privacy of her own apartments, an ante-room, looking out into the garden. Her passion for flowers was as great as when she watched their expansion at the Chateau Longueville. Beside the dying embers of the fire in sleepy listlessness, its tail curled comfortably around its legs, purred the sleek and contented cat. Old Ursula, with spectacles on her nose, sat nodding over a piece of work, performing a stitch at about every five minutes interval, as the graceful genuflection of her corpulent body, caused her to start into momentary consciousness. Morpheus was laying his lethean spell over all but Clara; her breast was strangely at variance with the tranquility of the scene. She would walk to the casement, look out into the broad moonlight, and return to watch the slow movement of incorruptible time.

At length a tap is heard at the casement; it opens, and the Captain Delaisse stands before her.

"Dearest, dearest Clara, we must part; this shall be our last interview. I will return with honor to claim you, or I will return no more."

"Dearest Henry," said the faithful girl, for it was he, the companion of her youth, and the lord of her affections.—Enough—their early vows were pledged anew—love tokens were interchanged and they parted. Ursula was their confidant and readily undertook to ensure the delivery of their correspondence.

The count returned—pressed the suit of his friend in vain. His suspicions were aroused. He set Ursula as a spy upon the actions of his daughter.

Faithful to the dross with which he liberally supplied her, the old domestic betrayed the secret of the child, she had nurtured from infancy. The correspondence of Clara and Henry was all delivered to the Count Longueville. This ambitious man, constantly pressed the Duke's suit, apparently altogether unconscious of the existence of Henry, and Clara supposed her secret safe.

At length, after an engagement in which Captain Delaisse performed prodigies of valor, he was reported killed.—Ursula brought the Gazette containing the document to the wretched victim of her duplicity. She still refused her hand to the Duke, until her father, discovering the reason, caused a counterpart of the love tokens she carried about her person to be made, and sent them by a counterfeiting soldier to her, as from the dying Henry. Then, and not till then, she yielded to the importunities of her harsh parent, and his daughter was a Duchess.

The gorgeous cavalcade were leaving the cathedral, the solemn tones of the organ were swelling through the sacred pile, when a horseman was seen galloping furiously to the edifice. He stops; and throws himself from his impatient steed, and Delaisse stands before them.

The next day Clara, the heart-broken Clara, was the inmate of a mad-house.—Henry disappeared forever. His fate was never known.

From the assylum, finding her to be harmless she was sent to the convent, where we discover her at the commencement of this o'er true tale.

One morning she was missed by the sisters. They sought her through the apartments of the convent, they searched the garden, at the extremity of which, they discovered the lovely unfortunate quite dead; relieved from a world of suffering, too acute for her gentle spirit to bear. Thus perished the victim of man's over towering ambition.

By the side of the brook lay Ursula.—She had committed suicide.

The count still drags on a wretched existence, abandoned by all his former friends, carrying in his bosom that worst of hells—remorse.

Charles Dickens has published a new edition of his "American Notes," in a preface to which, he says he is still of the same opinion in regard to his views of life in the United States and independently asserts that he has borne the ill opinion of their citizens eight years, and can do so for eight more, and longer if necessary.

"It is a curious fact," say some etymologists, "that it is only the female musquito that torments us." A bachelor friend says, "it is not at all curious."

Live them Down.

Brother, thou art poor and lowly,
Toiling, drudging, day by day,
Journeying painfully and slowly
On thy dark and desert way!
Pause not—though the proud ones frown!
Shrink not, fear not,—LIVE THEM DOWN!

Though to vice thou shalt not pander
Though to Virtue thou shalt not kneel,
Yet thou shalt escape not Slander,
Jibe and he thy soul must feel,
Jest of willing, curse of clown—
Heed not either—LIVE THEM DOWN.

Hate may wield here scourges horrid,
Malice may thy woes deride,
Scorn may bind with thorns thy forehead,
Envy's spear may pierce thy side;
Lo! though Cross shall come the Crown!
Fear not foeman,—LIVE THEM DOWN!

THE FLYING FISH.

The body of this fish is oblong; the head is almost three cornered, the fin covering the gills with ten rays; the pectoral fin placed high, and long as the whole body; the back fin at the extremity of the back. The tail bi-percated or pronged. As it is a small animal, seldom growing above the size of a hering, it is chiefly sought by a fish called the Dorado.

Nature has furnished each respectively with the powers of pursuit and evasion. The Dorado being above six feet long, yet not thicker than a salmon, and furnished with a full complement of fins, cuts its way through the water with amazing rapidity; on the other hand, the flying-fish is furnished with two pair of fins, longer than the body, and these are also moved by a stronger set of muscles than any other. This equality of power seems to furnish the most entertaining spectacles those seas can exhibit.

The efforts to seize on one side, and the arts of escaping on the other, are perfectly amusing. The Dorado is seen upon this occasion, darting after its prey, which will not leave the water while it has the advantage of swimming in the beginning of the chase. But once the hunted hare, being tired at last, it then has recourse to another expedient for safety, by flight.

The long fins which begin to grow useless in the water, are now exerted in a different manner and different direction to that in which they were employed in swimming; by this means the timid little animal rises from the water, and flutters over its surface for two or three hundred yards, till the muscles employed in waving its wings are enfeebled by that particular manner of exertion. By this time, however, they have acquired a fresh power of renewing their efforts in the water, and the animal is capable of proceeding with some velocity by swimming; still, however, the active enemy keeps it in view, and drives it again from the deep, till at length the poor little creature is seen to drop down at last into the mouth of its fierce pursuer.

But not the Dorado alone, all animal nature seems combined against this little fish, which seems possessed of double powers, only to be subject to greater dangers; for though it should escape from its enemies of the deep, yet the tropic bird, and the albatross are continually on the look-out to seize it.

ONLY ONCE.

Ah! that has destroyed the hopes of many a parent. One taste of the intoxicating cup has sent ruin and death to many a household. One profane word has filled the heart with sorrow and gloom. One penny from a master's drawer has sent the once happy youth to the penitentiary and the gallows. When tempted to break the law of God, will you stretch forth the guilty hand and say, this once and once only will I sin? Suppose you are. It is the first act of transgression that will play the ruin with you. Resist the first suggestion to do evil. Tear yourself away from the first grasp of sin. There is little honor in saying I have fallen but once; but a glory attaches itself to the character of him who never for once overstepped the bounds of virtue.

HALF CENTS.—We notice by the report of the treasurer of the Philadelphia mint that over fifty-two thousand half cents were coined during the month of January. What becomes of these infinitesimal fractions of a dollar we cannot imagine. We never see any in circulation in this quarter, and if they were current here they would be regarded by traders as a nuisance. Would it not be good policy to discontinue the coinage of this apparently useless coin?

We also notice that 251,046 gold dollars were coined during the month of January.—The seemingly large monthly supplies of this denomination of coin, seem to be hardly a drop in the bucket in the aggregate of our currency. It is seldom that one is received, at least in this city, in the course of business. [Boston Journal.]

The Boston Post accounts for the extreme cold weather of the season, by supposing that Sir John Franklin in going through the north-west passage, forgot to shut the front door after him.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN BOSTON—His Escape &c.—There has been another attempt to enforce the Fugitive Law in Massachusetts, and like the former attempt, resulted in an emphatic failure. This demonstration of popular feeling will eventually teach slave hunters that there are free men if not free soil in the old Bay State.

On Saturday morning last, Deputy U. S. Marshal Byrnes arrested Frederick Wilkins, alias Shadrach, in Boston, an alleged fugitive, on complaint of John Dobree of Norfolk, Va., a Purser in the U. S. Navy. Wilkins was brought before U. S. Commissioner Geo. T. Curtis, and after a partial hearing of the case, further examination was postponed till Tuesday of this week. Soon after the Court adjourned, a colored mob collected, burst open the court room door, seized the trembling fugitive and bore him triumphantly away. He was hurried through the streets followed by a crowd of colored people who cheered the fugitive and ringleaders till they reached Belknap St., where Wilkins disappeared. The leader of the crowd then addressed them and informed them they had accomplished their object, and requested them to disperse, which they did after giving three cheers for Wilkins and Garrison.

But the matter ended not here; the authorities could not be thwarted in their purposes without making some stir about it, and on Monday, Elizer Wright one of the editors of the Commonwealth, and Charles G. Davis, Esq., were arrested on a charge of aiding the escape of an arrested fugitive. They each gave bail in the sum of \$3000, for further examination. A colored hack driver named John Foy has also been held to bail in the sum of \$3000, on a charge of aiding the escape of Wilkins.

The Slave Act of 1850, decrees a fine of \$1000, and six months imprisonment to the person who aids, abets, or assists, directly or indirectly, a fugitive to escape from the hands of those who are employed to return him to southern slavery, and the officer, who has made the arrest is liable for the value of the fugitive if he escapes. Whether the law will be strictly enforced in this case remains to be seen. The city government of Boston have ordered that if another case of the kind should occur the whole police force of the city must be on the ground, and take active means to secure the purposes of the fugitive law.

This excitement is not confined to the city of Boston alone, the news of the rescue of Wilkins has reached Washington and the President and Cabinet had the matter under consideration on Tuesday. Mr. Fillmore seems to be ready at any time to show his good-will for the slave cause and back up that infernal law, which he could easily have deprived of existence. The President has issued the following Proclamation, which may serve to appease the furor of slave hunters and slave dealers:

"Whereas information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Mass., on the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the U. S. for the District of Massachusetts, in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers, and did by force take from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and there and then a prisoner, lawfully held by the Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the U. S., and other scandalous outrages did commit, in violation of the Law. Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to support the laws of their country, and commanding all officers, civil and military, who shall be found in the vicinity of this outrage, aiding and assisting by all means in their power in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshals and his Deputies in recapturing the above named person—and I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aids or abettors in this flagitious offence; and I do further command the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the U. S. cause the foregoing offenders, all such as aided abetted or assisted there, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to Law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to Law.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.
DAVID WEBSTER, Sec'y of State.

FROM THE SALT LAKE.—A gentleman, who left Salt Lake City on Dec 1st, contributes a variety of information to the St Louis Union, of the 1st instant. At the date on which he left, the settlement was prosperous, and the general health good. The weather was mild. Grain was abundant, 270,000 bushels of wheat having been raised last year. There are five or six saw-mills in operation in the district, and a woolen factory is in course of erection. The mail contractors have lost money by their bargain hitherto. The money of the community is being drained away by the traders. Specimens of coal and iron have been found at Little Salt Lake, about 350 miles from the city, and a new settlement is about to be formed there.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—By late accounts from Mexico, it appears that the people of Monterey, and eastward of that city to the Rio Grande, have long been wearied of the exactions and operations of the military, and have been desirous to throw off the Mexican yoke. They have lately risen in arms in Monterey, and overpowered the military authorities.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN SPRINGFIELD.—A GENERAL ROW—FREE SPEECH DENIED IN HAMPSHIRE.—During the present week an inferior edition of the Boston Anti-Thompson riot was worked off in Springfield, by a gang of unprincipled rowdies, urged on, probably, by those who know better, but who were ashamed to be seen participating in the disgraceful proceedings.

The announcement that George Thompson would lecture in Hampden Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, was followed by riotous indications last Sunday morning. John Bull and Geo. Thompson were discovered hanging in effigy from one of the trees in Court Square. Inflammatory handbills were also posted up about the streets, calling upon the citizens to prevent Thompson from speaking in Springfield. The Selectmen got frightened and appointed 21 extra constables, and a committee was chosen to inform Thompson of the danger he would incur in speaking. On the arrival of Mr. T. in Springfield, he was waited upon by the "safety" committee and informed of the state of feeling in regard to his coming there; he expressed surprise at such news, but did not say whether he should speak or not. The owners of the Hall had a touch of alarm and refused to open it, so the meeting was abandoned for Monday evening.

A crowd of ruffians and scape-graces, assembled in Court Square in the evening, burnt tar barrels, fired crackers and with drums and files made night hideous, till about 12 o'clock, when they retired. On Tuesday a Hall was obtained, and Mr. Thompson spoke to a crowded house. His language was severe, not wholly suited to his mission, but a defense of his conduct and a condemnation of the mob. The rowdies assembled again in the evening, burnt Thompson in effigy before his rooms in front of the Hampden House, and had a general row-vow until 9 o'clock when they dispersed. On Wednesday, Mr. T. left for New York, to try his luck at speaking in that city. We do not wholly vindicate the course pursued by Mr. Thompson, but we most heartily disapprove of the least resistance to a man who wishes to speak in a free country.

THE QUIXOT TRAGEDY.—The Baltimore Sun narrates the mystery of the late tragedy at Quincy, so far as to show the real names of the parties, a man and woman, whose dead bodies were found. It says: We were called on by a gentleman, who informed us that he fully recognizes the parties to this mystery, as having been John Grieve and his wife Hannah—the first the son of Mr. Peter Grieve of Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter the daughter of Dr. John Banks of the same place. He states that they were noted for their romantic tastes, and that the wife has been known to attend lectures dressed in male attire, where no one but males were admitted, and that they made a practice of going out in a boat in the Muskingum river, she attired as a male, for the purpose of fishing, sailing, bathing, &c.

In October last, a Zanesville paper published an account of their death by drowning in the Muskingum. The boat was found bottom side up, with a shawl, basket, &c. Mrs. Grieve was young and very intelligent, wrote both prose and poetry with considerable merit, and was of a marked romantic disposition.

CHRISTIANS SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Accounts from Madagascar state that in June last 8,000 Christians, who had assembled at Irenna for worship, were arrested by order of the Queen, and condemned to death. Eighteen had already been executed, when the rest found means to escape, fled to the palace of the Prince, and threw themselves upon his protection. The Prince accorded his protection in spite of the commands of his mother, who, fearing a revolution, did not dare to persist in her persecutions. The Christians were at last accounts in safety. The Prince had been several times to their prayer meetings, and hopes were entertained that when he acceded to the throne on the death of his mother, the policy of excluding foreign merchants from the ports of Madagascar would be annulled.

CONGRESS.—"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, speaking of the Tariff and other important measures now before Congress, says:

"The tariff gentlemen here from different sections have united upon an omnibus bill, which they mean to have offered to Mr. Hunter's proposition which has passed the Senate, when it shall be taken up in the House. If the House does not choose to adopt it, then an effort is to be made in the Senate to tack it on to the River and Harbor bill, when that bill shall be taken up in that body. The plan appears to be to let the River and Harbor bill pass, if the tariff omnibus is allowed to pass—if not, not."

Whitney's Railway, are in a critical situation. In fact, I know of nothing that is to pass Congress positively except the general civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

AN ALARM BED.—Amongst the thousands of curious ideas maturing for the Great Exhibition of 1851, there is one which however ingenious it may be in principle, will probably be found rather rough in practice. The inventor, a Paris mechanic, calls it an *lit a repile maton*, or in plain English, a bed which awakens the sleeper at any fixed hour which he may wish to rise. By the aid of a simple contrivance to clock work, the bed is made to incline forward, and the sleeper is thrown on his feet, his clamor for punctuality in his mutual engagements being insured at the risk of breaking his nose.

The President has appointed Tuesday next for a conference with the authors of plans for an enlargement of the Capitol.

WHERE SHALL THE HIGH SCHOOL BE KEPT?—An article in the Journal a few weeks ago, showed that the town was agitated by law to establish and maintain an English High School; for the last U. S. census clearly demonstrates the fact that we come within the requisitions of the statute, having more than "five hundred families or householders," the number requisite for the establishment of such a school.

Divided as this town is, into so many villages, it becomes a matter of much practical importance to decide where the High School shall be kept. Thorndike, Three Rivers, Duckville and the Depot village, each and all have their peculiar claims why a school of such an elevated and elevating character should be maintained within their respective limits. Even the Town Hall, in its solitariness, and the old church at the centre, in its desolation, have been named as suitable and convenient places for holding this literally *town* school.

The school, it must be remembered, is to be "kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town," and that place, or those places, are to be selected where this provision of this law may be most advantageously and faithfully carried out.

There will unavoidably be a difference of opinion as to the best location for such a school; but we sincerely hope that to narrow sectional prejudice, no biased local preference, no unworthy village rivalry, will interfere in the decision of so great a matter.

Let the question be met calmly, considerately, and with an earnest desire to extend the benefits of such a school to as large a number as possible of those for whom it is designed.

To meet the circumstances of towns similarly situated with this, a law was passed last year by the Legislature, which specifies that "towns coming within the requirements of the fifth section of the twenty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes, (for maintaining a High School) but of less than eight thousand inhabitants by the next preceding decennial census, may be exempt from said requirements: provided, that they maintain, in each year, two or more schools, in such districts as the school committee shall approve, for terms of time that shall, together, be equivalent to twelve months, and for the benefit of all the inhabitants, kept by competent masters: provided, also, that no one of said schools shall be kept for a less term than three months." St. 1850, chap. 274. sec. 1.

This does not relieve the town from the necessity of establishing a school of the specified character, but merely allows it to be kept in two or more places, with an aggregate of twelve months instruction. It will be incumbent, then, upon the inhabitants of this town, at their next Annual Meeting, to determine at what convenient place this school shall be established, or whether it shall be kept alternately at different places. Let a spirit of accommodation, and a hearty desire to promote the great interests of Education among the youth of the whole town, be the controlling principle in this matter, and there is no reason to fear but that that course will be pursued which will conduce to the highest good, and be satisfactory to all.

A singular case of insanity occurred in Arch street, Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon. A young and good-looking female suddenly threw off her shawl and outer garments, with looks betokening her being demented. She was proceeding with an earnestness that would soon have rendered her completely nude, when a gentleman threw his cloak around her and lifting her bodily in his arms, rushed into the nearest house. She was kept there until her temporary delirium had passed away, and then restored to her friends.

FROM VENEZUELA.—A correspondent of the Tribune writing from Caracas, Jan. 20, declares that the election of Monagas to the Presidency, will give the country a continuance of peace and security. Quite a public scene was got up in the Government House between Monagas and Guzman. For eight long months Guzman had been plotting for the Presidency in opposition to Monagas, but when his rival and former friend was firmly seated in the Presidential chair, Guzman burst into tears, and asked forgiveness for his past conduct. After a great effort on the part of both parties, Monagas tendered his hand, and they embraced each other all round, in the most exemplary manner. Mr. F. Cowan has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to the United States.

COTTON FACTORY IN ARKANSAS.—Stock to the amount of thirty-one thousand dollars has been taken for the establishment of a cotton weaving and spinning factory, in Van Buren, Arkansas. The construction of the building will commence in about two weeks. The Messrs. Bradley, late of the Pittsburgh factory, are to manage the concern, in company with other gentlemen in this place. The establishment will run 1530 spindles and 20 looms.

FROM JAMAICA.—The health of the island (to last inst.) is now pretty good, except in the barracks and some thickly populated in the interior, where an odd case of the epidemic still shows itself. Business is very inactive.

FROM BERMUDA.—Dates to the 5th inst. represent the weather as having been unusually severe in the islands, the thermometer having on one occasion fallen to 50. The Mudians are sending specimens of their cedar and minerals to the World's Fair.

Jesse Hutchinson, the father of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, died at his residence in Milford, N. H., on Sunday last. His age was 73.

The Atlantic Safe!

The American Steamship Atlantic is safe! She was disabled, by the breaking of her main shaft, when nine days out, and under canvass put into Cork. The news of the Atlantic's safety was brought by the Royal Mail Steamship Africa which arrived at New York last Saturday evening, at half past 8 o'clock.

No sooner were her guns heard in the city than thousands of persons rushed to the battery. All the docks on the North River from the depot of Collins' line to Castle Garden were crowded with anxious multitudes to ascertain whether the Atlantic had been heard from. At length a steamship was seen approaching from Quarantine. It was the Africa, and as she came up to the bay firing gun after gun, it was evident the vessel would not expend so much powder to announce her own arrival only. She soon approached the dock at Jersey city, but did not move half fast enough to satisfy the impetuosity of thousands who felt as if every moment was an hour until her arrival. At length, when within hailing distance, one of the officers ascended the paddle box and announced with his trumpet, that THE ATLANTIC WAS SAFE! and had put into Cork with the shaft of her engines disabled. A shout of rejoicing went up at once which made the welkin ring! During all this time the crowd was constantly increasing, while many of those who heard the news ran to tell the welcome intelligence to their families and friends. In a few minutes it was known throughout the city. The people seemed literally wild with excitement. Such a scene has seldom been witnessed even in excitable New York. The news flew with the rapidity of lightning in every direction. People rushed from their beds and literally besieged the newspaper offices, and in all the theatres the news was announced from the stage.

The following is from the log of the Atlantic, furnished by Lieut. Shultz, her first officer.

On the sixth day of January, at noon, she was in lat. 46 12, lon. 41 west. It blowing strong gales from west north-west. At 6 30 P. M. her engines were stopped, as it was at first supposed by the engineers, on account of the breaking of the second strap to the starboard engine, and on examination it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand. But another revolution of the wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature. The main shaft was found broken completely through in a diagonal direction. The bearing of the starboard pillar block and the additional turn after first stoppage, caused one part of the block to slip over the other, thus fracturing both pillar blocks, and rendering the engine perfectly useless.

The ship was at once hoisted to, under storm canvass, the wheels lashed, and all hands employed during the night and following day, in securing up her square yards and stripping her wheels of the floats, a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, with the decks covered with ice, but fortunately accomplished without accident.

On the 7th and 8th, the course of the ship was not altered, in the hope of the abatement of the gale and change of the wind, as the Captain and all hands were anxious to reach some port on our own coast. On the 9th, the wind hauled to the north-west, and became quite moderate. Immediately made sail and slung her course for Halifax, which was eight hundred and ninety seven miles distant—and New York, fourteen hundred. This weather continued until noon of the 10th, when an observation proved the ship to be 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprang up again from south-west, and it became necessary to leave the ship to, for even with moderate weather, it was evident to all, she could do nothing by the wind under canvass.

At 8 A. M., on the 11th, a large ship passed, bound to the eastward; but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress. At 10 P. M., after taking an accurate account of the stores on board, and considering it an apparent impossibility to reach home with the ship in her disabled condition, Capt. West determined, with the advice of both officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe, which was accordingly done. From this time to the 22d day, nothing of importance occurred, experiencing very rough weather, and the ship making an average distance of 150 miles a day, and in this interval of time ran 1400 miles.

At 1 P. M. of the 22d, she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small parts, light canvass and heavy machinery, sufficiently proves her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship.

The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie.

Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool for repairs. This will possibly require three months.

The Africa brings the Atlantic's mails and passengers.

NEW MODE OF TRAVELLING.—It is said there is a man out West who is about to procure a patent for a new invention in the art of propelling railroad cars—an invention which must, in our opinion, after it gets fairly into operation, entirely supersede the use of steam power! His idea is, to have attached to the platform of the hindmost car a large cylinder, filled with prepared gunpowder, which is ignited at the starting moment by the conductor, and acting upon the principle of the sky-rocket, propels the train in an almost inconceivably short time to its place of destination.

The Editor of the Westfield News Letter says he is frequently afflicted with the head ache, and the only remedy, is thorough work, strong enough to bear up an egg! From what our neighbor says about eating chicken pies, we should judge his head ache must be caused by a *faul* stomach.

INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.—From a private letter, dated at Sandy Lake, Dec. 1st, we learn that the Indians assembled there to receive their yearly stipend have suffered severely. They were called together there on the 35th of October, quite too late for comfort, and were then obliged to wait six or seven weeks for the agent to arrive with the means of payment. He was then minus the money, and only distributed the goods which form a part of the annuity. In consequence of waiting so far from home, at an inclement season, with insufficient food the Indians suffered from sickness, and no less than fifty, chiefly children, died. The waters froze up, and the snow fell, and as a consequence, the canoes in which the Indians came were rendered useless, and were burned for firewood, or torn to pieces to make cabins. Many were obliged to set out on their long journeys home in a starving condition, and their chiefs declared that they would never come to another payment.

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.—Mr. Henry Picard, keeper of a grocery store at Elizabeth City, N. C., committed suicide on the 28th ult.—In his desperate resolution to destroy his life, Mr. P. first attempted to cut his throat, and inflicted upon himself a frightful wound; failing in this he took down a gun, put the muzzle in his mouth, and attempted to blow out his brains—but it would not go off. He finally seized a canister of powder, to which he applied a torch, and a terrible explosion followed, tearing open the windows and shattering everything in its way. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness, was found in a shockingly mutilated condition, but not yet dead. He lingered until the next day, when he was released from his pains by death. Intemperance superinduced by domestic troubles is assigned as the cause.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A noted pugilist known by the name of "Awful Gardiner," got into trouble with two men named John Welch and John Mullin, in New York on Monday evening, when Gardiner drew a six-barreled revolving pistol, and discharged one of the barrels at Welch, which took effect in his upper lip tearing his nose nearly off, and otherwise disfiguring his face. He then turned to Mullin and discharged another at him, which took effect in his arm, causing a slight wound. Gardiner was arrested and taken to the lock-up, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital.

The father of President Fillmore arrived at the White House on Friday evening while the President was holding his usual Friday's levee. The old man of eighty is thus gratified in seeing a favorite son in the highest place mortal man can fill, a place which he has won by industry, by probity and character, and which he fills to the satisfaction of all his national countrymen, without distinction of party. We believe that there is but one previous instance in which the father lived to see the son occupy the Presidential chair. John Adams died in 1826, one year after his son, John Quincy Adams, acceded to the Presidency. [Boston Journal.]

THE LICENSE LAW OF OHIO.—The license law of Ohio, which authorizes dealing in intoxicating liquors, has been entirely abrogated by the State Constitutional Convention, which passed the following section:

"No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the general assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom."

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP.—The keel for another steamer, 235 feet in length, has been laid in New York. She is intended to ply between New York and New Orleans, and will be ready about the 1st of September.

A young German, living in Louisville, named Boettcher, asked a young girl to marry him a few days since, and on her declining, he swallowed a fatal dose of opium. He refused to take any antidote though the girl, perfectly frantic with grief, begged him on her knees, to do it.

COST OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.—In the last 66 years it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least \$50,000,000. The navy has cost about \$80,000,000 more.

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited the export of silver in bullion or coin by sea from Russia, the kingdom of Poland, and the principality of Finland. The import of gold and silver remains free as before.

The Indiana Convention has adjourned after passing provisions for prohibition the future immigration of blacks under penalty of confiscation of their property and imprisonment.

The turnpike bridge at the West Canada Creeks, at the village of Herkimer, N. Y., was carried away on the 16th, and sweeping against the railroad bridge, destroyed about 130 feet of it thereby preventing the passage of trains.

Commissioner Hallett has decided that Elizer Wright, charged with assisting the escape of Wilkins, should recognize in the sum of \$3000 to appear at the next term of the U. S. District Court, at Boston, the 3d day of March next. The bail has been reduced to \$2000.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Charles H. Mason, while engaged in flying his kite from the top of his parent's house, in New York, walked backwards until he fell over on the shelving roof of a two-story house, next door, and thence rolled off into the street. His skull was fractured and his arm broken, and he lived but about six hours.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Hawley called the attention of the Senate to the practice of taking from the files of last year, papers which had been previously acted on, and considered it as a departure from the usual customs. But he suggested no particular action.

In the House, the old resolutions to send a Commissioner from Massachusetts to the World's Fair in London, came up anew, and were emanulated as follows:—

Mr. Stetson of Braintree withdrew his amendments, providing for the appointment of a "practical man," and reducing the appropriation to \$1500.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Beach presented the petition of E. T. Smith and others for incorporation as a Paper Manufacturing Co. to operate at Indian Orchard, on Chicopee River.

In the Senate, Monday, the bill providing for the better preservation of municipal and other records was taken up, and after sundry amendments was passed to a third reading. The bill confirming the doings of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad was discussed and was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

Among the petitions presented in the House was one from A. H. Taylor and others, in aid of the petition of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad.

Messrs Woodbury of Acton, White of Williamstown, Lamson of Shelburne, Pond of Boston, and White of Weymouth were joined to the Second Committee on Railroads and Canals.

The resolve concerning looking up military documents belonging to the State in Washington, was opposed by Mr. Kimball of Boston, who did not care to send anybody to Washington to have a good time at the expense of the Commonwealth. The resolve was rejected, but subsequently reconsidered and went into the orders of the day for Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed the House bill to erect a monument to Capt. Isaac Davis, the first officer who fell in the Revolution, at Acton. The vote was 23 to 12.

In the House, Thomas Trask (Whig) elected from Salem to fill the vacancy occasioned by a resignation, appeared and being qualified took his seat. He was chosen on Monday without opposition.

The resolve to pay the expenses of the Mass. Committee in collecting and forwarding contributions for the London Exhibition, to the amount of \$800—being a substitute for the resolves to send a Commissioner to the Fair—was passed to its engrossment.

The proceedings of Wednesday were not of moment. The Senate passed the House appropriation of \$250 to pay the expense of the Committee for collecting and forwarding contributions to the London Fair.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—2d Session

Congress seems to be doing something once more; it has but a few more working days and what is done this session must be done immediately. On Monday, Mr. Hamlin of Me. presented a petition for the modification of the fugitive slave bill, which was referred.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution for information from the President relative to the fugitive slave law in Boston. Laid over.

Mr. Clay asked whether it was necessary to enact a law to enforce the execution of the fugitive slave law.

The cheap postage bill was taken up.—Mr. Seaward offered an amendment for a uniform rate of two cent letter postage. This was debated but no vote taken. Adjourned.

In the House, the debate on the River and Harbor bill was continued at length. An item of 10,000 for improving Sackett's harbor, was adopted.

On Tuesday, the Senate, after debate, passed Mr. Cady's resolution of inquiry about the Boston fugitive slave mob, and the necessity for further legislation to enforce the law.—The rest of the session was passed in discussing proposed amendments to the House Cheap Postage Bill.

In the House, the subject of regulating brevet rank and staff commissions in the Army and Navy, was put out of the way for this session, as too delicate a matter to be handled in the little time now left.

The day was used up on the River and Harbor Improvement Appropriation Bill ending with the passage of a bill nearly identical with that reported last year. It passed by yeas 164, nays 87. During the discussion of the matter in Committee, hard words passed between Messrs. Inge and Stanley, creating confusion for a few moments.

Wednesday in the Senate, Mr. Ewing reported a bill for a mint in San Francisco, and asked an immediate consideration. Objected to.

Mr. Mason reported a bill to pay the Amistad claim.

The bill granting alternate sections of land to Florida for a railroad was ordered to be engrossed.

The river and harbor bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The consideration of the postage bill was resumed. Mr. Sumner offered an amendment making the weight of papers to be charged extra, three, instead of two ounces. Debated and adopted. Other amendments were debated at great length, without coming to any conclusion, when, after executive session Senate adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill, and the Senate's amendments to it were concurred in.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

Three Irishmen, recently discharged from the Cambridge Alms-House, as able-bodied paupers, went to the house of Mr. White, a farmer, on the road to Brighton, and demanded lodgings. Being refused, they abused Mr. White, and on his ordering them off one of them stabbed him several times in the breast with a pocket knife.—They have been arrested.

The ice started from the river opposite Albany on the 15th. At the time there were three young men crossing, two of whom, named William H. Lyssell and Robert Elder, went down and were drowned. The other succeeded in reaching the shore. The river is now clear opposite the city.

The dwelling of Mrs. Swinden, near Macon Ga., was lately burnt; herself and four children were consumed in the flames. It is supposed in a fit of insanity she murdered the children and then fired the house.

has formerly been sold for \$4?
A. M. BUTTERFIELD,
December, 21. 39¢

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is ruined by it.

Many a man goes into a store, for a single article. Lolling around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay-day must come and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not want. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent disposition will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefits of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound, But lays up his fifty each year that comes round, He fears neither constable, sheriff nor dun; To Bank or to Justice has never to run. His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd, He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord; Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get Pay what you owe and keep out of debt.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.—B. Hasert, Optical and Astronomical instrument maker in Cincinnati, (Ohio) has just completed a compound microscope which he designs exhibiting, in person, at the World's Fair. The manufacturer claims that its magnifying power surpasses that of any other instrument ever made in this or any other country. Its highest capacity being to magnify any object to 6,000 diameters, which makes a superficial surface of 36,000,000. We examined some minute particles of dust, or secondary scales, from the wing of a butterfly. These have been seen with microscopes—the lines running parallel with the sides of the dust particles, both longitudinally, downwards, and transversely. This is all that has hitherto been observed. This microscope, however, shows that on these longitudinal lines of the dust of the butterfly, and between them, there are arranged a number of little scales, similar to the scales of a fish. Between each pair of lines are seen from five to six rows of these little scales. For instance, a dust particle from the body of a sphinx, measuring the one-fifth of an inch in length, and one two-hundredths in breadth, discovers 104 longitudinal lines. The number of scales between each pair of lines in width, is six, making the number of scales 624 over the whole width, and the number of scales longitudinally and downwards, 2,200; which makes the entire number of scales on the dust particle equal to 14,000,000,000 to one square inch.

A very interesting examination was also made of a minute particle of human blood, which exhibits the fact that the blood is composed of minute globules, which roll through the veins like shot or quick-silver. An examination of a drop of stagnant water disclosed numberless animalcules, which dart about with wonderful rapidity. An examination of the common flea shows a striking resemblance to the elephant in its conformation.

DRUNKENNESS DEFINED.

We preserve the following definition, from an old magazine, for the benefit of posterity; Drunk, a. (from drink.) Over the bar, half seas over, hot, high, corned, cut, cocked, half-cocked, shaved, disguised, jammed, damaged, sleepy, tired, stupefied, whipped, just so, breezy, smoky, too-heavily, fuddled, groggy, tipsy, smashed, swiped, caroused, caulked, saited down, how fare ye, on the lee lurch, all sails set, three sheets in the wind, well under way, spreeing, battered, blowing, boozed, saved, snubbed, bruised, screwed, stewed, soaked, comfortable, stimulated, jug-steamed, tangle-legged, hawk-eyed, phlegm-cut, fogmatic, blue-eyed, a passenger in the Cape Ann stage, stripped, boozed, all over the bar, faint, shot in the neck, bombazoid, weak jointed.

A Catholic Priest named Gethlin, in France has been condemned to hard labor for life on the public works of that country, for poisoning his housekeeper, who had exposed his adulterous connexion with a certain Madame Sablon.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—According to the report of the Directors, the receipts of the road for the past year have been \$1,417,571 25; expenditures \$607,549 36.

POETRY.

Long Ago.

BY CHARLES WILTON

There was a tree, an aged tree,
That once I loved to climb,
And thronged upon its branches there.
To rock them all the time;
To laugh and shout, devoid of fears,
And swing me to and fro—
But ah! 'twas in my childish years,
That passed so long ago!

I've led a merry troop of boys,
Through tangled woods and lanes—
Too boisterous in our reckless noise
To heed the bramble-pains.
Who never cared for garments torn,
An hour the rent would sew;
And we no time to stay and mourn
In childhood long ago!

I've climbed the rocks, and leapt about
From jutting stone to stone,
And heeded not the warning shout,
Nor marked its earnest tone.
For pride could conquer danger then,
And joy o'er-master woe—
And thus I dared the deeds of men,
In boyhood long ago!

There's not a brook I have not leapt,
Near my native town,
Nor field nor hill where man has slept,
I have not wandered down:
And these as freshly haunt me still,
And still their forms I know—
The brook, the field, the high-peaked hill,
That charmed me long ago!

I often think the early days
Were fairy days to me;
That childhood feels enchanted rays
Which manhood cannot see;
For cares and years together come,
In one entangled flow,
And angel voices all are dumb
That soothed us long ago.

So long ago, the distant past
Is like a pleasant dream,
But on the future still is cast
Its warm and sunny gleam:
A gleam of sunshine ever bright
To cheer the path below,
And wake anew the truthful light
That led us long ago!

A Merry Heart.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
What e'er the world may say!
Philosophy may lift its head
And find out many a flaw,
But give me thy philosophy
That's happy with a straw!

If life but brings us happiness—
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try,
With all their heaps of gold!
Then laugh away—let others say
What e'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth!

There's beauty in a merry laugh,
A moral beauty too—
It shows the heart's an honest heart
That's paid each man, his due,
And lent a share of its to spare
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And made the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest-wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away—let others say
What e'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth!

We were Boys and Men Together.
We were boys together,
And can never forget
The school-house near the heather,
In childhood where we met;
The humble home to memory dear,
Its sorrows and its joys;
Where woke the transient smile or tear,
When you and I were boys!

We were youths together,
And castles built in air,
Your heart was like a feather,
And mine weighed down with care,
To you came wealth with manhood's prime,
To me it brought alloys—
Foresadow'd in the primrose time,
When you and I were boys!

We're old men together—
The friends we loved of yore,
With leaves of autumn weather
Are gone forevermore.
How blest to age the impulse given,
The hope time ne'er destroys—
Which led our thoughts from earth to heav'n,
When you and I were boys!

The following sentence is taken from the confession of Daubar, the murderer, who was recently hung in New York:
In the spring of 1848, I was, as I hoped, truly converted to God, and united to the First Baptist Church in Westerlo, and from that time up to the 28th of September, 1850, I ever adorned that profession with meekness and godly fear, and never did I have the least shadow of doubt in my mind but that I was truly an heir to heaven.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says T. Butler King will be rejected as Collector of San Francisco, unless his nomination is withdrawn. It appears that the office to which King was appointed is construed by a majority of the Senate to have been created during the Congress to which King was last elected.

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

At T. C. Denecke's

FANCY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
JUST opened a beautiful lot of Drab Beavers, very handsome Tweeds and Cassimeres, to be sold 1/2 Cheaper than can be bought at any other place in Yankeeedom.
Monson, Dec. 14, 1850. 37tf

WE call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency.

Washington, D. C.
THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for the entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. He may be found at the residence of CHAS. C. TUCKER, (Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

Floor Mats.

superior palm leaf mats for sale low. Enquire of E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

Patent Milled Buckwheat

Just received, another lot of that celebrated Buckwheat, direct from the mills. Enquire at the Flour and Grain store.
E. VALENTINE & Co. Palmer, Nov. 16th, 1850. 33tf

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Surgeon
Dentist, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this village, and surrounding places. Designing to make this place his permanent abode, he hopes by close application to his business to merit the patronage of the public. Testimonials and specimens of work will be shown to those who will call at his office if required.
He may be found at the present, at room No. 13, Nassavanno House.
Palmer, Nov. 24, 1850. 1f 31

AT MONSON!

THE largest and best lot of Ready Made Clothing within fifteen miles, going at prices to suit every purchaser. Though the proprietor makes a long face, to see goods go for less than their real value. Call and see.
C. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers

THE publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, respectfully give notice that the 11th Volume of this valuable journal will be commenced on the Twenty-first of September next, offering a favorable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and development of the Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

The aim of the publishers has always been to render it the most thorough and useful scientific journal in the country; and to judge of this by comparing its circulation and influence with other publications of the same class, they have the unequivocal evidence of its value as the leading exponent of the Arts and Sciences.

It will be published weekly as heretofore, in quarto form, on five pages, affording at the end of the year an ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA of over four hundred pages, with an index, and from five hundred to six hundred original Engravings described by letters of reference, besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany—in short it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz: an Official List of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office, thus constituting it the "American Repository of Inventions."

In connection with the publishing department the proprietors transact the most extensive Home and Foreign Patent business done in this country; consequently their facilities must be correspondingly superior.

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10 " 12 " - 15.00
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Southern and Western money taken at par for subscription; or post office stamps taken at their full value.
PREMIUM.—Any person sending us three subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the "History of Propellers and Steam Navigation," published in book form now in press, to be ready about the 1st of October. It will be one of the most complete works upon the subject ever issued and will contain about ninety engravings.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

From the Infancy of Mankind to the present time.
BY C. C. HEBBE, L. L. D.

NOW ready the first volume, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.75—and to be continued in monthly parts until finished, five numbers forming a volume—25 cents per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in view the celebrated treatise of Lactantius—"How a history ought to be written." True in its severity and reason in its many state facts, the chief Muses and Graces to which he has done obedience. What a different view has been opened to us of the state of the nations of bygone ages from which has been presented to us by other Historians! No wonder that the numbers already issued have met with a large sale, and been hailed frequently laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are given.

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the primal volume of a new and improved work devoted to the history of the world, based not merely on the usually received data of former historians, but derived from the best authorities and attested by the revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in Phœnicia by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monuments, have not only enlarged and changed the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, the wonder has been, not that such a work as the present should make its appearance, but rather that the task should not have been attempted in Europe. From a somewhat capricious examination of the past, however, we had no cause of regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious pen of Dr. Hebbe. To such a cannot command the leisure for a more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable since it contains a full and complete history of the world, of universal history, the most accurate and complete extant, and written up to the spirit of the age—*Democratic Review*.

In regard to the literary execution of the work, we have spoken, but not as fully as its merits deserve. No, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind, has no rival in any similar work of universal history in the English language.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The author of the Universal History, now in publication, judging from the poetry of it, is at least equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by 29 years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events and tracked the sources of political and social evils, by a thousand ways back to the heart of some great principle.—*Graham's Magazine*.

Dr. Hebbe, in availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieroglyphs and other investigators of antiquity have shed on the earliest history of mankind, has not only shown his acumen, but his clear philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, and while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient Priesthood he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.—*Boston Transcript*.

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though written in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes even eloquent and sublime.—*N. Y. Sun*.

This work appears in monthly numbers—there are some numbers ready now. A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to any part of the country.

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Papers inserting the above notice, including a card, and noticing the numbers as they appear, will have the book numbers sent to them on forwarding a copy of their paper to the publishers marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

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SARSAPARILLA.
THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompounded Extract

Obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off, and emitting a strong odor, the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Dr. Geo. W. Holbrook, Palmer, D. C. George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; A. G. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7 tf

CRANE & KINGSBURY,

Stafford Springs,
HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the good people of Tolland County, that they have just returned from New York with a splendid and well selected stock of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Plain and Fancy
Cassimeres,
SATINETS, TWEEDS, BROADCLOTHS;
a large stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
and a great variety of

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De Laines, Dress Goods and Prints, &c., Bay State Shawls of all patterns, Alpacaes and Bombazines, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp and Cotton Batts.

A splendid assortment of White, Flamingo, Blue and Mulberry Tea Sets, Liverpool and Glass Ware, and any quantity of Looking Glasses, Hardware, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Candelsticks, Coffee Mills, White Wax Brushes, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Groceries,
Crushed, Refined and Brown Sugars, Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses. A choice stock of Green and Black Teas, Flour, Lime, Nails, Meal, Corn and Rye. In fact, our extensive stock comprises everything called for in a country store. We shall be pleased to exhibit our goods and wait on our customers. Our motto is "light profits and ready sales." We are bound to sell. We are determined to let none undersell. Please call and see us.

Stafford Sprs, Nigov. 23, 1850. 34tf

T. F. SLACK,

STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.

N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing.—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of

Gonorrhœa Glœti, Strictures, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or exercise in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in France, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself, no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhœa (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Balle, apothecary Court Square, Main St., Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. Burke, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f 5

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 27, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Palmer Depot, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

SOUTH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 1f 26

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. Policies are issued by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. Burke, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUGGING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION. Counterfeits in the Old Wrapper sold the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
No other Sale but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR!

Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN and I. B. TOWSE.

415 Broadway New York.
Local Agents—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

FLANNEL lined Polkas, a nice article, for sale low, by A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
December. 38 tf

At Denecke's in Monson.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, ARE selling at such prices as would ruin an Astor, if he kept on long enough.
Call soon or you will lose some good Bargains.
Monson, Nov. 14th, 1850.

Fire and Life Insurance

For Palmer and Vicinity.
THE Subscriber is Agent for several of the best Mutual and Stock Fire Insurance Companies in New England, and will effect Insurance on all kinds of property on the most reasonable terms. He has also an Agency for Life Insurance Companies and will take California risks.
Palmer, April 27, 1850. 3m 4

Plows and Cultivators.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Palmer and vicinity, and public generally, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment of B. Martin's improved Premium Plows and Cultivators of various kinds and sizes, adapted to different kinds of Land, and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Also, Flow Points of various patterns, Stoves, Chaldron Kettles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
All kinds of Castings made to order at short notice. Grain taken in exchange for the above at cash prices.

JOHN A. SQUIER, Palmer Iron Foundry.
Palmer, April 20th, 1850. 1f 3

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 1f 29

Timber, Boards, &c.

FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c.

30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
25,000 " Y. Pine. Do.
10,000 " Hemlock. Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
December 14, 1850. 37tf

Book Binding.

All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING

SALOON,
No. 10
State street, Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, BILLET, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS;
Note, Card & Letter Envelopes; **WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.;**

HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE

STATIONERY & PRINTING SALOON
OF